

THEATERS—

For Theatrical Announcements See Outside Cover Magazine.
ORPHEUM—UP-TO-DATE VAUDEVILLE SHOW. HOLIDAY MATINEE, JULY 4.
LOS ANGELES THEATER—WARD AND SACKETT'S COMEDIANS.
 A Bachelor's Honeymoon. See large ad. on last page of Magazine.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—



This farm has been visited by over 60,000 tourists from all parts of the world, and is described by the New York Journal as "one of the strangest sights in America." One's education cannot be considered complete without a thorough knowledge of the ostrich industry in the United States; this can be learned fully by a visit to the SOUTH PASADENA OSTRICH FARM, containing at the present time nearly

100 Gigantic Birds

Of all ages. The beautiful grounds, covered with a profusion of semi-tropical trees and flowers, are alone worthy a visit. Being independent of the ostrich-leather trust, all styles of TIPS, PLUMES, FANS, BOAS and COLLARS can be purchased at the lowest prices—appropriate and useful presents to take East from California.

Special Summer Rates to the Farm Daily.

—Open to All—

25c==Round Trip, including admission to==25c
 the Farm, every day.

AGRICULTURAL PARK— F. D. BEACK, Lessee and Manager.
 Grand finale closing Coursing Meet, Sunday, July 2, and Tuesday, July 4.
40-Dog Open Stake. 24-Dog Puppy Stake.
 JOHN GRACE, Jr., Judge. HENRY PETERSON, Slipper.
 Admission free; everybody invited. Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Lunch and refreshments on the ground. All-day picnic on the Fourth.

BASE BALL— FIESTA PARK, Shaded seats. Los Angeles vs. San Diego.
 Cooler than Santa Monica. Sunday 2:30. 25c. Ladies free.

FITZGERALD MUSIC AND PIANO CO.—
 A good place to trade—113 South Spring Street. Fisher & Knabe Pianos.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

SAN DIEGO AND CORONADO BEACH—

EXCURSION

TODAY AND TOMORROW, JULY 1 AND 2

\$3 ROUND TRIP Tickets Good 30 Days Returning.
 THE MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORT ON THE COAST
 Saturday trains leave 9:05 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
 Sunday train leaves 9:05 a.m.
 Parlor cars on all trains

AT REDONDO BEACH—

Sunday Open Air Concert

BY THE CELEBRATED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Surf Boat Tug of War—Deep Water Race Between Tame Ducks and Expert Swimmers—Foot Race, 50-yard Dash.
 FINEST FISHING ON THE COAST from the two long wharves.

Hot Salt Plunge and Surf Bathing. Golf Links in Connection with Hotel.
SANTA FE TRAINS
 Leave Downey Avenue 8:23, 9:43 a.m., 1:19, 5:24 p.m.
 Leave LaGrande Station 8:30, 9:55 a.m., 1:30, 5:35, 7:00 p.m.
 Leave Central Avenue, 8:44, 10:08 a.m., 1:44, 5:47, 7:14 p.m.
 Last train returning leaves Redondo at 8 p.m., round trip 50c.

KITE-SHAPED TRACK

THE SIGHT TO SEE

Santa Fe Route

Excursion July 4, Round Trip \$2.75

On Tuesday, July 4, in addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe will run a special express, taking in Redlands, Riverside and the Beauties of Santa Ana Canyon

Leave Los Angeles.....9:00 a.m.
 Leave Pasadena.....9:25 a.m.
 Arrive Redlands.....11:15 a.m.
 Leave Redlands.....1:15 p.m.
 Arrive Riverside.....2:35 p.m.
 Leave Riverside.....4:15 p.m.
 Arrive Los Angeles.....6:35 p.m.
 Arrive Pasadena.....8:30 p.m.

Giving two hours stop at Redlands and Riverside for drives and sight-seeing

The Observation Car
 On this train affords pleasant opportunity for seeing the sights.

Excursion Rates

On the above dates the SANTA FE will sell excursion tickets between all points at rate of one and one-third fare for round trip. Tickets will be good returning to and including July 5.

EXCURSIONS MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—

July 1, 2, 3, 4.

\$2.00 From Los Angeles to Alpine Tavern and return (including all points on Mount Lowe Railway). Summer days in the mountains among the giant pines and the grandest ride on earth. Pasadena Electric Cars connecting leave 7, 8, 9, 10 a.m., 1, 4, 5 p.m. Returning arrive 9:30, 11:30 a.m., 4:30, 5:30, 8:30 p.m. Go early and spend a full day in the mountains. To make your trip complete remain over night and enjoy the perfect evening and morning views as seen only from the mountains, the operations of the World's Fair searchlight, and large telescope. Hotels Echo Mountain House and Yelpe Alpine Tavern, strictly first-class and rates reasonable. Tickets and full information office 214 South Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

COMING HOME.

Nebraska and Utah Men Leave Manila.

Transport Hancock Sets Sail for San Francisco.

Returning Warriors Performed Most Gallant Service.

Night Attack on American Lines at San Fernando Successfully Repulsed—Establishment of Civil Government in Cavite Province.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Manila cablegram, timed July 1, 11:55 a.m., says: "The transport Hancock sailed for San Francisco this afternoon with the First Nebraska Infantry and Batteries A and B of the Utah Light Artillery on board. Both of these bodies of troops reached Cavite with the second expedition in July, 1898, and both have seen the severest service of the insurrection. "The Nebraskans have taken part in twenty-nine engagements. Thirty-nine of the men of the regiment were killed in action, 166 were wounded, thirty-three died from disease and 842 are going home.

"The guns of the Utah Battery are scattered throughout every brigade. The Utah men have seen continued service throughout the insurrection, and the organization has been represented in every engagement of importance. It lost eight men killed, sixteen wounded and four from disease.

"The Nebraskans owe much to their former commander, Col. Stolsenberg, who was killed at Gungua. Both organizations have won the highest praise for gallantry.

TWO OPPOSITE VIEWS.

Comments on the Situation in the Philippines.

Official Military Opinion Differs Somewhat from That of Men in the Field—The Former is Roseate, Latter Rather Gloomy.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila, July 1, via Hongkong, says:

"Two opposite views of the Philippine situation are held by two persons who have followed the American campaign with close attention. "First is the official military view. According to this the situation is now well in hand, and the campaign has been as successful as possible. The natives are tired of the insurrection and are more friendly toward the Americans than toward the insurgents. The insurgent army is made up almost entirely of brigands, who can no longer be held together with their leaders. The war will soon be over, it is declared. If the wet season holds off, the force of troops is sufficient for the emergency. Business is picking up. The disorganized insurrection deprived of its resources is held together at present entirely by the hope given the rebels through the anti-annexation movement in the United States, and the American papers which are actuated solely by selfish, personal ambitions.

"The second view, which is held by military men in the field, is that the ability of our troops to drive the insurgents at will has been proved; the suppression of the insurrection depends upon the ability of the men in authority to carry out the situation and not upon muzzling the situation. The outlook at present is more gloomy for a speedy ending of the war than ever before. The method of making raids into the country and then withdrawing, leaving the friendly natives at the mercy of the returning insurgents, has tended to alienate the population and not materially to weaken the insurgents. The organization of the insurgents is good, and their resources are not greatly impaired. The failure this season to take the railroads running through the valley of the rice country above San Fernando leaves to the enemy immense resources, and falls to protect the interests of foreign merchants. With the present methods of the war with the Philippines, they can continue to exist. The only true method to pacify the country is to garrison all the important towns. To do this more than twice the number of troops already here, including the volunteers, are necessary. Four regiments of mounted cavalry. Four thousand men being in the hospital, 4800 in the southern islands, and 16,000 in Manila, Cavite and small garrisons, leaves only 8000 men for active campaigning. This number is not sufficient, since the troops in the north are in bad condition, many of the soldiers having irritated hearts, by reason of over-exertion. On account of the small number of troops available, new advances are constantly required and frequent changes of the exhausted regiments. There is great waste of time and energy of the men by long marches to the front. The non-combatants are more friendly toward the insurgents than toward the Americans on account,

THEY'LL HAVE TO "TAKE TO THE BRUSH."



First Old Bachelor to Second Ditto: "Say, Bob, we've got to leave town. With all these pretty schoolmarm in town we'll be married in spite of ourselves."

ADMINISTRATION'S WORK.

Postmaster-General Smith Shows What Has Been Accomplished. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—A special to the World from Washington states that in response to a request for an interview on the Philippine situation, Postmaster-General Smith said:

"The situation in the Philippines is the most important and absorbing question just at present. I am well aware that there is some restlessness on the matter and in some quarters a little impatience. There is a notion that the administration should have been more energetic, and when the Philippines prolonged their warfare should have called for and sent forward more troops. But those who make this criticism do not know that the administration has recruited nearly two thousand men a week right along since Congress adjourned on March 4. They do not know that with these recruits, and the men who served in the war, nearly forty thousand men have been raised within that time.

"They do not know that the Army Bill which was passed on March 3 practically compelled the reorganization of a new army nearly a fourth as large as that which was raised for the Spanish war. They do not know that under the law authorizing the creation of the army for the Spanish war all of the regulars above 27,000, as well as all of the volunteers, had to be mustered out at the ratification of the peace treaty, and that while the new army bill provides for a force of 65,000 men, the whole number above 27,000 had to be raised afresh.

"On the ratification of peace with Spain, the President's problem was to reconstruct the army up to the maximum number of regulars permitted, viz: 65,000 men; he began that work immediately.

"About forty thousand men have now been added to the force, and the recruits fully 70 per cent. were in the service during the Spanish war. This fact signifies two things: First, that they who served had no terrors from which they had gone through and were ready to serve again; second, that the force thus recruited was inured to the service and able to stand its hardships.

"Besides, no married man is taken. The highest physical standard is enforced. No person applying with any physical defect or weakness is accepted. In this way the largest efficiency is obtained. It might have been possible to call for volunteers, and to rush to put them into camp, to have had the hurry and the possibilities of mistakes which came with the sharp action at the beginning of the Spanish war, but even if this had been done, troops could not actually have been sent to the Philippines faster than they have been, and they would not have been anything like as effective.

"Within two weeks 5000 additional men will be in the Philippines on their way, and by August 1, before the close of the rainy season, there will be 35,000 regulars, or more, at the disposal of Gen. Otis, and with this force he will certainly be able to cope with the situation. If there should be need for more by September, they will be there.

"Gen. Otis has managed affairs in the Philippines with skill and judgment. He has never indicated a belief that he needed more than 30,000 effective troops.

tenance of peace, order and lawful administration in the archipelago. The exact terms and measures cannot be defined, however, at present. They will be subjects of conferences.

BRIG-GEN. OTIS'S VIEWS.

Insurrection Encouraged by Enemies of the Administration. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, July 1.—Brig-Gen. H. G. Otis, who was with the Eighth Army Corps at Manila for nearly a year, and who spent part of yesterday in this city, left last night for New York on private business. Thence he will go to Washington for four or five days, and will then depart to his home in Los Angeles. Before leaving for the East, Gen. Otis said:

"I have no doubt that the delay of the Senate in ratifying the treaty with Spain served to encourage the Filipinos in opposing Americans in control. This delay served to make a dangerous condition," he continued, "which might have been avoided by anything approaching prompt action by the Senate. The substance of some of the speeches made in the Senate, and which were communicated to the Filipinos by their emissaries in this country, encouraged them in the belief that they could count on no little support here.

"In this connection, too, there is not the least doubt that the delay encouraged to continue their opposition by the report that our people are not in sympathy with the government's course, and that after the coming election the incoming administration will discontinue the war, and they will be granted their independence.

"When they talk about their republic, however, they talk about something which never existed. I know of a rather significant incident in this connection. It concerns Aguinaldo before the so-called Filipino republic was established, to have the government a republic. Aguinaldo demurred, however; he preferred a dictatorship, he said, because in this way he would be the only one to make the terms and secure whatever benefits might accrue. The republic was established, but it has been succeeded by the dictatorship, Aguinaldo's preference."

"Gen. Otis declared that with 50,000 men there should not be any difficulty in subduing the insurrection by the close of the coming dry season. He denied that his trip to Washington had anything to do with the reported offer of a Cabinet position.

AN ALL-NIGHT SKIRMISH.

REBEL ATTACK ON AMERICANS AT SAN FERNANDO.

Under Cover of Darkness the Enemy Keeps Up an Annoying Fire. One American Killed and Four Wounded—Returning Volunteers.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MANILA, July 1, 7:55 p.m.—[By Manila Cable.] The rebels made a demonstration at San Fernando last evening. They took advantage of the darkness and rain to make a sally against the north line for the purpose of annoying the Americans, but they failed to push their attack. The American loss

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[INDEX TO THE NEWS BUDGET:—Volume: Fresh A. P. Night]

Report and exclusive Times specials received by wire since dark last night, about 11 columns. Financial and Commercial, about 3 columns. Day Report (not so fresh) about 11 columns. Aggregate, 25 columns. The Index (for both telegraphic and local news) refers to general classification, subject and page.]

The City—Part 2, Page 8; Part 4, Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Part 5, Pages 1, 2, 3.
 Counting to be stopped today.... Timber suit in United States Circuit Court....Terminal's proposition in ferry fight....County Board of Education reorganized....Ozmun estate large. Stork quill of forgery....Serious affair at Inglewood....Saloon-keeper wants change of venue....Traction Company sued for damages....Water development petition opposed....City Engineer's financial report....Condition of city finances....Brief Council session....Arrival of N.E.A. delegates. Conviction of "Dr." Gillette....Southern Pacific wants the Traction system. Fourth of July programme.

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AMERICAN SENATORS DISCUSS HOME POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, July 1.—[By Atlantic Cable. Copyright, 1899.] Senator Hanna completed the first ten days of his stay in England at Windsor, where he witnessed a military review this afternoon and saw his first glimpse of the Queen. He has enjoyed London immensely, and his health has been so greatly benefited that he has postponed his visit to Paris for another week. The Ohio Senator has had plenty of good company, including Senators Lodge, Hoar and Spooner, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew, and Richard Croker will give him an outing during the coming week.

"I am delighted with outdoor life in England," Mr. Hanna said to a representative of the Associated Press, today, "and with the wisdom born with experience, which teaches the leaders in politics and business men here to limit their working hours and take every opportunity for recreation. I have felt like an American who has only a week to see the World's Fair, and have regretted every minute I have had to devote to rest. The immense crowds everywhere, the splendid gatherings at the polo matches and horse shows and the proceedings in Parliament have interested me immensely.

"I have not talked American politics with English newspaper men, but I am free to say that I believe the old ticket will be re-nominated by the Republicans next year, and that it will be re-elected. I anticipate little opposition to the first part of this proposition, and I have no doubt the American people will decide the latter part as they did three years ago.

"My reason for this belief is based on the fact that the United States is now entering on a renewed era of prosperity. Every promise of the Republican party has been kept. Every prediction has been fulfilled. There is not a man in the United States today out of work who wants work. This is the normal condition. Commercial prosperity is based on confidence, and the only thing which can destroy the conditions now prevailing is a change of administration."

"Are there persons who manifest a spirit of dissatisfaction with the course of events in the Philippines?" the Senator was asked.

He replied: "To my mind the conditions there are largely of our own making; in delaying the Annexation Bill.

"So far as the Democratic party is concerned, I believe it was never so much at sea as at present. The South is tenacious to its free-silver convictions, as are many of the Trans-Mississippi States. These are still under the sway of Bryan's personal influence and will do all possible to re-nominate him and the free-silver platform of 1896.

The power and wealth of the Demo-

TIME TO QUIT.

Gen. Alger's Resignation Now in Order.

Alliance With Pingree Unfits Him for the Cabinet.

His Peculiar Code of Political Morals Condemned.

Administration Newspapers Say He Might as Well Affiliate With Bryan as With His Present York-fellow—The Secretary Scored.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Secretary Alger was today forced into a defensive attitude, and there appear tonight in several eastern newspapers articles inspired by Alger's friends, explaining why he can remain in the Cabinet while at the same time running for Senator from Michigan in alliance with the administration's enemies. Alger says, through his friends, this dual position is perfectly proper, according to his code of political morals. But there appear today upon the editorial pages of several strong Republican papers, editorially articles pointing out that this position by Secretary Alger must not be tolerated by the administration. The bitterest of these articles appears in the New York Sun, which newspaper is an administration organ frankly and openly.

The Sun, in the course of its editorial, says the Secretary has no more business to form a political alliance with Pingree than he has to form an alliance with Bryan, and then concludes: "From all of which we conclude the appropriate time for Hon. Russell A. Alger's resignation as Secretary of War has now arrived."

It must be remembered that the New York Sun has defended Alger against the charges that he fed soldiers on embalmed beef, and other similar charges.

There is, however, no definite new development tonight in this remarkable case. Alger declines to say anything openly about it, and the President has not yet asked for his resignation.

The report tonight is that James H. Wilson of Delaware is likely to be made Secretary of War when Alger does get out. Mr. Wilson served through the civil war, attaining the rank of general. He is a man of vast business interests, a close friend of the President, and a Republican in good standing.

HANNA AND DEPEW.

American Senators Discuss Home Politics in England.

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(COAST RECORD.)

RICHES AT RAMPART.

NEW ELDORADO DISCOVERED IN THE FROZEN NORTH.

Riches Mining District on American Side said to be Eureka Creek and Tributaries of the Tanana.

A Los Angeles Man and Wife Come Out With the First Gold and Tell of Big Strikes on the Lower Yukon.

Horrible Tragedy Near Garfield, Wash.—Various Crimes in California—Quarantine of Alleged Plague Ship.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SEATTLE (Wash.), July 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Rampart is as rich as any, if not the richest mining district on the American side of the Alaskan boundary. With a little development it will produce over \$1,000,000 this season. A rich strike has been made on Eureka Creek and the tributaries of the Tanana, thirty miles from Rampart, and a big stampede has taken place. A wealth of gold has been discovered on Hoosier Creek. Capt. A. J. Balliet, the famous Yale oarsman, being the lucky discoverer.

Rampart City boasts a population of between 2200 and 2300, several well-equipped general stores, a few saloons, where gambling is not unknown, and about four hundred and forty-nine cabins. It has no church, but there is one minister in town looking for business.

The Circle City mining district will produce more gold this year than any other period in its history.

Such is the news brought to Seattle by Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Collins, formerly of Los Angeles, the first to come out this year from Rampart City. They left May 26, on the river steamer Monarch, before the last of the high cakes of ice had ceased to float in the sea. They arrived in Skagway in time for the Humboldt, but waited for the Cottage City, which arrived several days ago.

"Before I came away," said Collins, "I witnessed a stampede to Eureka Creek. This creek heads into the divide on the other side of the divide of the Big Manook. There will be a great deal of prospecting in this district this spring and summer. If the returns are what indications promise, it will be a great mining district. We raised \$2000 in Rampart as soon as the discovery was announced and set men to work cutting an eight-foot road for thirty miles long to Eureka. This will make that section tributary to Rampart and increase the importance of the town as a distributing point.

"I suppose everybody has heard of Capt. Balliet, formerly a famous Yale oarsman. He has struck it rich on Hoosier Creek. Indications are he will take out \$500,000. He pegged away on his claim for a long time without striking a thing. He would go down into the frozen earth foot by foot, throwing out dirt with a shovel until he was twenty feet below the surface. I have never heard of another man in the country accomplishing so much, and they have all tried it. Well, after all his hard luck, Balliet struck a pay streak just before we came away. In going to bedrock he took out \$500 in nuggets.

"Wyatt Earp is a model citizen of Rampart."

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Arizona Murderer Must Pay Penalty for His Crime.

PRESCOTT, (Ariz.), July 1.—Ed Lewis, alias "Red," who shot and killed a waiter at the Harvey Eating house at Ashfork in the early part of May, was found guilty of murder in the first degree today, with the death penalty affixed. This is the first murder case in this county under the law passed last winter, requiring the jury to affix a penalty.

Lovell, hails from Illinois, and has served two terms in the penitentiary; once from Flagstaff, for burglary, and once from Tucson for forgery. Ex-Associate Justice Hawkins, who sentenced him both times, was called as a witness in the case.

TUITION IS FREE.

Action Imposing a Registration Fee at Berkeley Rescinded.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—No registration or tuition fee will be charged the students of the University of California next year. By a vote of 13 to 3 the regents today, at a special meeting called by Gov. Gage, rescinded the action of the board imposing the fee. The meeting was well attended, and after a long discussion preceded the vote by which the previous action of the board was nullified.

For the first time since his election, Gov. Gage presided at the meeting. Lieut.-Gov. Neff and Stephen M. White also made their first appearance. The Governor read a long address, protesting against the proposed action of a registration fee. Regent Kirk then moved that the tax on students be repealed, and, after an animated debate, the motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Gage, Neff, Anderson, Kirk, Budd, Foote, Pardee, Rodgers, Slack, Wallace, Waymire, White, Barnes.

Nays—Houghton, Rowell, Hallidie.

The board then went into executive session.

PROF. WHEELER'S CONDITIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The secret session lasted for more than an hour. It transpired that the committee appointed at the last meeting to inform Benjamin Wheeler of his election to the presidency at a salary of \$10,000 per annum, had received a reply from him saying that he would not consider the offer unless the regents agreed to certain conditions. These are the recognition by the regents of the president's right to make all appointments in the faculty; the right of the president to be the sole means of communication between the faculty and the regents, and the recognition of the rights of the president to recommend all professors and instructors for promotion, and, especially his entire power in the matter of salaries. Lastly, when the regents shall have decided on any measure by a majority vote, Prof. Wheeler asks that the entire board shall give its support to the measure, and to the president without factional opposition.

Along with the letter came a tele-

gram from Wheeler saying that he had seen Mrs. Hearst in New York and that she approved his requests. After considerable discussion the regents decided to invite Prof. Wheeler to come to California at their expense and talk over the matter, with a view of reaching an agreement.

The Finance Committee will report at the next meeting of the board some plan for relieving the financial troubles of the university.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Wronged Husband Wrecks a Frigate.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

GARFIELD (Wash.), July 1.—A horrible tragedy occurred this morning five miles west of this place. A young man named Roby Gragg cut the throats of his wife and a lady guest, and then took a big dose of strychnine and slashed his own throat. At this writing all three are alive, but in a critical condition, passengers of the vessel.

Gragg is about 33 years of age, and lives on a farm. Yesterday he says he detected his wife and a neighbor named Fitzgerald, in a compromising position, to which act he believed his wife's guest, Mrs. Maude Carroll of Spokane, was an accessory. Gragg spent the night with a neighbor, to whom he told his troubles. He said he intended to go to Garfield in the morning to arrange for a division of his property and a separation from his wife. About 4 o'clock he set out, stating he would go by way of his home and change his clothes. On arriving there he asked his wife for his gun, and she told him that she had hid it. He then drew his pocket knife and attacked her. He slashed her throat and face, and stabbed her in the abdomen. She may recover.

He then made for the other woman and butchered her in a frightful manner. After trying the knife on his throat he ran upstairs for his razor, and both women, streaming with blood and in their night clothes, fled to a neighbor's house.

Gragg used the razor on his own throat, almost severing the windpipe.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OFFICERS.

Convention at Santa Rosa Elects and Transacts Other Business.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SANTA ROSA, July 1.—The two matters of importance to come before today's session of the California State Epworth League were the election of officers and the election of a place for holding the next annual convention. The result of the election was as follows:

President, Samuel W. Brown, San Jose; first vice-president, Ethel Poage, Ukiah; second vice-president, Lulu Shickel, Ukiah; third vice-president, Horace M. Caldwell, Lompoc; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Hill, Sacramento; junior superintendent, Elinor N. Fearns, Ukiah.

When the time came for selecting the place of the next meeting, speeches were made in favor of Hollister and Visalia. In the voting, the proposition was carried over. Tonight there was an entertainment at the Fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The program consisted of a paper address by Charles A. Storey of Stanford University. Miss Ethel Poage read an essay and Merle A. Tuck read an essay on "The Influence of the Epworth League." The program was well received. Indications are that the convention will not adjourn before Monday afternoon, and that the place of next year's meeting will be Hollister. Tomorrow will be devoted principally to religious observances.

MURDER AT FRESNO.

Dan Donnelly, Wounded in Chinatown, Dies from Injuries.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

FRESNO, July 1.—Dan Donnelly, who was shot in Chinatown early Tuesday morning, died at 11 o'clock this morning from the effects of his wounds. There is considerable mystery surrounding the shooting. At the time he was shot, Donnelly claimed he had been robbed in a house of ill-repute, and when he accused a woman of the theft, he was shot by unidentified persons. Donnelly took to his heels, but was pursued by Jack Brooks, a bartender in the Favorite saloon. Brooks admits pursuing Donnelly, but claims the latter was armed with a revolver. Brooks also took a hand in the shooting, and it was thought at the time that the officer had fired the fatal shot as the bullet extruded from his chest. Donnelly was a 44 caliber, the same as that fired by Rice.

The District Attorney this morning swore to a complaint charging Charles Ardell, manager of the Golden West saloon, with murder. It is claimed that Ardell also used a 44-caliber pistol and fired the shot. Jack Brooks was also charged with murder.

MURDER IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Man and Wife Are Slain Near Angels Camp.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

ANGELS CAMP, July 1.—Jacob Whitmore, a logger from the high Sierras, has arrived here, bringing a story of the murder of Jonathan Baker, a man over 60 years old, and his wife, who lived on a ranch away above the snow line, nine miles from Melinas Camp.

A nephew of the old couple of the name of Biggs resided with an Indian woman on the same ranch. Yesterday the Indian woman appeared at Melinas Camp and informed one of the workmen that old man Baker was dead. A party of loggers at once went to the Baker ranch and, forcing open the door, found the bodies of the man and his wife dead upon the cabin floor.

Mrs. Baker's head was entirely severed from the body, while the old man had a terrible gash in the head, evidently made by an ax. The Indian woman says Biggs murdered the old couple in order that he might come into possession of their property. A posse is in pursuit of the alleged murderer.

CLASH AVOIDED.

Steamer Nippon Maru Still Under Surveillance at San Francisco.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The anticipated clash between the Federal and local health authorities, regarding the steamer Nippon Maru, supposed to be infected with the bubonic plague, did not occur. The agents of the Japanese steamship company, recognizing that they could not proceed with the landing of freight, in opposition to the orders of the police force, stationed on the dock expressly to prevent such action, withdrew the vessel into the stream. There was a sharp war of words while this was being done, but no attempt was made to ignore the orders of the Board of Health.

This afternoon the vessel was again thoroughly fumigated, this time, by order of the State Board of Health. It is understood that she will not again attempt to make a landing, until the expiration of the legal time limit. The passengers and crew are still detained at the rights of the quarantine station on Angel Island, where they will probably be kept for the full time required by law, in order that no infectious germs may be brought to this city. Dr. Barbet said: "From the result of my bacteriological work on the organs sent to me by the Coroner, I am convinced that the Japanese who were drowned after leaving the Nippon Maru, suffered from bubonic plague. I

experimented sufficiently to determine that the plague was there and then, with the consent of the members of the Board of Health, I destroyed everything that came from the bodies."

SCARE IS DYING OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The scare as to the alleged plague on the Nippon Maru is dying out, and public confidence is almost restored over the situation. Acting under instructions from the Board of Health, State Quarantine Officer Knott has thoroughly disinfected the vessel, and it is believed that she will now be allowed to discharge her cargo. Dr. Young does not believe the bubonic plague exists on the vessel.

It is thought that the Coptic, due here July 4, from the Orient, will be detained several days in quarantine at Honolulu. The Hawaiian government has decided to take no chances on the introduction of the plague from the East, and has ordered that the island steamer from Hongkong would be subjected to quarantine.

SHORTBRIDGE AGAIN SPICED.

The San Jose Editor-Statesman Taken a Second Bride.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CARSON (Nev.), July 1.—Senator Charles M. Shortridge of San Jose, Cal., was married today at the parlor of the Arlington House to Miss Elizabeth Wright of New York. Miss Wright is known in musical circles under the name of Bessie Winters. She is a pupil of Prof. Henry Bettmann of the violin. At King's Conservatory of Music at San Jose, Rev. A. J. MacMurry officiated, assisted by Rev. J. M. Wilson of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge will visit Lake Tahoe before their return to their home in San Jose.

[The first Mrs. Shortridge sued for and obtained a decree of divorce on grounds of desertion, in San Francisco, a few weeks ago.—Ed.]

AGUIRRE IN CHARGE.

San Quentin Prison Turned Over to the New Warden.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN QUENTIN, July 1.—The change of administration at the prison was made with but little ceremony this morning. Warden Hale received his successor in his office and turned over the keys to him. Aguirre, in receiving the keys, expressed his thanks for the courtesies that had been extended to him during the past month. Director Wilkins was the only representative of the board present. The new warden immediately installed his new appointees and then announced that no further changes would be made at present.

WATSONVILLE Sewer Bonds Sold.

N. Y. (N. Y.), July 1.—Bonds for the sewer bonds of the city of Watsonville were opened last evening. Bids were as follows: Trowbridge, McDonald & Company, \$12,125; E. H. H. Rollins & Son, \$12,125; J. Hays & Sons, San Francisco, \$11,955; E. P. Kraft, Red Bluff, \$12,125; the Lamproch Bros. Company, \$13,100; E. D. Shepard & Co., \$10,625; Denison, Prior & Co., \$12,012; N. D. Harris & Co., \$12,724; the Oakland Bank of Savings, \$12,680; and Fred A. Kilburn of Watsonville, \$14,125. The successful bidder, Fred A. Kilburn, represents the Charles Ford estate. The bonds are for \$40,000, to run for forty years.

Verdict for Damages Affirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment that awarded the wife and the children of Frederick Schold damages for the death of the husband and father. Adolph P. Schold was shot at a target in Sacramento, his revolver became clogged and could not be used. He attempted to remedy the disarrangement by hitting it on his knee, whereupon the arm was discharged, the ball striking the chest, causing a mortal wound. Upon action brought for damages, a judgment was given against Schold.

Fatal Accident Near Linden.

STOCKTON, July 1.—A teamster named Forenson was run over by a wagon loaded with grain early this morning and killed, near Linden. He was employed on the ranch of Mr. F. F. Field, at Peters, and was driving near Linden at the time of the accident. In some manner the wheel of the wagon, and the wheels passed over his body. He died in a few minutes. The Coroner's office was notified, and Deputy Coroner Hunter went to the scene this morning. Forenson was 35 years of age, and unmarried.

Steamer Elbeick in Danger.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Advises from Australia, the British ship Elbeick encountered a terrible gale on her voyage from Melbourne to New York. The storm continued for several days, and the ballast began to shift. In order to prevent the sinking of the vessel her three masts were cut away May 23. The vessel is now thirteen of her eighteen spars, and had not fine weather ensued, would doubtless have been a total wreck.

Encampment of Veterans.

SANTA CRUZ, July 1.—The North California Veteran Association began its annual encampment today. The camp is located on a ranch, and consists of headquarters, assembly and mess tents, and rows of tents for veterans. The association is composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.

Woman Cuts Her Throat.

SAN DIEGO, July 1.—Mrs. James D. Crain, 50 years old, cut her throat in four places, with a razor and pieces of glass, at her residence on Thirty-fifth street during the night. She was found in a very weak condition by her husband this morning. She is temporarily insane, and will recover, as medical assistance arrived in time.

Rehearing Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Supreme Court has denied a rehearing in the case of Frank Alvis, convicted of manslaughter for killing his brother-in-law, William Farrell, in Santa Clara county four years ago, and Alvis will have to serve seven years in State's prison.

Dead Body is Found.

NEVADA CITY (Cal.), July 1.—The dead body of Frank Sommers was found shortly before dark tonight a short distance from the scene of the shooting of last night. There was a bullet hole in the neck and his rifle was beside him, indicating suicide.

Futman's Doom Sealed.

SACRAMENTO, July 1.—Judge J. W. Hughes today sentenced George Futman to death for the murder of John Shover, a fellow-convict at the Folsom prison. Futman is sentenced to be hanged at Folsom September 8.

Mint Employees Discharged.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Thirty-five employees of the United States mint were discharged today by Superintendent Frank A. Leach. Scarcity of work is the ostensible reason for the reduction in the force.

Burglar Sentenced.

SACRAMENTO, July 1.—Albert Rosales, who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at the Folsom prison.

Flood Damage in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—A dispatch to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says that rumors reached there today of great loss of life in the vicinity of Calvert, 110 miles south of Dallas. Calvert is now completely isolated from all points, by floods, and makes no response, either by telegraph or telephone.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED.

A Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the wonderful new discovery in medical science, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pains in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address I. R. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in the Los Angeles Times.

ROLLING STOCK TAXED.

REFRIGERATOR CARS ASSESSABLE IN VARIOUS COUNTIES.

Attorney-General's Office Promulgates an Opinion and Assessor Caldwell Immediately Enforces It in Los Angeles County.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Deputy Attorney-General Abbott has furnished the State Board of Equalization with his opinion on the right of the board to assess refrigerator, oil, beer, and other cars, not owned by the Southern Pacific Company, and operating in more than one county, all of which have heretofore escaped assessment. The gist of the opinion is as follows:

Refrigerator cars, owned by persons or corporations (not railroad corporations) engaged in railroad business, are to be assessed by the county assessors. Oil cars, owned by foreign or domestic individuals or corporations (other than railroad) are to be assessed by the county assessors. Beer cars, for the shipment of beer, owned by local breweries or by persons or corporations (other than railroad) are to be assessed by the county assessors. Ordinary freight cars, owned by railroad companies, domestic or foreign, are to be assessed by the State Board of Equalization, irrespective of the use to which such cars are placed. Stock cars, used for shipment of race horses, or owned by persons or corporations (other than railroad) are to be assessed by the county assessors. In each of the above classes which are to be assessed by the county assessors, the property will be assessed on the basis of the assessed value of the property, as provided by law. The classes above mentioned to be assessed by the State Board of Equalization will be assessed on the basis of the assessed value in the same manner as other rolling stock (owned by railroads) in the manner as provided by law. The fact that any of the above property is taxed in other States is no reason why such property should not be assessed for and pay taxes in this State.

It is the opinion of the State Board of Equalization that it is proper for the State Board of Equalization to act, as hereinbefore stated, it will proceed as provided in section 3665 of the Political Code, as amended in 1897 (statutes 1897, page 402).

The members of the State Board of Equalization have called on Assessor Dodge and asked him why he has not assessed the bonds of Spring Valley and kindred corporations. The Assessor replied that the former board had ruled that these bonds were not assessable, but that he would assess them if the existing board instructed him to do so. The equalizers said that they would not do so, and that they would not assess the bonds of Spring Valley and kindred corporations. The Assessor then declared that he would assess the bonds of Spring Valley and kindred corporations, and that he would assess the bonds of Spring Valley and kindred corporations.

There are plenty of cheap pianos, but if you want a GOOD ONE, at the right price, we can tell you about the BEST on Earth.

Every Piano we sell is held in high estimation by good judges.

And we can quote some very low prices, and the Pianos will be good.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.,

216-218 W. Third St. Broadway Building.

WHY NOT SMOKE THE BEST?

La Preferencia Cigars

MADE BY HAND OF THE CHOICEST MATERIAL

ABSOLUTELY THE HIGHEST GRADE

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

S. BACHMAN & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

EUGENE VALLENS & CO., Makers

TIDING OVER A CRISIS.

COMPROMISE OF THE ELECTIONS BILL ABOUT ARRANGED.

Serious Political Upheaval Caused by a Check Measure to Keep the Clericals in Power—King Urged to Withdraw It.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, July 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's London cablegram says Belgium this week has been passing through a serious political crisis. People are apt to think of Belgium as quite a little nation, but there is scarcely a country in Europe where political parties are so widely divided or in which there are so many opportunities for serious social upheavals. The government's intimation that it is ready to find a basis for an understanding has tided over the present danger, and it seems likely that a compromise will be arranged.

As regards parties the dividing line is that bitter one of religion. The Conservatives are unbending Clericals and Liberals are aggressive secularists. The workingman, and notably the numerous miners, are nearly revolutionists. The 930,000 Clerical voters send 112 deputies to the Chamber, while 980,000 opposition voters send only forty.

The lack of combination between the Clericals and the Socialist party accounts for this. Brussels in the last election polled 90,000 Clerical, 60,000 Socialist and 40,000 Liberal votes; yet eighteen Catholics fill Brussels's eighteen seats.

Three months ago the Liberals and Socialists made an understanding to ratify this condition at the next election. To defeat this coalition the government introduced an electoral bill, which caused the present upheaval. This bill ostensibly provides for proportional representation, but actually provides for representation of minorities in a few cities returning six or more deputies, leaving the others unaffected, as

the minorities in the towns included are Clericals.

The opposition protests that they are worse off than ever, as by combination they could have carried the elections. The bill also provides for the abolition of second ballots, thus further weakening the opposition, as Moderate Liberals, Progressives and Socialists not likely to support each other's candidates until the first ballot has proved that they are unable to elect their own.

Though the King has signed the

present bill, as all government bills must receive royal assent before tabling, there is no doubt that he was greatly struck by the injustice in the last elections' result. The Belgian rioter is difficult and sanguinary character. Already streets have been barricaded and paving stones torn up.

FRESNO, July 1.—W. E. Rushing, found guilty of forgery, was sentenced this afternoon, by Judge Risley, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years.

New Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

Bodies made of the best rattan, shellac finished, with rubber tires and brake.

Rich upholstery and beautiful parascopes.

Do You Want a Refrigerator?

We have them cheap.

I. T. MARTIN, 531-3-5 S. Spring

There are plenty of cheap pianos, but if you want a GOOD ONE, at the right price, we can tell you about the BEST on Earth.

Every Piano we sell is held in high estimation by good judges.

And we can quote some very low prices, and the Pianos will be good.

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216-218 W. Third St. Broadway Building.

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Dependable Drugs

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Dependable Drugs

The Owl Drug Co.

ON HIS NATIVE SOIL.

DREYFUS ONCE MORE SETS FOOT IN FRANCE.

Return of the Exile from Devil's Isle Accomplished With the Greatest Precautions as to Secrecy.

The Prisoner Has Changed Considerably in Personal Appearance Owing to His Long and Cruel Confinement.

Affecting Meeting Between Husband and Wife in the Prison at Rennes—Very Little Popular Excitement.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BRESE (France), July 1.—The Sfax had several plates and her bulwarks slightly damaged by the heavy bump of the Canadian against her sides when Dreyfus was transferred, the sea being rough.

The only incident of the arrival of the prisoner at Brese was the cheering by two sloops manned by boys belonging to the training ship Borda, which passed the Sfax as she was proceeding to her moorings.

Commander Coffiniere landed alone this evening and proceeded to the residence of Admiral Barrera, with whom he had a half hour's interview. In the course of the conversation with him late tonight by the representative of the Associated Press, the admiral said:

"Until this afternoon I had no instructions respecting the Sfax, but now that Commander Coffiniere has landed, I am enabled to give you a few details. First of all Dreyfus has been in the best of health during the voyage and has had an excellent appetite. He was given an officer's cabin, in which was especially arranged for his convenience. This cabin has not been changed in any way, and tomorrow the newspaper will be allowed to see it. Dreyfus wore during the voyage a white linen suit, the usual attire of French officers in the colonial service."

"The Sfax received its modified orders in a sealed letter on touching at Cape St. Vincent. These orders, which were unknown even to myself, were to proceed to Quiberon, where she was instructed to arrive at 9 o'clock on the evening of June 30. The Canadian and the guardship L'Orient received orders on Thursday to meet the Sfax and left port the same evening. The Sfax not being due until Friday, the Canadian awaited outside the port of Port Alliquen. A heavy sea was running and the vessel's position was somewhat dangerous. In view of the fact that she took on board no pilot and that a thick mist prevailed during the greater part of the time."

"The Sfax arrived on Friday, and Dreyfus, as you know, was landed, though not without some difficulty. The Sfax left again at 3 o'clock in the morning, avoiding the semaphores as she desired not to be signalled until her arrival at Brese. In order to prevent the military from joining in the demonstration upon the arrival of the Sfax and to enable the authorities to cope with any possible disorder all the troops and marines were confined to barracks that evening, but there had been absolutely no scene of disorder anywhere."

As an illustration of the mystery with which the government has surrounded the movements of Dreyfus, the Associated Press is able to state that Admiral Barrera this morning had a special train, consisting of two first-class carriages, concealed in a tunnel on the branch line between the arsenal and the main line, ready for Dreyfus on the arrival of the Sfax, as the Admiral up to that time had not been officially notified of his arrival. Dreyfus at Rennes. The orders for this train were countermanded on the receipt of a dispatch from M. Viguie, chief of the secret police, announcing the arrival of Dreyfus at Rennes.

LANDING OF THE PRISONER.

Great Secrecy Observed—Meeting of Husband and Wife.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

RENNES (France), July 1.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Dreyfus arrived here at 6 a.m., via l'Orient and Redon. The prisoner appeared to be in good health. He wore a blue suit, gray overcoat and soft felt hat. His hair is turning gray and his beard is of a reddish color. He held himself very erect.

The landing of Dreyfus at Quiberon was almost unnoticed. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening, the guardship Canadian put to sea to meet the Sfax, which had been sighted. The unusual bustle attracted many people to the harbor, but as they saw nothing the crowd dispersed. The only persons remaining were those who knew who the person to be landed was.

The weather was most stormy, and for a time it was feared it would be impossible to effect the landing. Four hours the Canadian and the Sfax pitched and rolled. It seemed impossible for them to approach each other in the rough sea.

On the landing stage were M. Viguie, the chief of detectives; M. Hennion, a commissary of police, and a force of gendarmes and police inspectors. Finally at 1 a.m., a cutter, manned by ten men and in charge of a naval officer, put off from the Canadian and went alongside the Sfax. The boat rowed to the shore, where Dreyfus was landed at 1:30 a.m. A company of infantry was drawn up at the landing point. Dreyfus, who had been brought ashore in the boat, was immediately surrounded by the guard of a captain of engineers and a sergeant and corporal of gendarmes, who formally handed the prisoner over to M. Viguie. The latter then entered a landau with Dreyfus and two detectives, and started for the railroad station.

Dreyfus did not speak a word. He personally opened the door of the compartment of the special train, consisting of three carriages and a baggage van, which was in waiting. When the train was about to start the local health officer refused to permit Dreyfus to leave on the ground that he had just arrived from the colonies. The matter was quickly arranged, however, and the train proceeded.

Dreyfus was only visible for a moment to the reporters.

The train stopped at Rabalais. There the party alighted and quickly entered a carriage drawn by two horses, which immediately started at a sharp advance. It was 5:30 a.m. At the level crossing of the line, a wagonette, containing the prefect of the department of Ille et Vilaine, M. Viguie and three inspectors, joined the party.

An amusing incident occurred there. The woman in charge of the crossing, when told that if she watched she would see Dreyfus, asked:

"Who is Dreyfus? I have never even heard of him."

ARRIVAL AT RENNES.

The drive from Rabalais to Rennes was without incident. Owing to the precautions the prisoner passed unnoticed in front of the arsenal. Work-

men reading the posters there did not turn their heads, little suspecting who was passing. The clock was striking 12 when the crowd, which had been waiting since midnight around the prison—the people beginning to think themselves the victims of a practical joke—saw a landau surrounded by gendarmes behind the station. Then they all cried with one voice: "There he is." At this cry the people started off to meet the carriage, and suddenly troops and mounted gendarmes hurried madly forward, yelling and shouting as if accompanying a fire engine, instead of escorting a prisoner. The carriage was driven so fast that it covered the distance within a few minutes, passing the watchers like a flash. It was a race for the prison gates between the gendarmes and the captive and the spectators. The gates opened suddenly, and about twenty gendarmes rushed out and barred the street, pressing back the crowd with rifle stocks.

The transformation from tranquillity to a wild scene of gesticulation, almost defied description. The suddenness of the movement stupefied everybody as much as apparently, it did the prisoner, whose face showed from the quickly-passing carriage. But beyond the exclamations of surprise and curiosity there were no cries of any sort raised.

Preceded by his guards, Dreyfus entered the prison, and was consigned to the care of the government, and was taken to a cell on the second story. The rain fell heavily all night, but the sun shown out brightly when Dreyfus entered the prison.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The governor of the prison sent Mme. Dreyfus the news of the arrival of her husband, and she immediately went to the government and asked permission to see the prisoner. Leave was granted, the faithful wife entered the prison almost unobserved, and was conducted to cell No. 830, accompanied by Mme. Havet. The meeting between the long-parted husband and wife was much touching. They remained long clasped in each other's arms, tears and smiles intermingling with tender endearments.

Mme. Dreyfus issued from the prison in a state of collapse. She found her husband much aged, with beard and hair whitened and body shrunken and stooped. She said Dreyfus knew nothing of the events of the past two years.

THE PRISONER'S APPEARANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, July 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette's account of the landing of Dreyfus says:

"He was almost entirely hidden by a hooded cloak, and as there was no light beyond a few lanterns, it was only possible to catch the barest glimpse of his unkempt gray beard and haggard, anxious features. Amid a few timid cries of 'A bas Dreyfus,' which the gendarmes immediately silenced, he entered a carriage, which drove to the station as rapidly as the intense darkness permitted."

THE PRISONER STUPEFIED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, July 1.—The papers publish the following concerning the interview between Capt. Dreyfus and his wife: "When the prisoner saw his wife he seemed completely stupefied, inarticulate sounds now and then escaping him, and he seemed to understand nothing and seemed to be ignorant of the whole story of his case. In an interview Mme. Dreyfus said she found her husband well physically and intellectually."

South Sea Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The United States steamship Albatross will leave here in a few days under command of Capt. J. F. Moser, U.S.N., for a scientific reconnaissance of the South Sea Islands, including the Samoan group and the adjacent archipelago.

Prof. Agassiz of Harvard University will have charge of the scientific branch of the expedition, which will occupy a year, and possibly may extend to two years.

This Store Closed All Day July 4.

Ville de Paris



221 and 223 S. BROADWAY.

Wash Fabrics...

36-inch Fancy Percales, Stripes, Checks and Figures, all new colors; also 30-inch Scotch Checked Oxford Suitings for Waists, Dresses, etc. 10c and 12½c lines; Reduced to, per yard.

10c

32-inch Zephyr Gingham and English Madras in soft color tints; also 29-inch Linon Suitings and Galatea Cloth; regular 12½c and 15c qualities, reduced to 10c yd.

12½c

32-inch Imported Organdies, fine sheer cloth, light ground with fancy colored flowers and figures; our regular 25c and 30c lines; reduced to, per yard.

40c, 50c, 75c UPWARDS.

Skirt Lengths.

500 Remnants of choice new Wool materials, black and colors, containing 1 to 5 yards, are to be sacrificed. This week prices range from \$1.00 to \$4.50.

PATTERN.

South Sea Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The United States steamship Albatross will leave here in a few days under command of Capt. J. F. Moser, U.S.N., for a scientific reconnaissance of the South Sea Islands, including the Samoan group and the adjacent archipelago.

Prof. Agassiz of Harvard University will have charge of the scientific branch of the expedition, which will occupy a year, and possibly may extend to two years.

Hoegee's

Is Headquarters for

DECORATIVE MATERIAL

You'll kill two birds with one stone by decorating for the Fourth and the N. E. A.

FLAGS, Wool Bunting.

2 feet by 3 feet now 75c, 2½ feet by 4 feet now \$1.00, 3 feet by 5 feet now \$1.50, 4 feet by 6 feet now \$2.00, 6 feet by 10 feet now \$4.00.

STICK FLAGS.

All sizes, all printed, from 2x3 inches to 4x12 inches.

N.E.A. STICK FLAGS.

18 inches. 50c doz. N.E.A. Stick Flags, 36 inches. \$1.00 doz.

Horsman's Blue Hill Kites, 25c, 50c, \$1.

Wholesale Wm. H. Hoegee

138-140-142 S. Main

500 Indian Baskets, 50c to \$5.00

Mexican Zapates, \$1.50 to \$7.50

Nava's Blankets, \$3.00 to \$10.00

Mexican Draw-work Doylies, 15c, 25c and 50c

Mexican Leather Belts, 50c to \$1.00

LARGEST STOCK SOUVENIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

CAMPBELL'S CURIO STORE, 325 S. Spring.

Economy Gas Lamp

Complete \$7.00.

Each Lamp Makes Its Own Gas.

Burns Gasoline. No Odor. It is Safe.

Produces 100 Candle Power at a cost of 30c a month.

Address E. G. PAUSE, Agent for Arizona and Southern California.

210 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Approved by All Insurance Companies

PATT. JUNE 29, 1898.

JACOB BY BROS.,

The Store That Lives Up to Its Advertising.

128 to 138 North Spring Street.

The Big Store will be open until 10 o'clock tomorrow night==You can't afford to go elsewhere for your things. Wander away from the Big Store and you wander away from the lowest price.

Store Closed All Day Tuesday, July 4th.

15c Men's Hose 8c 25c Men's Ties 16c \$2 Men's Hats \$1.27 75c Golf Shirts 48c 15c Men's Hdks 7c

\$5 Men's Shoes \$2.81

Ladies' Shoes. Whatever you do don't miss the sale of Ladies' Shoes.

Oxfords. We told you of the purchase of over 4000 pairs of Ladies' Oxfords. They are moving fast.

\$2.50 Oxfords. \$2 Oxfords. \$1.39 \$1.19

\$10.00 Men's Suits. \$7.50 Men's Suits.

\$3.50 Ladies' Shoes. \$4.84

\$17.50 Men's Suits. \$15.00 Men's Suits.

\$3.75 Mens' Pants. \$4.50 Men's Pants.

\$3.00 Vestee Suits \$4.50 Boys' Suits

\$2.50 Boys' Suits \$5.00 Youths' Suits

\$3.00 Boys' Suits \$7.50 Youths' Suits

\$2.50 Boys' Suits \$5.00 Youths' Suits

\$3.00 Boys' Suits \$7.50 Youths' Suits

\$2.50 Boys' Suits \$5.00 Youths' Suits

\$3.00 Boys' Suits \$7.50 Youths' Suits

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CANAL BILL'S FATE.

OUTCOME OF THE MEASURE IS STILL VERY DOUBTFUL.

Interest in the Question Over-shadows All Else in the Father-land and Causes All Kinds of Rumors.

Many Rival Projects Brought Out for the Sole Purpose of Killing the Kaiser's Pet Scheme.

Reconstruction of the Ministry One of the Probable Results—Dewey's Alleged Letter to Admiral Dietrichs.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
BERLIN, July 1.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] The canal question overshadowed everything this week, and the final outcome is more doubtful than ever. The air is full of rumors of compromises, combinations, dissolutions and reconstruction of the ministry. The opponents of the bill continue the policy of seeking to kill it by bringing forward as many rival projects for consideration as possible, these numbering about 150. None of them has been in good faith, but for the sole purpose of gaining time to eventually checkmate the supporters of the canal.

PROBABLE CABINET CHANGES.
The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung believes the Emperor is contemplating replacing the present Cabinet officers with a Liberal ministry. This is received with skepticism, even the Liberal leaders recognizing the impossibility of so doing in the present state of politics, assuming that only a Conservative ministry can follow the present one.

The Frankfurter Zeitung discusses the men likely to play leading roles, and says Baron von Koeller, the Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, is still in great favor with the Emperor, but as a great friend of the Agrarians, he would be the last to act against them.

Count Eulenbarg is also mentioned. He has long been regarded as a man with a large political future, but as he is also a strong Agrarian, he is another impossibility.

The discussion of possible ministers seems premature in a country where ministries are so little responsible to the Legislature as in Germany.

The Diet takes a recess next week until August, when it will reassemble and resume the discussion of the Canal Bill August 15, when the fate of the ministry will be settled. In the meanwhile the correspondent of the Associated Press learns from an excellent source that attempts will be made by the Conservatives and Liberals to reach a compromise on the canal and reformation of municipal election questions, so that they may present a united front.

TURN IN PRUSSIAN POLITICS.

Whatever the result of the present crisis, it is certain it marks a turning point in Prussian politics. The Agrarians have shown such stubbornness in opposition to progressive classes, that the conflict must continue until one or the other permanently gains the supremacy. Even the moderate Liberals are more than ever before incensed at the Agrarian reactionary tendencies. It seems as if the conflict could not end without leaving a permanent mark on Prussian political history.

EMPEROR'S WORDS DISCUSSED.

The adjournment of the Reichstag has been followed by a lively press discussion in regard to mentioning in debate the Emperor's utterances and the Emperor's relations to the Reichstag. Count von Ballestrem, the president introduced an innovation of the old rule that the words of the monarch are not subject to discussion, by admitting such discussion where the words were printed in the official Reichsanzeiger. Near the close of the Anti-strike Bill discussion, Herr Bredfeld, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, sharply criticized the president for permitting a reference to words of the Emperor. The president replied with sharpness and directness. The papers admit the difficulty of observing the old rule of constitutional monarchs that the monarch only speaks through the ministers, for the frequent speeches of the Emperor on political subjects render the observation of the rule almost impossible.

DEWEY TO DIEDRICH.

The news published here that Admiral Dewey had written a very kind letter to Admiral Dietrichs, regretting the "false reports" regarding their relations at Manila, has been received with much satisfaction. It is said the letter will be published when Admiral Dietrichs returns to Germany.

TARIFF RETALIATION.

The Barmen Chamber of Commerce demands decided action toward the United States in tariff matters, and suggests that American goods be subjected to the same conditions here as German goods in the United States in regard to consular authentication of invoices and fees. The Agrarian press strongly indorses this, and notes the fact that the Barmen chamber is a free-trade body.

DEVELOPING THE SOUTH.

Northern Capitalists Invest Heavily at Birmingham, Ala.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

MONTGOMERY (Ala.) July 1.—A company with \$5,000,000 capital, composed of northern capitalists, has bought the Gadsden furnace, two furnaces at Ironton, thousands of acres of iron and coal lands, the Mary Pratt furnace and valuable properties in and near Birmingham.

The consolidated properties will cover about seventy thousand acres of land, four furnaces and several hundred coke ovens.

Repairs to some of the furnaces, the building of four or five coke ovens and the doubling of the coal output are under way and will be completed in about four months when the company will have an aggregate capacity of 180,000 tons of pig iron per year and a daily output of over two thousand tons of coal.

Reynolds Statue Unveiled.

GETTYSBURG (Pa.) July 1.—The equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds, who commanded the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was unveiled today with appropriate ceremonies on the spot where the distinguished soldier was killed by a sharp-shooter's bullet on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg.

WAIT A MINUTE, PLEASE.

Just I get one of the beautiful stamp boxes, so light, won't tarnish and only 15c. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 312 S. Spring.

QUICK WORK.

Colored Man Rounded Up Last Night for a Pomona Constable.

Constable Slanker of Pomona called at the Police Station last night and asked the assistance of the detectives in locating Thomas Newman, colored, who is wanted in Pomona on a charge of burglary. Detectives Auble and Hawley went out and soon returned with Newman, whom they succeeded in locating without much trouble.

Newman is charged with entering a furnished house in Pomona, the owners of which are at present visiting in the East, and carrying away household articles, one at a time, until he had nearly stripped the house of everything movable, which he disposed of to a second-hand man.

The house was in the hands of a real estate agent for rent, and it was not known that the place had been burglarized until Constable Slanker accidentally discovered some of the bed linen in the second-hand man's place, which he recognized by the laundry mark. The house was then examined, and the discovery made that it had been systematically despoiled.

Slanker secured from the second-hand man a description of the person who had sold him the articles, and the description fitted Newman, who had been living in Pomona for the past three months. When Slanker discovered that Newman had left Pomona he came to this city in search of him. Newman left Yuma three months ago, where he met a colored girl with whom he became infatuated. The girl left Yuma and set out in Pomona, where she was followed by her dusky admirer. Being without funds it is alleged that he burglarized the house in order to supply himself with the money necessary to keep him in the good graces of his inamorata.

Newman has a record in Los Angeles. In 1896 he served 100 days in the City Jail for petty larceny, and on December 12 of the same year he was arrested by Detectives Auble and Hawley on a charge of burglary, for which he served one year in Folsom. He left Pomona last Thursday, and when he arrived in Los Angeles he was recognized by the detectives.

[FIRE.]

BLAZING COLORADO MINE.

THE PIT FLOODED WITH LITTLE HOPE OF SAVING IT.

Many Men May Be Thrown Out of Employment—Big Warehouse Damaged in New York—Fatal Flames in Pittsburgh.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
DENVER, July 1.—A special to the Times from Glenwood Springs, Colo., says:

"Fire broke out in the Colorado Fuel Company's mine at Newcastle last evening, about 10 o'clock. No. 2 of the Allen vein. The mine has been flooded, with very little hope of saving it. If this cannot be done many men will be thrown out of employment. Manager Keble arrived from Denver this morning, and is doing all he can to save the company's property."

WAREHOUSE DAMAGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
NEW YORK, July 1.—A large warehouse at the foot of Forty-second street, Brooklyn, owned by the Bush Company, was badly damaged by fire today. There were 10,000 bales of cotton in the building and most of this was either burned or water-soaked. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. No one was injured.

BIG FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
PITTSBURGH, July 1.—J. J. Weldon's large grocery, a four-story brick structure on Market street, was burned today, entailing a loss of between \$60,000 and \$85,000 on stock, and \$15,000 on the building. During the blaze three firemen were injured, one of them Joseph Geis, fell from a building adjoining Weldon's, and was fatally injured.

G.A.R. ENCAMPMENT.

Programme for the Thirty-third National Convention.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The programme of the Thirty-third National Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has been officially announced as follows: Monday, September 4, reception of visiting posts and delegations at railroad stations and parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Grand Army of the Republic, by the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R. and Daughters of Veterans. The Dog Watch of the naval veterans will be held at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening and the Camp Fire of the National Association of Union Prisoners of the War at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening. Friday there will be a naval review on the Delaware River. Arrangements have also been completed by the committee on Camp Fires and reunions for the various regimental, corps and other reunions.

FOR HOT AIR FURNACES.

Go to Brown, the Furnace Man, 123 E. 4th.

REMEMBER the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves, for our families require them. We will pay for shoes and clothing for poor children to enable them to go to school. Drop a card to Capt. J. A. Frazer, northwest corner Los Angeles and Seventh streets, and he will call for anything you have to donate.

THE

FOOD CURE

Put in the Body what

NATURE NEEDS.

Find that in

GRAPE-NUTS.

HOW TO BUILD A BODY.

One of the most important discoveries of late is the application of the right kind of food to rebuild the lost substances of the body, thrown off by the active, nervous work of Americans.

Careful investigation by experts in food and dietetics, has brought out the fact that albumen, which is contained in various foods, is acted upon by phosphate of potash, not such as obtained in drug stores, but such as is found in certain parts of the field grains in most minute particles, arranged in Nature's laboratory, not man's.

The part of the grains containing phosphate of potash is used in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts food, therefore the active, nervous, pushing brain worker can feed the body with food that goes directly to the rebuilding of the broken down gray matter in the brain, solar plexus and nerve centers all over the body, with the result that the individual who refreshes and rebuilds the body with proper material of this sort, obtains a definite result, which he can feel and know of and which is apparent to his friends.

A vigorous brain and nervous system is of greater importance to any business man or brain worker, than unlimited quantities of money.

This is the remarkable woman who is making such wonderful cures at 1118 Georgia Bell street. Vibrations from her hands are felt as plainly as from a battery. If you are a sufferer go see her. Test her wonderful power and see what she is doing for others.

6.45

WORTH UP TO \$10

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WORTH UP TO \$16

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THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting a Dangerous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one and the present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others, or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken, in other words, the starvation plan is supposed by many to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ, every nerve and fibre in the body.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, in other words, the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or no. One of these tablets will digest 2000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cents for full-sized package at all drug stores.

A little book on causes and cure of stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Most Refreshing Morning Laxative

The one palatable, reliable remedy for indigestion, sick headache and constipation. Acting gently on all the excretory organs, it expels waste matters, removes gaily and Rheumatic poisons from the blood and keeps the stomach and bowels clean and healthy. 50c. and \$1.00 at druggists.

TARRANT'S SELENER

"Effervescent"

Relief Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R., Daughters of Veterans and other national societies, President of the United States and members of the Cabinet, Governor of Pennsylvania, Mayor of Philadelphia, and many other distinguished officials; comrades and guests are expected to be present.

Wednesday evening, Reception by the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R. and Daughters of Veterans. The Dog Watch of the naval veterans will be held at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening and the Camp Fire of the National Association of Union Prisoners of the War at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

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A NEW-MARK ON THE PACIFIC

Hawaiian Blend

LOS ANGELES

NEWMARK'S HAWAIIAN BLEND

Coffee is an American coffee raised on American soil. It is a new mark in the history of Pacific commerce. It is also a new mark in coffee quality. A tribute of the new American Islands to the lovers of good coffee in America. A beverage fit for the gods and good Americans on the Fourth of July.

SOLD IN ONE POUND PACKAGES ONLY. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

IMPORTED, ROASTED AND PACKED BY NEWMARK BROS., LOS ANGELES.

Quaker Bath Cabinets

Are absolutely the best vapor bath outfit made. \$5.00 complete.

Arthur S. Hill
Wholesale and Retail Agent for S.

Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

LIM GOON'S WIFE GOING TO ARIZONA FOR HIM.

Latest in the Romance of a Chinese Cook and a Swedish Hand-maiden—Arrested Boy Thief the Son of a Criminal—An Instance of S. P. Gall.

PASADENA, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] Mrs. Lim Goon has decided to make a trip to Arizona in search of her wayward husband. It is now settled beyond doubt that he has gone in that direction and that Bertha Meseth, the blonde Swedish girl who was the star witness in Lim's recent law suit, has gone too. Descriptions of two people who brought tickets for Tucson of the Southern Pacific, given by the ticket agent, Mr. Lim, and Bertha to a dot, the police say. The principal mourners are Mrs. Lim and half a dozen business men here to whom the vanishing cook owed small sums. Lim was a thoroughly Americanized Chinaman we ever had here. In his gold suit, tan shoes, short hair and smile, he was the personification of the summer-resort young man, and he is accused of having left us on the most up-to-date American plan. His forsaken little Chinese wife, however, is in consultation with the missionaries there. She says she is disgraced and will always be unless she can get her Lim back. So, she is going to start for Tucson to endeavor to find him and coax him to return to her forgoing arms. The latest development in the case tonight is that he took property belonging to her simply by force, including her diamond ring, gold bracelet and \$85 in money, when he and the giddy Bertha decided to journey to a more romantic climate.

Some of Lim Goon's creditors have desired to bring extradition proceedings against him, but the City Marshal has advised against the same, as they should secure the person of the trim little China boy, the collection of their claims against him would be very uncertain. Against there, no criminal charge against him. All that is known is that he is gone; it is also known that the flaxen-haired and willowy Swedish maiden has gone, but it may simply be a case of romantic coincidence, which is not an offense recognized by the Criminal Code of California.

If there is any connection with what seems to be a pitiful case of desertion, the joke is at the expense of those devoted W.C.T.U. ladies who descended upon the newspaper reporters with shingle in hand and punitive gleams in their spectacles, when the papers reproduced some of the testimony in the case. The devoted W.C.T.U. suit, wherein Mrs. Pierce testified that Lim used to go on moonlight excursions with Bertha. The newspaper men were spoken and wait, as if they were sent to bed for having given publicity to such an insinuation against this model Chinaman and the pink of propriety on whom he lavished his yellow smiles during the trial. "Lim is one of the sweetest young fellows that ever was, and little Bertha is as good as she can be," one of the Whittier Ribbons said. A dozen of them swept into the courtroom in an imposing phalanx and remained there during the trial, as a demonstration of sympathy and support for "Lim," who was one of their particular pets. They are now standing firmly by Mrs. Goon, however. She has been rescued by them from vicious surroundings when Goon married her.

Lim's lawsuit created a local sensation. Heron has been making the bank return defendant paid him \$87 without appeal. Perhaps this victory was too much for him. It is the opinion of his friends here that before many weeks he will have a great lump of remorse in his throat and precious little left of his lawsuit money, his wife's money and the other assets which he took with him in his abrupt departure. In the way of diamond rings, affections and what not.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC NERVE.

They were laughing this afternoon at the City Hall, at the cool nerve of the Southern Pacific Company, which had just filed statements of its taxable properties in Pasadena. In this schedule the company had fixed its own valuation upon each parcel of real estate. The assessors will substitute their own figures, which will vary considerably.

The deputy assessors completed their field work this week. The blank returns have been distributed and the reports are beginning to come in. Some taxpayers will oblige the officials to look up their holdings at the county seat, as usual. "Pass in your statements," is their call. Notices of the new special Villa street assessment were issued to the owners of such a young romantic.

THE COPPER BOND THIEF.

It appears that James Lynes, the young thief arrested by City Marshal Reed of South Pasadena yesterday for stealing copper bonds from the electric road, fooled the officers. He at first made the police believe he lived in Los Angeles; but an investigation of the day reveals that he is a South Pasadena boy, whose father was arrested a year ago for stealing hay and jumped his bail. No trace of him has been heard of since, but his son seems to have followed in the paternal footsteps. It will be difficult to convict any junk dealer on the testimony of such a young romantic.

TEACHERS ELECTED.

The Pasadena School Board today elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

High School—J. D. Graham, Roy D. Ely, vice principal; E. C. Fall, R. C. Ashley, E. A. Owen, principal; Charlotte A. Knack, Mary D. Boynton, Harriet L. McCasky, Martha M. Winslow.

Wilson Grammar School—Lucy E. George, Lauretta Barnaby, Anna M. Hurley, Eva M. Johnson.

Franklin School—Mrs. Frances S. Mitchell, Ida R. Robinson, Mabel A. Harris, Albert E. Stearns, Margaret Gaud, Mimi Martin.

Lincoln School—W. J. Hornby, Annie E. Lemon, Ella G. Wood, Abbie M. Michaels, May Gearhart, Agnes E. Daniels, Mrs. Kate E. Christie, Ruth Ellen Hill.

Columbia School—William B. Frackelton, Mrs. Sarah E. Russell, Augusta Hildebrandt, Edith Cannon, Ella V. Dobbs, Alice C. Cooper, Catherine M. Townsend, Jennie M. Devo.

Garfield School—A. H. Collins, Ada C. Cleveland, Virginia Pease, Imelda C. Brooks, Georgia H. Mitchell, Fanny N. Phillips, Franc R. Knight, Mary E. Thompson.

Washington School—George W. Wilson, Annie M. Partridge, Isabelle C. Bostwick, Mae Benedict, Kate Hamilton, Carrie J. Lang, Kate M. Chaffin, Emma M. Black.

Grant School—Alfred W. Gordon, Martha J. McNair.

PASADENA BREVIETTES.

A resident of San Pasquel street called on the police this afternoon to arrest the driver of an express wagon who came within an ace of running over him, but there didn't seem to be any law to fit the case. If the driver had been "little warmer" the affair would not have been called off so quickly.

President W. A. Edwards of Throop

lectured at La Verne last evening on "Manual Training in the Public Schools." After the lecture the audience voted in favor of incorporating Sloyd on the public school curriculum of that district.

The North Pasadena fruit-growers are selling their apricots at \$25 to \$30 per ton green, and the crop is far in excess of last year's. The prospect is that there will be a large prune crop, with many small prunes.

Rev. Robert J. Burdette is considering a proposition to continue as the acting pastor of the Presbyterian Church for an indefinite period, without assuming the duties of the regular pastorate.

The Los Angeles administrator reports that there was no insurance whatever on the onion factory, and stock now settled beyond doubt that he has gone in that direction and that Bertha Meseth, the blonde Swedish girl who was the star witness in Lim's recent law suit, has gone too.

Donald McGilvray, who has sold out his interest in the Pasadena Electric Supply Company, has gone to San Francisco.

J. H. McCament has returned from a trip to Iowa, and other eastern points. Oscar R. Coast, the New York artist, is spending a few days here.

John McDonald & Co. have moved to new offices, No. 32 East Colorado, formerly occupied by the Adams-Phillips Co., and will be pleased to see their friends.

Get our prices before making any new contracts for plumbing. P. P. Bonham, successor to Bonham & Curry.

One bunch of firecrackers with each lot 25-cent hose and up, July 1 and 3 at Bonham.

The leading meat market in Pasadena—Breiner's City Market, 83 East Colorado.

"How nice and cool you look, John!" "Yes, I got a summer outfit at Hotaling's."

Step into McCament's at any time today and get a refreshing drink.

The leading grocer—W. J. Kelly.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

AVAILON, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] A detachment of the Boys' Brigade, some forty in number, under the general command of W. F. Poor, came over today for a week's outing. The detachment consists of Co. A, the Boys' Brigade, and Co. B, the Presbyterian Church, East Los Angeles, and Co. C, the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Falcon made an extra trip last night, arriving here about 9:30, for the purpose of carrying the band over to the City Hall for the celebration of the First National Bank of Santa Ana.

A mass of freight was also brought, which had accumulated so rapidly that the regular boat had been unable to handle it.

COVINA.

COVINA, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] With the new pump just installed, P. Pollard is getting a steady flow of twenty-seven inches from his well.

A. R. Evans has completed the installation of the permanent pumping plant for his well, and he is now securing a continual flow of twenty-five inches.

The Covina water company will be turned over by the contractors today.

The funeral of Mrs. Mattie Reece, the wife of M. Reece, took place on Thursday at Whittier. Mrs. Reece died at her home on San Bernardino road on Wednesday.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] The machinery has been received for oiling the streets. Not being able to arrange with Contractor De Camp to oil certain streets in the city, the Trustees have purchased De Camp and will do the oiling, paying De Camp a royalty for the privilege. The work of applying the oil will be commenced Monday.

The South Mountain Water Company has let the contract to A. S. Bent for the pipe line from the Biggin well to the head of Cajon street, and has completed on or before August 1.

THE RAIN RECORD.

With the close of June the fiscal year closed also, and the rainfall record for the year was completed. This was a dry year. The total precipitation for the past twelve months was 2.66 inches, falling upon thirty different days of the year, or a rainfall of .2 of an inch for each day of rain, or .016 of an inch for each day of the year.

In July and August of last year there was no rain at Redlands, and but .01 of an inch in each of September and October. In November there was .25 inch, in December .40 of an inch, in January 1.92 inches, in February .71 of an inch, in March 1.50 inches, in April .08 of an inch, in May .01 of an inch, in June .87 of an inch. The past month was the first in about nine years that there was no rain.

The first company of teachers arrived in Redlands today and visited Cajon Crest Park.

OXNARD.

OXNARD, July 1.—The beet sugar company has contracted with F. O. Engstrom to construct a lodging-house and dining-room to accommodate laborers during the campaign. The factory now employs 25 men, and a number of these are forced to live in tents or in the country because of lack of rooms in the town. Within a month the factory will be increased to 100 men, and lodging must be provided for them. The contract calls for two two-story frame buildings of fifty-six rooms each and a separate one-story building 60x100 feet in size. The lumber was hauled on the ground today.

Henry T. Oxnard has donated a sixty-two-foot flagpole and flag, which will be raised in the park on the Fourth with appropriate ceremonies.

PERRIS.

PERRIS, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Val Verde Water Company, representing the north end of the Perris Irrigation district has contracted with C. B. Bothe & Son for a pumping plant to complete the project. This plant will take care of the orchards in the north end of the valley, so no loss will be sustained by the orchards this year.

[Brooklyn Life:] Doogan, Casey fell yesterday an' vuz near drowned—'t was up to his ankles.

Regan, Up to his ankles and near drowned!

Doogan, Faith, he went in head first.

ORANGE COUNTY.

MEXICANS HELD ON CHARGE OF HORSE-STEALING.

Pacific Lyceum League Elects Officers—Sult Against the City of Anaheim—Hungerford Brothers Charged With Committing Murder—Reception of Ebell Society.

SANTA ANA, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] Ramon Guillen and Alejo Macias, will appear in the Superior Court to answer to the charge of horse-stealing. They had their preliminary hearing before Justice Chandler of Orange and were bound over in the sum of \$500. Falling to give the bond, both men were brought back to the County Jail. Guillen and Macias are both under 25 years of age.

PACIFIC LYCEUM LEAGUE.

There was a good attendance at the annual convention of the Pacific Lyceum League yesterday, delegates being present from all sections of Southern California. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

A. C. Derkum of Los Angeles, president; Miss Annette McIntock of Santa Ana, vice-president; Homer Ames of Los Angeles, secretary; Clarence Thompson of Los Angeles, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Young of Santa Ana, clerk.

At the annual reception of the Ebell Society Friday evening an interesting programme was presented, including a talk on "Women's Clubs" by the president, Miss Bartlett.

William Freeman of Fullerton has begun suit for divorce from his wife, Laura Freeman, on the grounds of desertion.

Richard Melrose, vice of the City of Anaheim, an action to quiet title to certain property in Anaheim has been filed in the Superior Court.

Foreclosure proceedings entitled the First National Bank of Santa Ana vs. J. M. McKean et al. were yesterday filed in the Superior Court.

Frank Monaghan has sold the east half of lot 8, in block 35, on Thursday at Whittier. Mrs. Reece died at her home on San Bernardino road on Wednesday.

Buy your Fourth-of-July "Enthusiasm" at the Santa Ana Book Store.

ANAHEIM.

Electric Meters Running Backward. Celery Experiments.

ANAHEIM, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] Electric meters in the city seem to have gone wrong with the change in weather. Several have been found running backward at a lively rate. A year ago the same trouble was experienced and the meters given a general overhauling. These were then found running out of order. Some were going too fast and some too slow. Later discoveries will necessitate a general overhauling.

About fifty acres immediately about the town of Boleto have been put in celery this week. The attempt to grow celery at this point is entirely experimental, but those making the venture are confident of success.

FULLERTON.

More Oil Strikes Made—Thousands of People Expected.

FULLERTON, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] In Hall well No. 1 oil has been struck at 1366 feet. The well will pump about eighty barrels Hope had been given up that it would amount to anything when the strike was made. At the Chino Ranch well, north of Yorba, the oil was struck at 500 feet. The oil is said to be too thick to pump and the well will be cleaned and deepened. In the Fullerton field the Loftus Graham company is searching for oil. The company has been drilling for oil for some time, but has not yet struck it. The company is confident of success.

Conservative estimates received by committees in charge from throughout the county and points outside, place the number of people who will celebrate the Fourth in this city at from 10,000 to 12,000. A number of entries have been received for horse races, and in the seven-mile bicycle road race it is expected that Southern California records will be broken.

Protests of a number of riders who desired to enter the races and compete, but who found it impossible to do so because of the L.A.W. rule against riding on the streets, resulted in the withdrawal of the cash and substitution of trophies to the value of the prizes originally offered. The change was with the consent of all concerned.

Grape-growers report their vineyards in good shape and look forward to a large crop and better prices than they have had for some time.

AZUSA.

Young Boy Drowned While Bathing in a Reservoir.

AZUSA, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] Oscar Baum, aged 10 years, son of Samuel Baum of Covina, was drowned this afternoon while bathing in the reservoir owned by A. P. Griffith, two miles north of the place. With his older brother, the boy had been playing in the water for some time, neither of them being able to swim. While the older boy was on the opposite side of the reservoir his brother suddenly cried for assistance, and was seen to sink. Reached the lad in time to drag him partly from the water, and leaving him there ran for assistance. When the father of the boys reached the place it was found that the little fellow had rolled back into the water and was drowned. When he was left at the edge of the water he was almost unconscious, and it is supposed that when he began slipping back into the water he was unable to save himself. The body was found only a few feet from the spot where he had been left. Every effort was made to

revive him, but without success, and after several hours' work in which a physician assisted, the boy was pronounced dead, and the body removed to the home of his parents.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

What the Little "Track" Garden Produces—Benefit Given.

SOLDIERS' HOME, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] Whether there be much rain or little, the soil manipulated by Chief Gardener Buck, in the "track" garden at the home, goes on yielding with generosity that is astonishing, and can only be accounted for by the productive nature of the soil of Southern California.

The following from the annual report of home products and consumption, shows that there has been placed on the table from this source: Onions, 50,000 pounds; squash, 32,000 pounds; tomatoes, 30,000 pounds; turnips, 39,000 pounds; cabbage, 70,000 pounds; carrots, 35,000 pounds; peaches, 27,000 pounds; greens, 39,000 pounds; spinach, 13,000 pounds; beets, 15,000 pounds; lettuce, 13,000 pounds; string beans, 5,000 pounds; radishes, 1,000 pounds; in small quantities. Then there are strawberries, 2124 boxes; Logan berries, 2000 boxes; cantaloupes, 3000; apples, 2000; pears, 2000; plums, 2000; figs, etc., in greater or less quantities.

C. F. West, late chief clerk of quartermaster's office, resigned to accept position with a Denver, Colo., firm. The quartermaster's office, vice Blatter, resigned, to take furlough.

The late A. M. Ozmun of Los Angeles, a well-known and popular friend and acquaintance for many years, had not met for thirty years previous to the occasion of the social event at the Governor's house upon the evening preceding the day when Mr. Ozmun died.

The benefit to Miss Ora Burke, at Memorial Hall, Monday evening, was well attended. Miss F. Martinez, soprano; Miss Ora Burke, contralto; E. H. Brown, tenor, and R. P. Skilling, baritone, rendered solos, duets and quartettes on the occasion. Miss Pearl Gleason, one of the home's favorite favorites, was welcomed with old-time fervor. Mrs. Genevieve Buck, violinist; Miss Ethel Belcher, pianist; Miss Josephine Williams, in recitation, and little Lily Belcher, in fancy dances made an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

A patriotic sermon is announced by Chaplain Beck for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The service will be held at the Soldiers' Home, and will be sides special music of a patriotic character.

Mary A. Norman, a lady well known in the city, died at her home from which place she comes, is appointed matron of the home hospital.

SANTA BARBARA.

Mrs. Storke Loses Her Suit—City's Unique Institution.

SANTA BARBARA, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] The case of Yda Adria Storke vs. the City of Santa Barbara, which was tried at noon today and the judgment rendered was in favor of the defendant. Mrs. Storke said after adjournment that she would certainly carry the case to the Superior Court.

Local polo players have selected their teams for the game to take place on the Fourth. Rowland Thomas will referee the game, and the teams will be: Greens: Ealand, Fernald, Wilson and Rogers; Whites: Eland, Colby, Smith and Ringgold. Samuel Stow will be substitute. Several horse races and a five-mile bicycle race have been arranged for.

News received here yesterday from members of the Hayne party, which left here last year for Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, were that they had just landed on the Foul Bay and allayed much anxiety by reporting the men of the party as in good health.

The Manual Training School has become the property of the city, as a free gift from Miss Anna S. C. Blake, and the name of the school trustees have given the school. The school was founded in 1891 by Miss Blake, and consisted then of a cooking school and a sewing school. Since that time additions have been made, when the handsome building in which the school is at present located was built.

The Manual Training School was one of Miss Blake's favorite notions, and to give the children of Santa Barbara the benefits she knew must come from a practical education. Miss Blake built up the present institution. It has cost close upon \$50,000 to bring the school to its present completeness, and the city of Santa Barbara has been increased far beyond that figure through Miss Blake's personal supervision of its workings.

The building becomes the property of the public through a deed executed a year ago and before Miss Blake's death.

SANTA MONICA.

Jury Disagrees on Alleged Violation of Liquor Law.

SANTA MONICA, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] The case of Jennie Fox, charged with violating liquor law without a city license, which was tried by jury before City Recorder Wells yesterday, failed to develop as much of a sensation as was expected. City Attorney Tanner conducted the prosecution, and J. C. Morgan represented the defendant. Testimony of the company's doctor, Dr. Pierce, a regularly graduated doctor, has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. On staff are nearly a score of regularly graduated, experienced, skilled physicians, each of whom is a specialist in his chosen class of diseases. Every letter sent to Dr. Pierce as above, has prompt, conscientious attention, is regarded as sacredly confidential and is answered in a plain envelope so your private affairs are kept safe from prying eyes.

When City Marshal Barretto was on the stand Mr. Morgan made some inquiries relative to the doctor's residence on the Gambert property, which is next to the place at Second and Railroad avenue, occupied by the defendant.

"He never mind that," said Mr. Tanner. "We will admit that the Gambert property is used for purposes of prostitution, and that Mr. Gambert knows it."

The defendant testified that she had formerly occupied one of the Gambert houses, and that when she staid there she was seen to sink. Reached the lad in time to drag him partly from the water, and leaving him there ran for assistance. When the father of the boys reached the place it was found that the little fellow had rolled back into the water and was drowned. When he was left at the edge of the water he was almost unconscious, and it is supposed that when he began slipping back into the water he was unable to save himself. The body was found only a few feet from the spot where he had been left. Every effort was made to

One Little Point Overlooked.

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] The mass-meeting of "German-Americans" which assembled at Detroit seems to have forgotten that it was the American, and not the German-American, government whose course they were attempting to dictate.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

SECOND MONTHLY MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Interesting Papers on Timely Topics. Growth of the Export Trade. Minister and Bride Given a Welcome Home—Bergman not Inmate—Coronado Notes.

SAN DIEGO, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] The second of the monthly meetings of the Chamber of Commerce was held last night in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium. T. H. Silabee read an interesting paper on the New River section of this county, 100 miles east of San Diego and covering about one million acres of very fertile land. For eight months of the year, he said, the climate is fine, and cotton, hemp, beans and fruits will grow abundantly. A New York company is preparing to put under irrigation several thousand acres there. Other speakers were Ford A. Carpenter and G. F. Hall.

BERGMAN'S SANITY.

Thursday night a jury pronounced Benedict Bergman insane, not responsible, and therefore not guilty of an attack upon Elizabeth Breckley. Within twenty-four hours a board of surgeons pronounced the same man fully sane. The physicians agreed that Bergman had, from long indulgence in liquors, brought about a condition of the blood vessels. This condition had been relieved by the profuse flow of blood from his self-inflicted wounds. Bergman was therefore discharged.

SAN DIEGO BREVETTES.

Dr. S. A. Norton, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and his bride, arrived on the noon train yesterday. They were given a reception at the home of the Congregational Church.

The sixteenth annual commencement of the Academy of Our Lady of Peace was held yesterday afternoon. The graduates were Misses Catherine M. Kienek, Elizabeth Manfin and Mabel Vienne.

CORONADO BEACH.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] Capt. McNevin took out H. T. Dimond, A. J. Whitney and E. F. Robinson on the Daphne yesterday for a day's fishing.

The total catch for the day was small, being but 399 barracuda, 24 sea bass, 18 yellow tail, 12 Spanish mackerel, 60 silver trout and 8 sand bass.

B. Babcock has succeeded his brother, Graham Babcock, as manager of the Beach Company interests.

Among Friday's arrivals at the hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Deamham, E. Deamham and the Misses Sadie and Irene Deamham of San Francisco.

George A. Davis and J. L. Fuller of San Francisco are spending a few days at the hotel.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Female Amazons Heavily Fined for Assault.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 1.—[Regular Correspondence.] Mrs. Mary Anderson was today fined \$250. Mrs. Anderson was convicted a few days ago of assaulting Mrs. E. F. Finkle. A similar sentence was pronounced on the defendant, Mrs. Mary Anderson, for assaulting Mrs. E. F. Finkle.

The Arrowhead Reservoir Company has brought suit against the firm of Suverkrup & Hook, for \$250 damages alleged to have been suffered because of defendants' road a steam road wagon, weighing thirteen tons, to the

OUR BEARDED LADY.

Designing men, through alluring and cunningly worded advertisements, constantly endeavor to work upon the feelings of sick and ailing women by inviting them "to write to a woman" and secure a woman's sympathy. It is well to remember that the best sympathy is to had at home and not from strangers, perhaps hundreds of miles distant. The object of the sick is to get well, and however precious sympathy may be, it never cures a seriously afflicted woman.

While the sympathy of your milliner or dressmaker might be appreciated and be just as beneficial, if not more so, than sympathy from a stranger, yet it can not effect your cure if you are an ailing woman.

It is loudly proclaimed through the press that "a woman can best understand a woman's ailments," and on this ground sick women are invited to "write to a woman" and get the benefit of a woman's advice. The sort of "understanding" of her ailments wanted by a sick woman is a trained, medical understanding. If a woman has this training, she will understand her ailments, and if she is not a doctor she cannot understand the ailments at all, and cannot treat them successfully, because she lacks the necessary training.

As far as known, there is no regularly qualified woman physician connected with any of our medical colleges, and especially designed for women, no one therefore qualified by learning and experience, to advise on questions of disease and its cure.

It is certain that there is no man, or woman, connected with any "put-up" medicine for women, excepting only Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, who, like Dr. Pierce, is a regularly graduated and qualified physician, who has, like him, devoted more than thirty years to the special study and treatment of diseases of women.

For more than thirty years Dr. R. W. Pierce, a regularly graduated doctor, has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. On staff are nearly a score of regularly graduated, experienced, skilled physicians, each of whom is a specialist in his chosen class of diseases. Every letter sent to Dr. Pierce as above, has prompt, conscientious attention, is regarded as sacredly confidential and is answered in a plain envelope so your private affairs are kept safe from prying eyes.

FOR SALE BY WILLIAMSON BROS.

327 S. Spring Street.

Shoninger.

Who will question the merits of the Shoninger Piano? Recommended by: Liszt, Wagner, Rubinstein, Raszlo, Cappa, Klein, Mills, Campanini and Dudley Buck.

This piano not only receives the highest praise from the great art critics, but has secured a firm hold upon the public with popular favor.

Popular Prices. Popular Terms.

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top of the mountain over the Arrowhead company's toll road.

John Moyer has been bound over for trial in the Superior Court, on the charge of selling liquor to Indians. Plans are practically completed for the Fourth of July celebration. The pioneers will head the parade, Tuesday morning.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Following were the marriage licenses issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Dr. Thomas Jefferson White, aged 23, a native of California and Verna Pierce Lincoln, aged 16, a native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles. Mrs. G. W. Lincoln consents to the marriage of her daughter.

Charles L. Scriven, aged 23, a native of Iowa and a resident of San Pedro, and Rosa E. Hohnbauch, aged 18, a native of California and a resident of Wilmington.

Walter E. Butler, aged 24, a native of Ohio and a resident of Whittier, and Mamie E

City Briefs.

Nothing succeeds like success. The growth of the Protective Savings M. B. and Loan Association from a small beginning about three years ago, to an institution with assets of \$175,000.00 and with strong indications—judged by its present rapid gains—that it will be \$250,000.00 by the end of its present fiscal year, shows what attention to business, and judicious advertising will do. This association has outgrown its cramped quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building, and has removed to No. 101 North Broadway, Tajo building, opposite Times office.

Mrs. Weaver-Jackson's treatment for removing smallpox pittings and deep set wrinkles is the finest and surest treatment given on this coast. Accommodations for patients either in Los Angeles or Coronado. For removing set wrinkles one hundred to three hundred dollars. For removing pittings \$200 to \$500. A patient who has been cured may be seen and interviewed this week at my establishment. Mrs. Weaver-Jackson, 318 South Spring street.

I have a permanent cure for wrinkles and smallpox pittings. No matter how old the face, or how deeply wrinkled or pitted, it can be made as smooth and fresh as a child's. I also permanently remove superfluous hair, moles, warts, powder marks, (without leaving scars.) I cure eczema, acne, pimples, freckles, tan, red veins and lily skin. I guarantee all my work. City reference given. Miss S. N. Herold, "The Milton," 529 1/2 S. Broadway, room 19.

Don't forget the first-class ladies' tailor, M. Berry, prop., 444 South Broadway, has just received from the East a fine line of ladies' suits, and will make a special reduction in ladies' tailor-made suits to order; \$30 suits for \$15; \$40 suits for \$20; \$50 suits for \$25; \$60 suits for \$30; \$70 suits for \$35. All are imported goods. Don't forget these are for this week only, at the old reliable place, 444 South Broadway, M. Berry, prop.

All trace of age and deepest wrinkles removed in one week. Every form of facial blemishes, such as smallpox pittings, superfluous hair, moles, warts, freckles, birth marks, etc., removed by the painless method. We guarantee our work; prices reasonable. California Facial Company, Hope Villa, 759 South Hope street.

The Times business office is open all night and liners, death notices, etc., will be received up to 1:30 a.m. Small display announcements may be sent in up to that hour, but large display ads. cannot be attractively set if brought in later than 8:30 p.m. Telephone Main 20.

Ladies, this week we will sell fifteen sewing machines, New Home, Domestic, Wheeler & Wilson and Standard at a great sacrifice. These machines have been but little used. No. 349 S. Spring street, R. B. Moorehead, manager.

The Natick House will serve chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. today. Menu 25c or 21c for \$1.50. Music by Arend Orchestra, seating capacity 150 people, newly furnished and decorated, best ventilation.

The Davis-Advance sewing machine is absolutely perfect. The "Superb," \$22.50 lasts a lifetime. Call and hear the wonderful \$5 talking machine; 2000 latest graphophone, phonograph records, 427 S. Broadway.

Mme. Geneva Johnstone-Bishop will sing the offertory solo at the morning service of Central Presbyterian Church, Y.M.C.A. Hall, Rev. E. S. Chapman of Oakland will preach the sermon.

The ladies visiting this city are cordially invited to call at S. Benloff's (pronounced Ben-shoff) ladies' tailor, whose tailor gowns have the true artistic style and unsurpassed.

Ladies you are invited to investigate my patent compound for dry cleaning garments, and how it is used. Bring your own gloves, lace, garments, etc. Deste, 533 South Broadway.

Pineapples, greatest stock in city; special sale all day; every apple guaranteed. Prunes, peaches, apricots in great variety; 401 Spring, corner Fourth; Tel. Brown 953.

We invite the members of the N. E. A. to call and see our California floral designs and Mexican drawn work. Beeman & Hendee, Bradbury building, 310 S. Broadway.

Buy your Fur of July hat at Chicago Millinery; a large stock of elegantly-trimmed hats; prices to suit all. Mrs. A. Burgwald, No. 437 South Spring street.

For the coming week, W. B. Raymond will give buyers of alfalfa hay a "snap." You will miss it if you don't see him before buying; 1620 N. Main. Tel. West 46.

Removal notice. The Protective Savings M. B. and Loan Association has removed its office to No. 101 North Broadway, Tajo building, opposite Times office.

A guarantee to cure rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Medications baths given in patient's room here. Address M. Mendelson, Capistrano, Orange county, Cal.

The Protective Savings Mutual Building and Loan Association, having outgrown its old quarters, has removed to No. 101 North Broadway, opposite Times office.

The "Protective Savings" has plenty of money to loan, at reasonable rates of interest, on first mortgage security. Call at 101 North Broadway, opposite Times office.

Art School summer classes, 614 Hill street and Long Beach, L. E. G. Macleod, director; D. J. C. Fletcher, president.

A. C. Golsh removed his insurance office to No. 101 N. Broadway, opposite the Times office. Tel. Main 1141.

Don't buy a trunk until you see our featherweight; J. D. D. Whiting, sole maker, 423 South Spring street.

All kinds plain machine composition at 30 cents per thousand ems, standard measure, at Times job office.

Dr. Wilder, dentist, removed from Seventh and Main to southeast corner Second and Broadway.

Complete on the wall, good paper for 12-ft. room, 3 in. grain, \$5.50, Walter, 627 Spring. Tel. M. 1055.

Dr. W. C. Brown, Nos. 4 and 5 Stinson Block, has returned from the East and resumed business.

Dr. Ema Pullin has opened an office at 101 North Broadway, opposite Times office.

Since the reopening of the Royal Restaurant, 118 S. Spring St., two weeks ago, the patrons are more than delighted with the marked improvement in the service, the cooking and everything that pertains to a first-class establishment. Those who desire a good meal at nominal prices should not fail to pay them a visit.

"BISHOP'S BEER," Absolutely non-intoxicating. It looks like beer, tastes like beer, foams like beer. The great health beverage, introduced on this coast by the temperance workers of Chicago. Correspondence solicited. Try it. Address, HOME SALON CO., Coast Agency, Davies Warehouse, Cor. Central Avenue and Broadway Street.

BISHOP'S

When you order BISHOP'S FANCY CRACKERS you order the

BEST.

SODA CRACKERS



America produces some of the finest wine in the world. California produces the finest wine made in America, and "Premier" is the finest wine produced in California—Order tomorrow for the Fourth.

CHARLES STERN & SONS

Wine and Distillery, 901-931 MACY ST. Phone Boyle 1.

A Splendid Corset Made To Order For \$5.00...

A corset that will fit you perfectly. A corset that will wear twice as long and feel twice as comfortable as a ready-made corset that costs as much or more.

Besides, you can select the style and material you want and have it made just as you want it.

THE "UNIQUE"
Corset House,
245 S. BROADWAY.

at her residence at the corner of Sixth and Hill streets, 346 S. Broadway.

Zinnamon's button and button-hole factory, 254 South Broadway, corner Third, room 11.

Natural history specimens a specialty at Winkler's curios, 346 S. Broadway.

C. Albert Brown, the miniaturist is now visiting this city. Phone Green 87.

Finest cabinet photos, reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 a dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Dr. L. E. Ford, dentist removed to southwest corner Third and Broadway.

Hotel Vincent Café will be opened tonight. H. C. Fryman, proprietor.

Bonoff, practical furrier, 247 S. B. way. Remodels and repairs fur garments.

Closing days of clearance sale, City of London, 213 South Broadway.

Insure with Louis F. Vetter, 144 South Broadway. Telephone, main 78.

J. A. Le Doux, M.D., removed to 409 and 411 Laughlin building.

Sewing machines, all kinds to rent, \$1.50 month, 507 S. Spring.

You ought to be a member of the Associated Charities. Mail \$1, room 11, Courthouse.

Dr. Ybarondo from Madrid, Baker block, rooms 28 and 30.

5c, 10c, shells, Winkler's, 346 S. B. way. Dr. Minnie Wells, 127 E. 3d. See card.

Help free, Nittinger's, 226 S. Spring. Prof. Fritz, Blanchard Hall, 3 p.m. Dr. Nixon removed, 865 South Hill.

There will be music and bicycle, boat racing at Hollenbeck Park today at 2 o'clock.

The meeting of the Pioneers of Los Angeles, set for the evening of July 4, is postponed until further notice.

The San Diego baseball team will arrive this morning in a special car to cross bats with the Los Angeles team.

A man-of-war is now in process of construction of Westlake Park to be used in the naval engagement night of the Fourth.

Chief of Police Glass received a letter yesterday from Thomas Smith of Fullbrook, Cal., requesting information of Adam Skelly.

Gen. Beveridge of Hollywood will deliver the Fourth of July address at the King's Daughters' Hall, Prospect Park, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Baker Iron Works will be closed town from Saturday night until Wednesday morning to give the employees a needed vacation on full pay.

James M. Stanley of Kings county yesterday filed papers in bankruptcy.

We Will Not be Beat---The More Opposition the Stronger We Fight.

Black Dress Goods.

Our line of black goods is second to none in the city. Last week was a very busy week for this department and we are very anxious that this week's business will far exceed it.

500 yards black broad dress goods, 44-inch wide, good color, small figures; worth 25c; 125c. 300 yards 44-inch black mohair crepon in blisters effect; nice bright finish; good value at \$1.25. 300 yards plain black cheviot, full 48 inches; 1840; choice pure wool mohair; regular 75c goods; 300c. Beautiful line of 46-inch mercerized cloth crepon effects, very bright finish, marked \$1.50 to \$2.00; Wind-up Sale Price, yard.....\$1.25

Colored Dress Goods.

They can't leave our Colored Dress Goods Department in the rear. It's just brim full and running over with bargains.

600 yards fancy check suitings in nice line of colors; regular 25c good for.....15c. Fancy broad crepon, 40 inches wide, all good shades, worth 65c yard; Unique Wind-up Special, 35c. 48-inch covert cloth in greys, browns, greens, etc., good fine quality that retails at \$1.00; just to prove an assertion, yard.....50c. 500 yards navy blue storm serge, 50 inches wide, all wool and mohair; regular \$1.00 grade, yard.....60c

Savings All the newest in Silks, plain and fancy silks at wonderful big reductions.

300 yards fancy check taffeta silks; regular 85c quality, all pure silk; Unique Wind-up Price,.....55c yd. Extra quality fancy taffeta in blacks, pinks, blues, greys, etc., regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 grades; Unique Wind-up Price,.....65c

800 yards plain colored crepon silk, heavy crepon effect in cerise, royal, turquoise, cardinal, mauve, pink, emerald, and etc., regular 85c quality for.....75c

Plain black armor silk; small neat seeded effect, good quality, good weight, was \$1.00; Unique Wind-up Sale,.....75c yd.

Unique Genuine Jack-son Corsets. Warner's white triple E. corset—always sells for \$1.00; Sale Price, .85c. W. B. corset, bias cut, gored hip, \$1.25 quality; Sale Price,.....85c

Beautiful line of fancy colored corsets, trimmed with lace, \$1.00 quality, for.....85c. W. B. corset, French model, 4 hooks, regular \$1.50; Sale Price, \$1.15. W. B. short French corset, silk embroidered, lace trimmed, \$2.75 grade; reduced to.....\$1.75

Elegant \$5.00 quality W. B. corset, style 604, with gored hip; Unique Wind-up Sale,.....\$3.50

Hosiery Here is the de-

part-ment that is badly overstocked, shelves full, counters full and tables full. We must make big inroads into the stock and dispose of all the Unique hosiery this week.

Odd line of boy's and girls' school hose in heavy weight, with double heel and toe and extra double knee; very elastic; closes out the lot at, pair.....12c. Fine quality of ladies' cotton hose in plain and drop stitch with lace trim, worth \$1.00; we will close out this line at, pair.....50c

Extra fine muslin gowns for ladies, high neck with embroidery insertion, lace edge, biggest bargain ever in the house at \$1.25; Unique Wind-up Price.....\$1

1500 Yards Fine Organdies 9c yd. Visions of Loveliness are displayed in these enticing and dainty fabrics, with colors and patterns innumerable, fine sheer materials that would easily bring 15c yd. Unique Sale.....9c yd

2000 Yards of White Pique 13c yd. Full 30 inches wide, comes in the wide, narrow and medium corded effects, all worth from 20c to 35c yard. Reduced for tomorrow's selling.....13c yd

Competition is the Spice of Life---We Enjoy It.

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Competition is the Spice of Life---We Enjoy It.

Hale's

107-109 North Spring Street.

The Masses are Coming Our Way

In spite of the many so-called attractions and sales of old, worn out stocks from country stores. The people of Los Angeles are an intelligent people, far too much so to be misled by bombastic, mud-slinging advertisements of would-be competitors. It is an undisputable fact that

WE BOUGHT THE ENTIRE STOCK

Of Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Etc., from one of Los Angeles' most fashionable stores. Positively no old goods, everything strict new and up to date. Any item in our entire stock at a bargain whether from our regular stock or bought by us from the Unique.

Monday morning opens our doors to the

Final Wind-up of Our Big Unique Sale.

Great Doings This Week in Our Domestic Department.

Wash Goods.

3/4 Percale, nice line of light colors, worth 7c yard; 2c. Big special, yd. 25c. 3/4 in. Lawns in both light and dark colors, always sold for 85c, but they will be placed on sale tomorrow morning, yd. 4c. 12 1/2 quality of fine Lawns, big assortment of floral designs; fine \$1 quality; Unique Sale, yard.....75c. Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask; would be a bargain at 35c; Unique Sale, 23c yard.....23c

Table Linen.

All linen unbleached Table Linen would be cheap for use, made of 3-ply cotton, 66-inch Loom Dice Patterns, all linen Damasks; was 90c; Unique Sale, 35c yard.....35c. Extra large All Linen Huck Towel, colored borders and fringed edges, were 15c; Unique Sale, 10c each.....10c. 10c Bath Towels.....7 1/2c. 12 1/2c Bath Towels.....10c. 15c Bath Towels.....12 1/2c. 20c Bath Towels.....15c. 25c Bath Towels.....20c

Towels.

18x36 in. Cotton Huck Towels, full bleached, extra special, this week, each.....5c. Extra large All Linen Huck Towel, colored borders and fringed edges, were 15c; Unique Sale, 10c each.....10c. 10c Bath Towels.....7 1/2c. 12 1/2c Bath Towels.....10c. 15c Bath Towels.....12 1/2c. 20c Bath Towels.....15c. 25c Bath Towels.....20c

Bed Spreads.

All crocheted in Marseilles patterns, hemmed and ready for use, made of 3-ply cotton and an excellent value, 68x92 inches, 7c kind; each.....50c. 68x92 inches, extra heavy \$1 kind; each.....75c. 68x92 inches, \$1.25 kind; each.....1.00. 68x92 inches, \$1.50 kind; each.....1.25. 68x92 inches, \$2.00 kind; each.....1.75. 68x92 inches, \$2.50 kind; each.....2.25. 68x92 inches, \$3.00 kind; each.....2.75. 68x92 inches, \$3.50 kind; each.....3.25. 68x92 inches, \$4.00 kind; each.....3.75. 68x92 inches, \$4.50 kind; each.....4.25. 68x92 inches, \$5.00 kind; each.....4.75. 68x92 inches, \$5.50 kind; each.....5.25. 68x92 inches, \$6.00 kind; each.....5.75. 68x92 inches, \$6.50 kind; each.....6.25. 68x92 inches, \$7.00 kind; each.....6.75. 68x92 inches, \$7.50 kind; each.....7.25. 68x92 inches, \$8.00 kind; each.....7.75. 68x92 inches, \$8.50 kind; each.....8.25. 68x92 inches, \$9.00 kind; each.....8.75. 68x92 inches, \$9.50 kind; each.....9.25. 68x92 inches, \$10.00 kind; each.....9.75. 68x92 inches, \$10.50 kind; 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A WOMAN IN PERFECT HEALTH.



MISS DADE STEGEMAN OF CHICAGO.

Miss Dade Stegeman, superintendent of the Chicago North Side Woman's Club of Chicago, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Pe-r-u-na as follows:

"CHICAGO, June 22, 1899.
"Pe-r-u-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.—Gentlemen: Pe-r-u-na has often been used by the members of our club in cases of stomach trouble and general debility—also recently in cases of a gripe, and always with the most beneficial results. I think a great deal of Pe-r-u-na—often recommend it to my friends, and am glad to say all who have tried it speak in good words for it."
"Yours truly, DAD STEGEMAN."
Mrs. Emily S. Carson, Austerlitz, Mich."

"Dr. S. B. Hartman—Dear Sir: I had been troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion for many years, and was very much reduced in flesh. I could not eat anything without the greatest distress afterward. My food would come up and my stomach became very weak from fasting, as I preferred to go without food rather than suffer the consequences. I had no rest by day or night. I tried every remedy advertised for the cure of dyspepsia without the least benefit. At last I got a bottle of Pe-r-u-na. I confess I had no faith in it, as I had been so often disappointed, but on a day or so I felt much improved. Food did not distress me as before. I continued its use, and after using a dozen bottles, I was a well woman. I can eat anything with the least distress, sleep well, and instead of the livid skeleton I was, I am now a healthy, fleshy woman. This was in 1888, and I have continued well ever since. I have not been without your remedy in the house since my recovery. I advise all sufferers to do as I did and be cured."

Although catarrh of the stomach is a very distressing ailment, yet it is doubtful if it is the cause of as much suffering as pelvic catarrh. Pelvic catarrh is commonly known as female disease. It means simply catarrh of the organs in the lower part of the abdomen or pelvis. It is the seat of chronic catarrh all sorts of bad symptoms appear. Irregular menstruation, painful periods, leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, weakness, throbbing, sleeplessness, backache and a host of symptoms too numerous to mention. Pe-r-u-na cures these cases permanently, because it cures catarrh.

Every day we receive letters from the women like the following. Tried the doctors and failed; tried Pe-r-u-na and was cured:

"Mrs. Alice Adams, Fairbairn, Pa., says: 'I suffered five years of untold agony. I tried all the doctors I could hear of, and all the good things I could get. I was so weak and ill that I could not do anything. I have taken sixteen bottles of Pe-r-u-na. I have tested its merits. I know it has cured me; why should I not praise it to all? My friends look at me with astonishment. They want to know what has made such a remarkable change in my looks. I tell them I used Pe-r-u-na and followed Dr. S. B. Hartman's instructions.'"

"Martha E. Fowler, Salisbury, Md., says: 'I don't know how to thank you, I am so much better in my side. I think I have given your medicine a fair trial, and I have recommended it to everybody I saw. I have never used such medicine. I have been out nursing and in every case that I can I recommend your treatment. I am in the same condition I was. The doctors here said there was no cure for it, but I am ready to tell anybody that I am entirely cured. Catarrh of the pelvic organs is sure to produce the 'pain in the side,' of which so many women complain. Doctors often fail to cure it. Pe-r-u-na always effects a permanent cure.'"

A book on female catarrh, entitled "Health and Beauty," sent free to any address by The Pe-r-u-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O. This book consists of a series of lectures to women at the Surgical Hotel.

More Men

Are wearing our made-to-order business suits than ever before. Business is good, and when you appreciate the splendid values we offer, you can understand the reason for it. Next time try NICOLL THE TAILOR, 134 SOUTH SPRING ST.

PECK & CHASE CO., MASONIC TEMPLE, FOURTH AND HILL STS. Tel. 61.
BEN-YAN Makes Men's Suits. 20 & 22 N. W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 100. ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

(SPORTING RECORD.) MILE MATCH RACE.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS SEE CONTEST OF FILLIES.

Admiral Wins the One-mile Special at Sheephead Bay Amid the Cheers of a Multitude.

Harvard Defeats Yale at Baseball and Thereby Wins Championship of the Season.

Fast Track at Harlem Aids the Horse—Eastern Baseball—Alton Turf Contests—Coast Sports.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, July 1.—Fully 15,000 people journeyed to Sheephead Bay to see the one-mile match race for \$15,000 between the greatest of three-year-old fillies, Admiral and May Hempstead. It was the East against the West, and the East won for Admiral came home in a gallop, first by two lengths. The time, 1:40 1/5, was by no means what had been expected, but they fairly flew in the first part, and when they came to the stretch May Hempstead had nothing left to finish with, and the going and in their faces was too much for the big filly.

The first break was not a good one, but at the second they got away, with Admiral in front. May Hempstead soon had a little better of it, and, as they passed the first furlong mark in 0:11 4/5, she was a head to the good. The pace was hot to the quarter pole, which was reached in 0:23 1/5, and then May Hempstead had a neck the best of it. The pair had a strong wind behind them, and they sailed along to the half-mile mark in 1:12 4/5. Before Turner knew it the brown filly was a length to the good. As they rounded the mark at the beginning of the upper turn, Admiral was a length and a half in front, in 0:47, remarkably fast time. The five-furlong mark was reached and passed in 1:32 3/5, and the Admiral was a length and a half in front, in 1:12 4/5, with no appreciable change in positions.

Clawson was sitting like a statue on Admiral, while Turner was urging May Hempstead with whip and steel, as they straightened out for home. It was a useless attempt, for the further they went the more Admiral seemed to go, and she passed the judges' stand two lengths to the good, amid the cheers of the crowd.

The other event of the day was the Advance stakes at a mile and three-quarters, in which Ben Holliday was the favorite. Thomas cat, however, in a driving finish, won, with the favorite in second. Dr. Richter third; time 1:14 2/5.

Six furlongs: Caesarin won, Tinge second, Dr. Richter third; time 1:14 2/5.

Five furlongs: Killashandra won, Tinge second, Fond Hope third; time 1:02 2/5.

One mile, special: Admiral, 117 (Clawson), 4 to 5, won; May Hempstead, 107 (Turner), even, second; time 1:40 1/5.

Advance stakes, mile and three-quarters: Thomas cat won, Ben Holliday second, Candle Black third; time 3:03 3/5.

Steeple chase, short course: Rheinstrom won, Dr. Cattlett second, Cock Robin third; time 4:10.

Five furlongs: Waring won, Prestige second, Seyton third; time 1:03 2/5.

RACING AT BUFFALO.

Laverock Wins in the Canadian Sportsman's Handicap.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BUFFALO, July 1.—The Hendricks stable won the second stake of the meeting at Fort Erie today, Laverock beating out a small field in the Canadian Sportsman's handicap. Results: Six furlongs: Gold Car won, King Carnival second, Sir Christopher third; time 1:15.

Four and a half furlongs: Isabinda won, Satira second, Lizzie McCarthy third; time 0:57.

One mile: Full Dress won, Passac second, Jim McGibben, third; time 1:42 1/2.

Canadian Sportsman's handicap, \$1000, mile and an eighth: Laverock won, Topmast second, Col. Frank Watson third; time 1:47.

Five furlongs: Lamp, Globe won, Sidney Lucas second, Waterwick third; time 1:03.

One mile: Woodward won, Top Galant second, Rena Campbell third; time 1:43.

Short course steeple chase: Dutch Henry won, Lone Brook second, Bur-nap third; time 3:06 1/2.

SURPRISE AT ST. LOUIS.

Meadowthorpe Wins the Mound City Selling Stake.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The feature of attraction at the fair grounds today, the Mound City stake, had only five contestants, but it furnished a genuine surprise. Dr. Sheppard and Marplot, coupled as an entry were, at 8 to 5, only slightly better played than Crockett at 9 to 5. The other two starters, Meadowthorpe and Sir Gatian, were each held at 9 to 2.

Dr. Sheppard made the early running, which was taken over by Marplot. Marplot, half a mile from home, Crockett moved up. Crockett appeared to have the race at his mercy, when Burns brought Meadowthorpe up on the outside, and, collaring Crockett at the final sixteenth pole, came along and won in a fierce drive by half a length. Meadowthorpe won, Crockett second, Sir Gatian third; time 1:55.

Bonnievard won, Capron second, Maud Wallace third; time 1:08 1/2.

BROOKLYN CYCLE MEET.

Zimmerman Proves to Be the Star of the Day.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, July 1.—The cycle race meets at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon attracted 3500 spectators. Zimmerman, the old champion, was the star of the afternoon. His appearance on the track was the signal for great applause, which was renewed when he went the quarter-mile in 0:27 3/5. He also started from the scratch mark in the half-mile handicap, but failed to get a place. Charles M. Murphy, who yesterday rode a mile, after locomotive, in 0:57 4/5, did a half-mile exhibition today in 1:04 2/5.

In the Zimmerman handicap, McFarland, on scratch, finished ahead of Tom Cooper, also scratch, but was disqualified on the ground of being paced, and Cooper was given the race. Summary: Champion-mile, open, professional: Won by Owen S. Kimbal, Louisville; McFarland, San Jose, second; O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, third. Zimmerman handicap, half-mile: Won by Tom Cooper, Detroit; W. I. Huffstetter, Orlando, Fla., second; H. E. Dayton, O., third; time 0:58 3/5.

CHICAGO WHIST CONGRESS.

Ninth Annual Meeting Will Be Held This Month.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, July 1.—Indications point to an attendance of more than 300 of the city's best whist players at the ninth American Whist Congress, to be held at the Auditorium Hotel for five days, beginning July 10. On the afternoon and night of the opening day the Brooklyn trophy match for auxiliary associations will be played, and beginning Tuesday, July 11, and continuing each afternoon and evening during the week, the Hamilton Club trophy match for club fours will be played.

The Challenge trophy match for club fours will be begun on Wednesday with two sessions daily, will be continued through the week. The Minneapolis trophy match will be opened July 13, and will be continued to the end of the congress. This match will be for club players.

CUP RACE UNFAIR.

London Field Comments Upon Its Contention.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] LONDON, July 1.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Field, commenting upon what it calls the "unfairness of the conditions of the cup race challenge," says:

"The Shamrock is of a fifty-year-old type of bottom, with a deep fin keel, heavily loaded with lead. Everything else is mere conjecture. Doubtless she will easily beat the Britannia, but that will not prove that she is even as good as the Defender."

"Britishers want to see is the American yachts crossing the Atlantic and challenging for the Royal Victoria Gold Cup, now held by the Pow, but which will be in the hands of an American yachtsman by the time it is recovered."

RESULTS AT HARLEM.

Clear Weather and Fast Track Aided the Horses.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, July 1.—The weather at Harlem was clear, and the track was fast. Results: Three-quarters of a mile, selling: Kamsin won, Papa Harry second, Gray John third; time 1:15.

One mile, selling: Graziella won, Molo second, Robert Bonner third; time 1:40 1/2.

Half mile, selling: Nultah won, In-knock second, First Past third; time 0:48.

One mile and a sixteenth: Al Fresco won, Tenby second, Jolly Roger third; time 1:47.

Three-quarters and three-eighths, selling: Monk Wayman won, Frank Thompson second, Croesus third; time 2:19 1/2.

Three-quarters of a mile, selling: Pauline J. won, Moransi second, Pope Leo third; time 1:14.

N.C.A. BICYCLE RACES.

Two Thousand Persons Attend Meet at Middletown, Ct.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MIDDLETOWN (Ct.), July 1.—About 2000 persons attended the N.C.A. circuit bicycle races at Crystal Lake Park today. Summary:

Half mile, open, professional: Won by Harry Caldwell, Waltham, R. A. Miller, Groton, second, D. J. Tolbert, Meriden, third; time 1:09 4/5.

One mile, handicap, professional: Won by Earl Stevens (35 yards), Buffalo; Harry Caldwell (scratch), Waltham, second; George Kramer (50 yards), Chicago, third; time 2:22.

Five-mile pursuit race, professional: Won by Fred H. Waltham; H. T. Allen of London, Eng., his competitor, gave up the race in the last quarter mile; time 13:04.

SLOAN WINS TWICE.

American Jockey Comes Out First for Lord Beresford.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LONDON, July 1.—[By Atlantic Cable.] At the first day of the Hurst Park summer meeting today, Lord Beresford's Democrat, ridden by Tod Sloan, won the Foal plate. R. W. Griffith's bay filly Vain Duchess was second, and John Musker's bay filly Orlo third. This race is 1500 sovereigns. Nine horses ran six furlongs straight. The betting was 6 to 5 against Democrat.

Lord Rosebery's Sybaris won the Durham regulation race, with Sloan up. Brio was second and Hearwood third. Eight horses ran. The betting was 7 to 4 against Sybaris.

the Kenwood Club, July 8. Singles will be best two in three; doubles best three in five; winners to play the eastern champions for the championship of the United States.

(ON THE DIAMOND.) THIS IS HARVARD'S YEAR

SONS OF OLD ELI DEFEATED BY THE CAMBRIDGE MEN.

One of the Closest and Most Exciting Games in the History of College Baseball—National League Games—California Diamond.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, July 1.—Harvard defeated Yale this afternoon 13 to 10, and won the championship, in one of the closest and most exciting contests in the history of college baseball.

Harvard's was a decisive victory, and only earned after a grand uphill fight. Yale was outplayed at every point of the game. Harvard men were outbatted two to one, but while Robertson allowed hits, Fitz and Morse gave bases on balls, which were responsible for most of the Yale's runs.

In fielding there was only one team in it and that was Harvard. Quimby was directly responsible for Harvard's runs in the eighth, after Yale had secured what seemed to be a winning lead. Two errors were made by Yale in the ninth, when Harvard got her three runs, but they had hardly any bearing on the result, as Harvard batted strongly in this inning. The attendance was 4000.

Harvard's victorious crews were on hand, and they whooped it up for the team, and then the crowd whooped it up for them until it sounded like one continuous roar. After the game Capt. Houghton of the team and Capt. Higginson of the crew were carried around during the week, the Hamilton Club trophy match for club fours will be played.

The Challenge trophy match for club fours will be begun on Wednesday with two sessions daily, will be continued through the week. The Minneapolis trophy match will be opened July 13, and will be continued to the end of the congress. This match will be for club players.

Harvard, 13 hits, 15 errors, 7. Yale, 10 hits, 8 errors, 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

A Game Each for Spiders and Beaneaters at Cleveland.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CLEVELAND, July 1.—The first of the two games today was an exciting contest. The visitors had the first game won in the ninth inning, when the home team, by a wonderful batting rally, rolled up seven runs, tying the score. In the second game the visitors had it easy. Score, first game: Cleveland, 10 hits, 14 errors, 3; Boston, 9 hits, 17 errors, 1.

Second game: Cleveland, 8 hits, 14 errors, 1; Boston, 10 hits, 17 errors, 1. Batteries—Schmidt, Maupin and Schreklongest; Hickman and Bergen. Umpires—Smith and Andrews.

PITTSBURGH BROOKLYN. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PITTSBURGH, July 1.—Pittsburgh won the fourth consecutive game from Brooklyn through quick, errorless field work, and excellent pitching by Sparks. Attendance 5000. Score: Pittsburgh, 3 hits, 15 errors, 0; Brooklyn, 2 hits, 6 errors, 1.

Batteries—Sparks and Bowerman; James and Farrell. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

SENATORS ARE DEFEATED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CINCINNATI, July 1.—Hahn pitched another great game today. Attendance 1500. Score: Cincinnati, 2 hits, 8 errors, 2; Washington, 1 hit, 4 errors, 1.

Batteries—Hahn and Peltz; Weyhing and Kitterage. Umpires—Stewart and Warner.

VICTORY FOR COLONELS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LOUISVILLE, July 1.—The Colonels could not possibly lose today. The Phillies played poorly, and ran bases like farmers. Attendance 1500. Score: Louisville, 10 hits, 14 errors, 2; Philadelphia, 4 hits, 9 errors, 7.

Batteries—Phillips and Zimmerman; Orth, Donahue and McFarland. Umpires—Shaw and McColl.

ONLY BY ONE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, July 1.—The Orphans and Giants gave another exhibition of how not to play ball today. Attendance 500. Score: Chicago, 10 hits, 10 errors, 6; New York, 9 hits, 10 errors, 7.

Batteries—Phyle and Donahue; Meekin and Warner. Umpires—Emmie and McDonald.

PERFECTOS DEFEATED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The Perfectos could not touch Nops today. Attendance 4000. Score: St. Louis, 2 hits, 8 errors, 5; Baltimore, 6 hits, 8 errors, 0.

Batteries—Shaw and Criger; Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Gaffney and Manassau.

CALIFORNIA GAMES.

Oakland Wins a Poorly-played Game from Santa Cruz.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SANTA CRUZ, July 1.—Oakland won a poor game today, the score being 19 to 10. The game was replete with errors, wild throws and misplays. Balz pitched five innings and gave way to Deveraux. In the first inning Oakland made five runs.

The pitchers on both sides were hit hard. Oakland made 17 and Santa Cruz 15 base hits. Each side made seven errors. In the third inning Willie retired, owing to illness. Strub went on third, and Balz was retired to right field. Score: Oakland, 19; Santa Cruz, 10.

Batteries—Shaw and Hammond; Balz, Deveraux and Pace. WATSONVILLE DEFEATED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WATSONVILLE, July 1.—The Sacramento baseball team today defeated the Watsonvilles by a score of 4 to 0. Doyle's superior pitching disheartened the home team and brought victory to the Sacramentos.

SAN JOSE A WINNER. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The San Jose baseball team today defeated the San Franciscos by a score of 5 to 3. The game attracted a large crowd and was exceptionally interesting. Score: San Jose, 5; base hits, 6; errors, 2.

Batteries—Andrews and Kent; Iberg and Swindels. Umpire—Rube Levy.

(ENGLAND.) STRONG IN OLD AGE.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S WONDERFUL POWERS OF ENDURANCE.

The Venerable Sovereign Withstood the Fatigues of the Aldershot Review Better Than Younger Persons.

Princess of Wales and Other Royal Ladies Win Prizes at a Dog Show—Duke of Connaught's Irish Tour.

Wales Going to Take the Waters at Marlborough—Senator Hanna Referred to an American King-maker.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] LONDON, July 1.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] The paramount thought among the crowds which thronged the enclosures at the review of troops at Aldershot Monday, judging from the frequent utterances, was one of admiration for the wonderful powers of endurance displayed by Queen Victoria, enabling her to bear the fatigue of such an afternoon necessarily inflicted on anybody of such an advanced age. The heat was intense, the glare of the sun was blinding, the dust was thick and the troops occupied two hours in passing the saluting point. Yet, in spite of the fact that Her Majesty had traveled by train from Windsor Castle and had been driven from Farnborough to La-fans Plain, she appeared to enjoy the scene from first to last. Though many younger, strong persons left them quite exhausted.

LADIES' BENCH SHOW. While the Prince of Wales and the masculine members of society have been enjoying the racing at Newmarket, the Princess of Wales and the ladies generally have been at the dog show of the Ladies' Kennel Association at the Botanic Gardens, at which about two thousand dogs were shown. The Princess of Wales, who is a keen sportsman, was in the midst of the show when she was informed that the Duke of Devonshire was in the city. She immediately left the show and went to the Duke's residence. The Duke was in the city on a private visit. The Princess of Wales was in the city on a public visit. The Duke of Devonshire was in the city on a private visit. The Princess of Wales was in the city on a public visit.

A PROSPECTING TOUR. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to arrive in Dublin Sunday. They will be the guests of Lord and Lady Roberts, of Kildare, at Kilmahony. Their visit is in the nature of a prospecting tour, as now that the Duke has definitely renounced his title to the Gold Coast, he is certain to succeed Lord Roberts as commander of the forces in Ireland, unless unexpected state difficulties supervene. The appointment would be most popular.

WALE'S PROGRAMME. The Prince of Wales has decided to take the waters of Marlborough again, instead of going to Homburg, unless the presence of the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha determine a change of plans. Both Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales dislike the Duke of Orleans, and the latter is much annoyed at the mortification of being utterly ignored. The Duke and Duchess of Orleans have gone to Austria. They had desired to stay at Brussels and the Duke had been in Brussels for some time. The fact is that the Duke's followers persist in making when he is in Brussels or Turin has caused a great deal of trouble to the respective governments.

SALE OF MARLBOROUGH GEMS. Extraordinary interest was taken in the sale of the Marlborough gems at Christie's Thursday, as cabled to the Associated Press at the time. Three of the most costly cameos went to dealers, a head of Augustus, for £4250; a Claudius Caesar, £3750, and a pair of Imperial heads, £3300. Mr. Talbot, who is understood to have been buying for the Boston Museum, secured a number of famous intaglios and cameos, including the renowned cameo representing the hymeneal procession of Eros and Psyche, for which he had to pay £2000. The sale, as already cable, realized £34,760, or within £365 of what David Brownlee paid for the entire collection.

THE AMERICAN KING-MAKER. Senator Hanna is attracting much attention in the London papers. The "American king-maker" is what the Daily Chronicle styles him. In regard to Presidential prospects, the Senator said: "If you wait a year I shall, perhaps, be able to tell you who will be the next President. That is about all anybody could say. But as to Admiral Dewey, why, I do not suppose he is likely to walk or to carry."

The papers publish with all seriousness a story of Senator Hanna's visit to the House of Commons Tuesday. He was taken to the house by Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, and after listening to the open speeches of the debate, the Senator is reported to have said:

"How much will a vote on this bill be worth?" The St. James Gazette impudently comments on this version of the Senator's visit to the Commons, saying he was "merely applying the standard of Washington to Westminster," adding: "It will be understood by those familiar with the scandals of Congress that he put the question quite seriously."

PEACE CONFERENCE FAILURE. The news from The Hague is regarded as quite discouraging. Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew, talking with a representative of the Associated Press, voiced the general opinion of observers, saying: "I am sorry to be obliged to think what most practical men told us would be the case, that the Peace Conference will most probably end in failure at present."

LIPTON'S COAT OF ARMS. With the view probably, it is said, of reviving the waning interest threatening to bury him in oblivion, owing to the unsportsmanlike suspiciousness with which he withheld even the simplest information about the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton now announces he has devised a coat of arms of his own device, based on his business career. For a crest he has adopted two "thorny hands of labor." One grasping a tea plant flower, and the other a coffee blossom. The shield bears a shamrock, in memory of his native land, and a thistle in commemoration of the fact that he started his career as a Scotchman. His motto is, "Labor conquers all things."

Emperor William of Germany is the latest inquirer regarding the Shamrock. He has closely, though futilely, questioned the British yachtmen at Kiel as to her build, and the likelihood of winning back the America's cup. LADY "RANDY'S" YELLOW JOURNAL.

While the newspapers are generally full of praise for Lady Randolph Churchill's Anglo-Saxon Review, the Daily Chronicle eyes it askance and says: "Notwithstanding the gorgeous binding it is nothing but a colorable imitation of the yellow book, with the same writers, the same makeup and the same kind of contents."

The Times says: "Lady Randolph has planned her quarterly with daring and originality and has carried it out with remarkable success."

TOO MUCH GIRL. The birth of a third daughter to the Czar and Czarina is regarded as an event of great political importance, because a strong party in Russia was only awaiting the event to resume its mischievous intrigues against the hated principles of Anglo-German blood. The influence of the Empress Dowager, whose relations with her daughter-in-law are not of the most cordial description, is expected to increase.

LITERARY LIGHTS. The book-publishing season is now practically over. No book of importance will be issued for another two months. The successful writers are already preparing for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker start for Carlsbad early in July, and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and his family go to Sweden. Mr. Clemens while in London has been much benefited by the treatment of a Swedish doctor, and he is going to a remote town in Sweden to take the regular Swedish cure.

A limited edition of Mark Twain's writings, which Chatto & Windus will publish, consists of two volumes. They will be especially rated. Anthony Drexel has taken Lord Amphill's seat, Norrie Castle, Cowes, Isle of Wight, for the summer season.

SHIP-BUILDING BOOM. The Clyde shipping returns for the past six months beat all records. One hundred and twenty-five vessels, aggregating 234,877 tons, have been launched and over six months' full work is still on hand.

An interesting note was issued this week to the Governor of Prisons, to the effect that all convicts undergoing penal servitude who have not passed the third standard at about six months must be removed from labor for an hour daily, to be devoted to instruction until the convict is able to pass the examination.

NEW ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE. Lewis Vernon Harcourt Weds Miss Ethel Burns. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LONDON, July 1.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Lewis Vernon Harcourt, eldest son of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and Miss Margaret Ethel Burns, daughter of the late Walter Burns of New York, for many years head of the banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., in this city, were married at St. Margaret's Church Westminster, today. The Bishop of Winchester officiated. There were ten bridesmaids. The wedding party were dressing the roof and the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Choate; Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, and Miss White; James Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. Carter; and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Mrs. Lodge. Mr. Choate signed the marriage register. The couple received about six hundred presents, many of them being of great value.

Fatal Boating Accident. LONDON, July 1.—Fifteen persons are reported to have been drowned in a boating accident in Carnarvonshire.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. Night Dispatches Condensed. At the inquest at San Jose yesterday over the remains of B. M. Bury, the salesman for Hobson & Co., who was killed by a train, a verdict was returned of accidental poisoning.

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED—

A FORTUNE IN THIS,

A client having 2 gold claims in Ariz. close to railroad, showing a continuous vein of ore 10 feet wide on the surface, and length of the claims, wants a man w/ \$1500 to \$2000 to join him in opening up property; can commence shipping ore once. **THE O'BRIEN INVESTMENT CO.** 218 S. Broadway.

WANTED — DAILY WE ADDRESS THO
sands of prospective buyers; have a
stand; demand for legitimate profit-pay
investments.
LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE
ENTRANCE, 428 WILCOX BLDG
2 S.E. COR. SECOND AND SPRING ST

WANTED — CASH FOR 8-ROOM HOU
southwest; 5 to 7 rooms, southwest,
stallments; also best cottage to be
for \$1100; cash for cheapest cottage re

WANTED. — TO RENT, SM

near Los Angeles, bearing or near bearing south, and all description as for essential. C. B. BAYLEY, South Pasadena 4.

WANTED—I IF YOU HAVE GOOD PROPERTY for sale at a low figure, you can offer on same by calling and listing with me. L. H. MITCHELL, 135 S. Broadway.

WANTED — TO BUY CHEAP MOUNTAIN land near Elizabeth Lake, Piru Creek, town, Gorman Station, Matillija, Sols, California. Write to district office for cheap. E. A. MILLER, 227 W. First.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A SMALL MOUNTAIN cottage in good location with all utilities. Write to district office for cheap. \$1500. See EDWARD D. SILENT, CO., 212 W. Second.

WANTED — TO BUY CASH PRICES FOR furniture of every description; also for pets, trunks and miscellaneous articles. Write to district office for cash, 454 S. M. Phone near 1225.

WANTED — FOR A CASH COUNTRY MOUNTAIN 6-room house that is now ready to move. Write to district office for cash. \$1600 or \$1700. F. A. HUTCHINS, 116 S. Broadway.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE MODERN 5-6-room cottage in good district. Write to Temple, Office, Figueroa and Third Streets. EDWARD D. SILENT & CO., 212 S. Second.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 2000 to 3000 acres mountain land in Southern California for grazing purposes; will pay cash. SHERWOOD & KOYER, 144 S. Broadway.

WANTED — I WANT TO BUY ON CASH payments 100 to 300 acres of mountain land. Write to district office for title. Address G, box 47, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—I HAVE CASH AND WANT TO buy bargains in vacant lots in good locations. Write to district office for title. Address H, box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—THE CHEAPEST LOT ON PARADISO, Westlake or Bonnie Braes station. Write to district office for title. Address J, box 67, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — TO OIL-WELL BORERS wanted to buy an outfit, or to arrange to bore for oil or water well. Address or on J. L. VAN EVERY, 109 S. Broadway.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A MOUNTAIN

WANTED—OWNERS OF BOYS
East Los Angeles or Pico H

sale or exchange. With HENRI L. BLOOM, 1214 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH a lot or block on Spring or Broadway, between Second and Ninth; owners address G, box 93, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - I WANT VACANT LOT lots, have a business good for man with a car, handle, and a same dress G, box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-STEAM PUMP, ABOUT FIFTEEN capacity, also horizontal boiler to 35 H. P. and 12 to 14 in. W. B. BRISTOL, East Highlands, Cal.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE portable steam boiler, 8 to 12-h.p.; small engine and steam kettle. Add H, box 56, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE LOT FOR building near Flushing, Alvarado, R.

and Washington; will pay
H, box 19, TIMES OFFICE

WANTED—IF YOU ARE TI

pets bring them to me. Will send them to you. Address: 416 PLOPER'S STORE, 216 N. Broadway.

WANTED—CHOICE CORNER, 50, 60 or 70 ft. frontage. Broad street frontage; good ground; state lowest cash price. Address box 68, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TO 10 ACRES of land. No trees preferred; a good quantity, location and price. Address box 104, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE LOT NINE, MAGUE and 11th; also alfalfa land, or wealth of city income property, clear. Address box 104, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD CHINA cabinet, or a pair of two-burner double dissolving stereopticon or magic lantern at once. Address box 104, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE THIS WEEK furniture of residences or rooming-houses to help a friend. Address H. box 104, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE HALL'S BATH form, both skirt and bust, in good condition. State a stating price. H. box 104, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD

WANTED — WE HAVE MORE

for a bargain of any kind, especially a
age in Highland Park. J. C. OLIVER,
S. Broadway.

WANTED - TO PURCHASE MORTGAGE
money loaned on mortgage; moderate
interest. CHARLES LANTZ, lawyer, 408
lard Block.

WANTED - YOUR PRINTING, BUSINESS
cards, 11 per 1000; first-class work. CO
PRINTING CO., 101 1/2 S. Broadway.
brown 991.

WANTED-OLD BUILDINGS, LUMBER
doors, windows, pipe, plumbing mate
etc., bought and sold. WHITING, 222
Seventh.

WANTED-I WILL PAY SPOT CASH

WANTED—I WILL PAY \$1000 for a good delivery wagon for TOMLINSON, buyer for J. Main.

WANTED—4 OR 5-ROOM HOUSE IN
Los Angeles on 1st Installments. Address
stating best terms, G, box 88, TIMES
OFFICE.

WANTED — FOR CASH, 50-FOOT
within 1½ miles south First and Sprin
gbergain. Address G, box 23, TIMES
OFFICE.

WANTED—CASH PURCHASERS FOR 4
7-room cottage, south or southwest; m
be bargain. M. M. DAVISON, 107 S. Br
way.

WANTED—FOR CASH, SMALL ALFA
ranch near city; money ready; must
be bargain. W. E. DEMING, 218 S. Br
way.

WANTED—WE HAVE 2 CASES
looking for bargains in r
\$800 to \$2500. J. C. OLIVER
way.

WANTED — MODERN OAK ROLL-
deck, state particulars and price. Add
C. A. M., 99 N. Molline ave., Pasad
Cal.

WANTED — SHETLAND PONY BU
and harness; light, strong, cheap; give
description and price. W. P. STUMP, He
Cal.

WANTED—10 TONS RYE STRAW: M
be clean and straight. CALIFORNIA C
LAR CO., 955 Pasadena ave., Los Ange

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD CARPETS a
furniture to furnish house, Monday m
ing. Address G, box 95, TIMES OFFI

WANTED—TO BUY A from 900 to 1000 lbs.; must be and price reasonable. 507

WANTED — FOR SALE OR EXCHAN
some large tracts of land. HENRY
& CO., rooms 28 and 29, Bryson Block.

WANTED—HAVE GOOD CLEAR LO
want good driving animal, mare prefer
Address J, box 74, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSES TO MOVE
WIESENDANGER, 216 W. First st.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHER BEDS.
NEW HIGH ST., cor. Bellevue ave.

B. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
Miscellaneous.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—STOCK
of about \$2500 general merchandise in a
growing village in Riverside county, beau-
tiful view, 2000 ft. above sea level.

fully located; monthly sales \$100,000; 2000 sq. ft. store; owner, \$10 per month; must be sold before July 15. Address: W. H. HILLEGAS, 225 1/2 W. 15th St., Chicago, Ill. 2

TOP INVESTORS WE POSITIVELY CONDUCT the safest trust investment plan in operation; chance of earning, ending in profit, instead of losing, more than any other form of speculation; a trial investment will convince you; investment plan, pamphlet free. GULF-PACIFIC TRUST, 263 Dearborn at Chicago, Ill. 2

IF YOU ARE A BUSINESS THAT IS ABSOLUTELY safe and legitimate; conducted on a cash basis; it will earn from 20 to 100 per cent; no experience necessary; no reason for selling; fullest investigation afforded; may trade for real property. LEE A. MC'CONN, 1115 E. 11th St., Fairbury, Neb. 2

\$2000 - THE FINEST BUSINESS CHANCE in Los Angeles; there are many business chances for sale, but none where there is as much money to be made as here; reason for where the profits are steady month in and year in; this is all work and a yard wide. Write for full particulars. E. W. B. 2

WEEKLY PROFITS - DON'T LOSE THE chance; money can be doubled every month in wheat, stocks and cotton; we pay profits on all investments; call for full details; sale is unequalled. Write for full particulars, free to any address. C. E. MACKAY & Co., 10 TIMES OFFICE. 2

FOR SALE - AN OLD AND PROMINENTLY located grocery business, will invoice \$2000; the owner has no time for it, no stock and paying proposition; will stand investigation; a cash proposition; call for full particulars. Address box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 2

FOR SALE - MERCHANDISE BUSINESS IN growing town; a bargain; well located in a fine building; clean, bright, and ready to decline oil wells. Will require about \$3000. Excellent opening. Good reasons for selling. Write to JAMES FULLERTON, 215 Grange, Cal. 2

WHOLE OR HALF OF EXCEPTIONALLY fine, gentled business, at great bargain for cash; monthly sales \$1000; net profit \$200 per month; fullest investigation invited; no experience necessary. Address immediate. 115 E. 11th St., Fairbury, Neb. 2

IF YOU ARE SEEKING A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS INVESTMENT I CAN SUIT YOU. HAVING EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES. NO CHARGE TO INVESTORS. PRAISINGER, 218 S. Broadway. 2

WANT TO TAKE OVER A BUSINESS with energy and push to take absolute control of a nice money-making business in Southern California; must have a minimum of \$10000. Write to J. MARK & WEBSTER, 111 E. Second St., Los Angeles. 2

\$200.97 DIVIDEND LAST WEEK ON \$100 in our large stock; no profit investment; dividend; no loss; net profit \$1000; monthly; money invested safe; references and system included. Write to J. MARK & WEBSTER, C. O. 167 Dearborn at Chicago, Ill. 2

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS TO SEE THAT your wife and daughter secure at least one share of the new dividend of \$1000 of Edwards's Elite millinery stock at the YOSEMITE MILLINERY STORE, 115 E. 11th St., Fairbury, Neb. 2

\$250 BUYS A CARRIAGE AND WAGON repair shop, well located; established over 15 years; nets \$80 per month. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

FOR SALE - ATTENTION; BUILDING fixtures, fine stock, cigars, bar, ready to be sold at once; call for full particulars. Address: J. G. box 29, 218 S. Broadway. 2

A BARGAIN FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; light grocery, tobacco, cigar, candy, butter and egg; stand on the best street in Los Angeles; call for full particulars. Address: H. box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 2

BEST OPENING FOR DEPARTMENT OR general storekeeping at Anaheim; modern; complete; call for full particulars. Address: H. box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 2

RARE CHANCE - \$2500 FOR CORNER millinery store in finest and best-located millinery store in city; large, select trade; about \$1000 required; full invoice. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

FOR EXCHANGE - GOOD OFFICE BUSINESS in Los Angeles, paying \$150 per month, with earnings; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

\$25000 - POSITIVELY THE BEST BUSINESS opportunity in Los Angeles, paying \$150 to \$200 per month; one-half interest can be secured if preferred; strictly O. K. KLING & KLING, 10 TIMES OFFICE. 2

FOR RENT OR SALE - BAKERY, DOING excellent business, with 2 ovens, 2 delivery wagons; everything in first-class order; call for full particulars. Address: J. G. box 29, 218 S. Broadway. 2

\$100 - DRIFT, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, and fruit; choice location; a living business; call for full particulars. Address: Santa Monica; this is a bargain. FORSTHY, 8 S. Broadway. 2

BEST RENTED STOCK MERCHANT at cost; control of postoffice station in connection; living room; fine location; will require \$1000; call for full particulars. Address: Union ave. 2

FOR SALE - PARTY WANTS MORE MONEY to enlarge his business; will sell at interest; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

WANT A MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL to take on interest in a nursery; I have 150 to 2000 plants and trees in pots, and a lot of tubs. Address: J. G. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 2

FOR SALE - CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS, choice and centrally located; cheap rent; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

SPRINGS. 2

FOR SALE - EXCHANGE; \$2500, STRAIN in city of 7500, cost \$3000; only one in a city of 7500 population; would take real estate. Address: H. box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 2

A RARE CHANCE - \$350 WILL PLACE A live business man in well-established business; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

I HAVE FOR SALE A LOT ON BROADWAY in the heart of Fifth St. at its present rental value. There is nothing to compete with it. R. M. KINNEY, 37 Laughlin 2

OFFICE BUSINESS, PAYING \$200 PER month; no experience necessary; big profits from a small capital; must be sold at once. Address: CHASINER, 218 S. Broadway. 2

INVEST \$200 SECURING LARGE WEEKLY income; safe conservative proposition; see full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

SALON - PARTNER WANTED IN ONE OF the best-paying saloons in New York City; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

FOR SALE - GOOD-PAYING CLOTHING, shoes and hats; a thriving business; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

COUNTRY HOME - \$2500 - FOR SALE IN a thriving Arizona town; for information write G. box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANT TO TAKE OVER A BUSINESS with energy and push to take absolute control of a nice money-making business in Southern California; must have a minimum of \$10000. Write to J. MARK & WEBSTER, 111 E. Second St., Los Angeles. 2

\$200 - A NICE, STEADY BUSINESS, 6 DAYS in the week; will guarantee \$50 month net profit after all expenses are paid. ROBIN 2

\$200 TAKES BUSINESS WITH \$1000 awaiting collection; easily doubled; small rental; owner has other business. Address: H. box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 2

A FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to a first-class registered dentist; no other need apply. Address: Box 61, SAN 2

NEWSPAPER, FOR SALE IN GOOD TOWN; the outfit; good bargain for a quick sale; call for full particulars. Address: H. box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 2

\$1250 - GOOD BUSINESS, WELL STOCKED in every particular; or half interest and ownership in real estate. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

FOR SALE - BAKERY AND RESTAURANT at Pasadena, wholesale and retail; good location; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

FOR SALE - AT A BARGAIN ON ACCOUNT of sickness; grocery stock, and restaurant; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, FOR SALE, located in a fine building; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

FOR SALE - COFFEE STORE AND CLUB in Los Angeles; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

FOR SALE - BARN ROUTE IN COUNTRY town, 10 miles from Los Angeles; call for full particulars. Address: 428 WILCOX BLDG.: 2

Linens.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DO YOU WANT A SUBSTANTIAL FIRST CLASS PAYING BUSINESS? If you do, call on me at office, W. L. CARTER, 202 S. Broadway.

WANTED—PARTNER IN PHOTOGRAPHY BUSINESS. To invest \$200 to \$500; experience not necessary. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CIGAR STORE. 1150, clearing \$50; choice location; investigate this. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

\$425—GROCERY, GOOD LOCATION. Low rent; think of it. If you want a bargain, Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

FRUIT BUSINESS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Want partner, \$200; clearing \$300 month. SNOVER & MYERS, 48 S. Broadway.

PERD AND FUEL BUSINESS FOR SALE. Will be investigated; good location; at bargain. Apply J. H. 11, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL OUTDOOR BUSINESS. Doing well, \$250 per day; \$150, 2. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BRANCH BAKERY AND RESTAURANT. High traffic, \$150 per day; \$150, 2. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—GERMAN DELICACY STORE AND LUNCHEON. Spring, \$150 per day; \$150, 2. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—PINE LIVERY BUSINESS IN LOS ANGELES. Part in real estate; \$150, 2. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CIGAR STORE. Building included; the whole for \$225, 2. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—T. COFFEE AND BUTTER STORE. Part in real estate; \$150, 2. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BEACH RESTAURANT. With 11 rooms above; big trade; a bargain; \$150, 2. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, LUNCHEON AND DELICACY. Close in; big trade; bargain; \$150, 2. I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHICKERING BABY GRAND PIANO. \$150 cash; a bargain. BLANCHARD MUSIC CO., S. Broadway, opp. City Hall, 2.

WE HAVE SOME GREAT BARGAINS. Restaurants and delicacies; stores from \$250 up to \$1500. Room 22, BYRNE BLDG.

\$4000—FURNISHINGS AND NOTIONS. All cash trade; will invest a little over \$2000. P. O. HARRIS, 48 S. Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED FOR RESTAURANT AND DELICACY STORE. Good-paying business. Address J. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—\$500 PRINTING PLANT. Central location; doing a good business. Address J. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

BEST BUSINESS \$500 WILL BUY. C. F. PARKER, 215 S. Broadway.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN. Light case business; no Sunday work; \$300. C. F. PARKER, 215 S. Broadway.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. \$300 required; lady or gentleman. Address J. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE. Or rent; first location on Spring st. Address C. H. 48, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT. My goods and 1000 printed business cards; order printing in proportion. FOX, 121 S. Broadway.

DELICACY, BUTTER AND EGG BUSINESS. Fine trade and location; \$250. SNOVER & MYERS, 48 S. Broadway.

FOR 100 NICELY PRINTED BUSINESS CARDS. Order printing in proportion. FOX, 121 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND FIXTURES. \$50 cash; balance lot. Address G. H. 8, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE. Full business POLAROID, COPIER. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—\$22 MONTH OF INSURANCE. At a big discount. Address G. H. 8, TIMES OFFICE.

\$7500—FINE IMPROVED LAND TO EXCHANGE. For a good business. ROBINSON, 123 W. First st.

FOR SALE—TABLE AND LUNCH STAND. Opposite Burbank Theater. Apply at 226 W. Fifth st.

TO LET—\$24 W. PICO. FURNISHED MEAT market, with living rooms, \$15; or bakery new oven.

FOR SALE—A 3-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE. Cheap; central location. Apply 125 S. MAIN st.

FOR SALE—BREAD ROUTE WITH OR WITHOUT HORSE AND WAGON. 216 WINSTON st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT STAND. 4. PRICE IF sold Monday or Tuesday. 518 S. MAIN st.

FOR SALE—CORN LUNCH COUNTER. Best in town; clear over \$100 mo.; \$150.

GOOD OPENING FOR GROCERY AND BUTCHER. OF WHITE. 225 W. First st.

I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. BROADWAY. Will sell out your business for cash.

MONEY TO LOAN

LOWEST RATES.
R. C. LUNT, agent for the German Savings and Loan Society, 140 S. Broadway, Helman Block.

LOANS MADE TO SALARIED PEOPLE. Holding permanent position, without security, except their name; easy payments; no publicity. THADDEUS EXCHANGE, room 23, Broadway Block, 7th floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. Easy terms; interest decreases as you pay. STATE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSN., 141 S. Broadway, W. M. F. BOBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Also payable in monthly payments; interest 10% to 12%. F. BOBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

SMALL LOANS AT REASONABLE RATES. On personal notes of salaried men and others living permanent income. 215 Broadway Block. Ask for MR. JONES.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE. Holding permanent positions; easy payments; interest 10% to 12%. WILLARD, 40 Douglas Bldg.

TO LOAN—\$25 TO \$5000 ON CITY OR COUNTRY PROPERTY. LEE A. M. JONES, 141 S. Broadway, and CO., real estate and loans, Frost Bldg., 14 S. Broadway.

SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY AND SILVER. We will give you for your cash. W. M. SMITH & CO., gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

\$100,000 TO LOAN AT 6 TO 7 PER CENT. On city or country property. F. Q. STORY, 302 Henne Block, 12, Third st.

MONEY TO LOAN—THE PACIFIC STATES SAVINGS, Loan and Building Co. guarantees maturity of loans; no commission. 215 WILSON Bldg.

MONEY—DO YOU WANT \$100, \$1000, \$10,000, quick at low rate? We have the money waiting for you. J. C. OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY AT REASONABLE RATES. GEORGE VAN DERWERK, 601 Laughlin Bldg., 215 Broadway.

TO LOAN—\$100 TO \$50,000, SUMS TO SUIT, 5 TO 8 PER CENT, LITTLE CHARGES. J. FLOURNOY, 240 Douglas Bldg., Spring and Third sts.

I HAVE SOME MONEY TO LOAN ON ANY KIND OF SECURITY. In sums to suit; private party. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

MONEY AT 4% TO 8 PER CENT, NET. According to size and character of loan. EDWARD C. LENT & CO., 212 W. Second.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE. On their notes without endorser; 9% to 10% interest. 7 S. TOULSEY, 236 Wilcox Bldg.

WALSH & PEARNE, 215 BULLARD BLDG., 215 BROADWAY. Large or small amounts, 5% per cent. up to 2.

PRIVATE FUNDS, 5 TO 7 PER CENT. No trouble to get money if security is good. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LOAN—SOME PRIVATE MONEY. On business property at 4% to 5 per cent. W. M. F. BOBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

MONEY ANY AMOUNT, LONG OR SHORT. C. R. CRIBB & CO., 219 Wilcox Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN, \$50 TO \$50,000. Stocks, bonds and mortgages bought and sold. C. F. DEYER, 227 First st.

A. C. GOLSH REMOVED HIS INSURANCE OFFICE. 101 N. BROADWAY, opposite Times office. Tel. main 1111.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$1000 AT 5 TO 7 PER CENT. W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., 343 Wilcox Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN AT VERY LOW INTEREST. From \$50 up. N. TREUST, 123 Court st.

\$1500 TO LOAN IN PART OR ALL. Low interest. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LOAN—\$100,000 FROM 5 PER CENT. On annuities up. J. C. HOVIS, 123 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—\$5000 TO \$10,000. J. A. GALLER, 904 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. C. WHITE MORTIMER, room 7, Temple Bldg.

TO LOAN—5 TO 8 PER CENT, MONEY. BRADSHAW, 700 Broadway.

TO LOAN—\$500 OR \$750 ON EIGHT-EDGED SECURITY. Address Box 242, PASADENA.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$1000 ON GOOD SECURITY. Address J. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

\$500 TO \$10,000, 4% TO 6 PER CENT. W. M. R. BURKE, 213 N. Spring.

TO LOAN—\$1000 AND \$1000. C. W. CHASE, 101 S. Broadway.

\$1000 TO LOAN; NO COMMISSION. APPLY 14 S. HILL ST.

MONEY WANTED

WANTED—MONEY.
\$2500, 3 years, 6 per cent. net.
\$3500, 3 years, 6 per cent. net.
\$5000, 3 years, 6 per cent. net.
Securities first-class; income property. 144 S. Broadway.

WANTED TO BORROW \$300 FROM PRIVATE PARTY. For four months; on my diamond jewelry. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$5000 ON 2000 ACRES OF LAND. The money to be used in improvements back on the land. BRYANT, 112 Broadway, room 7.

WANTED—WANT TO BORROW \$400 FOR 3 MONTHS ON GOOD COLLATERAL. Will pay 3 per cent. per month. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY ON BUSINESS INCOME. Property at 6 per cent; principals wanted. "MONEY," Times branch office, Pasadena.

WANTED—\$300 FOR 6 MONTHS, 1% PER MONTH. Security \$2500 real estate. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO BORROW \$2000 ON CITY PROPERTY. 3 years, 7 per cent; principal. Address H. H. 68, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—FOR SALE—\$500 MORTGAGE ON CITY PROPERTY. "MONEY," Times branch office, Pasadena.

WANTED—\$1000 ON COUNTRY PROPERTY. CHARLES M. ALLEN, 115 Helman Block, corner Second and Broadway.

WANTED—LOANS, \$2000 AND \$2500, 8 PER CENT. New houses, southwest. HOLWAY & CO., 2nd floor, 115 Helman Block.

WANTED—\$750, \$2500, ON CHOICE COUNTRY PROPERTY. Near city. KLING & KLING, 202 S. Broadway.

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Liners.

TO LET.

Rooms.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in the WOODLAND HOTEL, 241 S. Main st. This house is under new management and is newly furnished and painted; furniture new and first-class; telephone accommodation. Parties wanting reasonable rates call before settling elsewhere.

TO LET—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR ELEGANT unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping and in a newly papered block, 703 San Fernando, and Ord st. This place under new management.

TO LET—A LADIES CAN HAVE 2 CON-necting rooms, nicely furnished; fine location; nice grounds; on Pasadena electric car line. Call at 701 MANITO AVENUE, East Los Angeles.

TO LET—FURNISHED, 3 AND 4 ROOM suits in private home; modern, close in, walking distance; fine street; teachers waiting suites should see these rooms. 310 E. SIXTH ST.

TO LET—ROOMS AT SUMMER RATES, in new flat, furnished or unfurnished, with board or use of kitchen, water, bath, gas and electric lights, 1/2 block from car. 113 N. OLIVE.

TO LET—A SUITE OF 3 UNFURNISHED rooms; separate entrances; 4 blocks Times office; cool and pleasant; \$6, including water, to good tenants. 119 N. BUNKER HILL.

TO LET—2 OR 3 NEW, PLEASANT ROOMS, gas, electricity, housekeeping privileges; furnished or unfurnished; adults; cheap to reasonable tenants. 4025 MATTHEW AVE., S. O. L. 30.

TO LET—2 OR 3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, for light housekeeping; very desirable and will let cheap to good tenants. 301 S. O. L. 30.

TO LET—THE CLAREMONT, 3214 W. Fourth, will furnish N. E. A. delegates and others fine rooms at reasonable prices; everything new.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 3 HOUSEKEEP- ing rooms, electric lights, telephone, porcelain bath, 17, COLONIAL PLATS, Eighth and Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR housekeeping, 3 or 4 rooms, bath, etc., in private home at 427 N. FIGUEROA ST. Moderate rent.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS in private home; rent reasonable to adults. 2164 CALIFORNIA ST., between Broadway and Hill.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for a young girl, in exchange for half-hour's work daily. Apply at 508 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—CHEAPEST ROOMS IN CITY from \$3 month; lovely grounds, housekeeping. THE ROCHESTER, 102 Temple.

TO LET—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, close in, price reasonable. 208 W. EIGHTH ST., between Spring and Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without housekeeping, \$1 to \$10 per month. 412 WESTH.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, if desired; fine location; reasonable. 6024 S. FIGUEROA.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms; housekeeping or single; nice place, close in. 488 CALIFORNIA ST.

TO LET—3 COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen or man and wife; home cooking. 109 N. BROADWAY.

TO LET—THE ROWLAND, 422 and 424 S. Hill st. Clean, well-furnished outside rooms; reasonable rates. 422 S. Hill.

TO LET—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. OMAR AVE., between Third and Fourth sts.

TO LET—ON 2ND FLOOR, 3 NICELY furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath, sink, porch. 725 WALL ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED BAY-WINDOW rooms; southern exposure; electric light. 111 W. SEVENTH ST.

TO LET—638 S. HILL, NICEST LOCATION for teachers, furnished, clean rooms; very reasonable rates.

TO LET—THE KENWOOD, ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, single or en suite. 1314 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS at 881 S. HILL, at reasonable rates to permanent residents.

TO LET—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, furnished, new. Call Monday, at 443 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, 3rd floor, 3rd St., opposite Normal School.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, 338 S. GRAND AVE., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, privilege of light housekeeping. 743 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—2 CONNECTING FURNISHED rooms; cool for summer. \$6 per month. 621 SAN JULIAN.

TO LET—2 BATH ROOMS PORCELAIN tubs, private entrance for ladies. No. 362 E. FIFTH ST.

TO LET—2, 3 OR 4 DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms; private house. 418 W. FIFTH ST.

TO LET—3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS and kitchen; \$15; no children. 822 1/2 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with light housekeeping privileges. 841 S. HILL.

TO LET—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, private family; gentlemen preferred. 212 S. Hill st.

TO LET—AT 511 SAN JULIAN ST., 4 UN-furnished rooms, with sink and bath, \$7; water paid.

TO LET—3 COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; bath. 1420 S. FLOWER.

TO LET—LADY, ONE NICELY FURNISHED front room, \$6 per month. 415 W. SECOND.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, very reasonable. 118 W. SIXTH, near Spring.

TO LET—IN BEAUTIFUL HOME, WITH or without board, lovely grounds. 871 FIGUEROA.

TO LET—NICE ROOMS, EN SUITES OR single; reasonable prices. 342 1/2 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, UN-furnished front rooms at 319 W. EIGHTH ST.

TO LET—LARGE SUNNY ROOMS, BATH, also day board; bath. 1031 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, \$4.50 a month. Call Monday, 625 W. FIFTH ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, \$4 and \$5 per month; new house. 149 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS; LIGHT housekeeping; gas stove. 964 ORANGE.

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED, EN SUITE, also other rooms. 412 Temple.

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. 757 W. 16TH.

TO LET—FRONT BAY WINDOW ROOM, or suite two rooms. 510 S. MAIN.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, close in. Apply 551 S. HOPE ST.

TO LET—4 UNFURNISHED, SUNNY ROOMS for housekeeping. 1327 S. OLIVE.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, first floor, for housekeeping. 412 Temple.

TO LET—ELEGANT, 361 N. MAIN, FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite.

TO LET—2 FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms. 422 W. SEVENTH.

TO LET—NEW, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. 422 W. SEVENTH.

TO LET—FURNISHED CLUBROOM, IN-quire at 112 W. SECOND ST.

TO LET—3 ROOMS AND KITCHEN, UN-furnished. 31 BOYD ST.

TO LET—3 FURNISHED SUNNY ROOMS, 912 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, APPLY 548 S. SPRING ST.

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED ROOM. 679 W. SEVENTH ST.

TO LET—4 ROOM COTTAGE, 1320 WEST 11TH ST.

TO LET.

Houses.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

BY EDWARD D. SILENT & CO.,
(Under Holbeck Hotel.)

We make a specialty of the care of property and the collection of rents, and are the closest attention to property left in our charge.

If you are looking for a dwelling, furnished or unfurnished, rent, lodging-house or flat to rent, we can suit you. Largest list in the city.

FREE MAP OF THE CITY.
TELEPHONE MAIN 695.

TO LET—DESIRABLE HOUSES, GOOD LOCATIONS.

37—rooms, Hill near Bellevue.

37—rooms, Hill near Mateo, new.

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A Superior Service IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It has always been our custom, and will continue our custom as long as we remain in business, to handle only drugs and chemicals which we absolutely know to be of superior strength and purity.

Your prescriptions will be filled by a registered pharmacist, exactly as the doctor prescribed, and we can save you fully 25 per cent. on the price.

Let us fill your prescriptions.

In about a week more we will invite you to come and see the finest and handsomest Drug Store on the Pacific Coast.

SODA
There's a Fineness about our Soda that's almost unique. IT'S FAMOUS!
It's the Soda of Los Angeles. Nothing secret about it—just simply knowing how and the use of pure material. The best Rock Candy Syrup, Pure Fruit Juices, Fresh Crushed Fruits, Rich Cream, and plenty of each.

LADIES, This hot weather makes you feel weak, tired and languid. TAKE MRS. GRAY'S COMPOUND, it will put new life in you. 65c

Some Reasons Why You Should Trade Here:

Cuticura Soap.....14c	Dr. Strong's Sarsaparilla.....40c
Ward's Oil.....88c	Hood's Dyspepsia Tablets.....40c
Pond's Extract.....88c	Allen's Cascara Compound.....25c
Pinkham's Compound.....68c	Carter's Foot Powder.....10c
Pierce's Prescription.....68c	Jensen's Corn Salve.....10c
Mrs. Gray's Compound.....68c	King's Kidney Cure.....75c



Wolf & Chilson
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Second and Broadway.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
\$5.00 worth of Goods Delivered Free to any Railroad Point within 100 miles of Los Angeles. Cash with order.

Hot Weather Trusses



How would it suit you to lay aside the truss that has chafed and galled you so long and have it replaced with a light, cool, clean and comfortable appliance, weighing but a few ounces. I will agree to retain your case, under all circumstances, with such a truss; no straps between the limbs to hold it down; can be worn in the surf or bath. My guarantee has no strings to it, and is good. Reference: Any bank in Los Angeles. I make a truss to order for every case I fit.

W. W. SWEENEY,
Maker of Trusses, Suspensories, Elastic Hosiery and Supporters.

LADY ASSISTANT. 213 W. Fourth St.

PLAIN TALK.

Good dental work depends upon skill—and like most skill requires years of study and experience to acquire. You can "water" milk and still have some milk goodness in it. You can "sand" sugar and still have some sweetness left. But the minute you begin to cheapen skill you have only a cheap and absolutely worthless substitute. Don't be misled by the "cheap" prices. Charges for dental work must be big enough as well as little enough to be fair. I know it.

Dr. M. E. Spinks
THE DENTIST
Spinks Bldg. cor. 5th & Hill St. Tel. Brown 1875.

American Dye Works.

The oldest established, most reliable and best equipped for cleaning, dyeing and renovating in all its branches.

Our New Improved Dry Process Has No Equal.

Mail and Express Orders.
SPECIAL—Summer Garments, Flannels, Duck and Outing Suits, Lace, Swiss, Mull, Lawn, Dimity, also Children's Bonnets, Caps, etc.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST FOR THE QUALITY OF WORK.
Main Office 210 1/2 S. Spring St., Tel. M. 850.
Works—613-615 W. Sixth St., Tel. M. 1016.

PIPE, Riveted Well Pipe, Water Pipe, Tanks etc. Estimates Furnished.
THOMSON & BOYLE CO., 312 to 316 Reguena St.

COURSING MUST STOP

POLICE ORDERED TO ENFORCE THE LAW TODAY.

Mayor Tells the Chief to Use the Entire Force, if Necessary, to Suppress Lawlessness at Agricultural Park.

Terminal Proposes to Do the Fair Thing by San Pedro and a Ferry if the Southern Pacific Will Do Likewise.

Stock Found Guilty of Forgery—New County Board of Education Elects Luther G. Brown President. A Big Estate.

Mayor Eaton has issued orders to the Chief of Police to stop coursing today and Tuesday at Agricultural Park, to prevent pool-selling and gambling there and to seize any nickel-in-the-slot machines which may be in operation there. In other words, the Chief has been ordered to enforce the law rigidly, and to put a stop to the practices there which have caused so many complaints from property-owners in that vicinity. The Mayor said last night that the order would be carried out, if the services of every policeman in the city are required for that duty. The Mayor and the Chief have been informed as to the provisions of the law in the matter by the City Attorney.

The hand-sweeping of the streets in the business section of the city was resumed yesterday morning, a force of black men, uniformed in white, being engaged.

The City Council yesterday passed all the salary demands for June, and finally wound up the financial business of the city for the fiscal year, which ended the day before. The new year began yesterday morning, and a half million dollars cash under the control of the City Treasurer.

The final ordinance calling the election for school bonds has been signed by the Mayor. Those who desire to vote on the bond proposition should see to it that they are properly registered before the election. The City Engineer has completed the report of the various standing funds of the city for the fiscal year. This report does not take into consideration the transfers ordered yesterday. None of the funds show deficits. Those with balances are as follows: Cash, \$47,071; salary, 50 cents; fire department, \$2,200; common fund, \$20,296; library, \$4,477; Westlake Park, \$20,135; Elysian Park, \$2,638; street lighting, \$4,600; street sprinkling, \$352,071; redemption, \$100,441; roller permit, \$27,765; police fund, \$102,335; cash fund, \$3,000; emergency fund, \$104,778. The balance of cash under the control of the City Treasurer is \$413,818.76.

Eugene B. Stork was found guilty of forgery as charged, when the jury in the trial returned yesterday afternoon. He will be held in the County Jail.

Luther G. Brown, a newly-elected member, was made president of the new County Board of Education yesterday. He received 47 votes.

A petition for the probate of will in the estate of A. M. Ozmun, late president of the Columbia Savings Bank, was filed yesterday. The estate approximates \$500,000.

An Inglewood man is charged with assault with a deadly weapon upon a neighbor, Alexander Foster, the injured man, lies in a critical condition at a hospital in this city, and his alleged assailant is in the County Jail.

MUST ENFORCE THE LAW

CHIEF GLASS ORDERED TO STOP PARK LAWLESSNESS.

Coursing and Kindred Evils Must Cease—Order Applies to Tuesday Also—Hand Street-Sweeping Resumed—City Engineer's Annual Report.

If the attempt be made to carry out the programme of coursing, pool-selling, liquor selling and gambling arranged for today at Agricultural Park, there will be a police raid at that place the like of which has never before been known in police annals in this city. The order to enforce the law against such violations has been promulgated by the Mayor. The Chief of Police has been instructed to prevent what the gamblers, maces, pimps and others of their kind intended for today and Tuesday if it takes the whole police force to do it, and the Mayor declares there are no strings to that order. If the order be obeyed Agricultural Park this afternoon will be more like a resort for law breakers, and the people of that part of the city will have won their fight against the practices of which they have so often complained.

The promulgation of this order resulted from a long consultation between the Mayor and Chief Glass in the Mayor's office yesterday morning. Neither of them desired a repetition of the Sycamore Grove incident, and even had there been a disposition to wink at this last Sunday of coursing that was not possible, considering that the whole public was watching to see what would be done. The present trouble in the Police Commission was caused by an effort on the part of property-owners to suppress lawlessness near their homes and to have the law enforced instantly and not at the convenience of convicted law breakers.

In order to ascertain just what the law is and just how the police could proceed to enforce it, the Mayor and Chief of Police went to the office of the City Attorney and inquired whether coursing was a violation of the law. The attorney explained that the mere act of coursing was not prohibited by either ordinance or statute but that he reminded them that F. D. Black had been convicted in the courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, the basis of which charge was that Black had conducted coursing. The conviction was a judicial declaration that coursing is cruelty to animals, and therefore a violation of statute, to enforce which is the sworn duty of every policeman in the State. As to pool-selling, the City Attorney explained that there is an ordinance which permits book-making and pool-selling at the track during race meet-

ings, but as there is now no race meeting in progress there and as coursing cannot be considered racing under the ordinance, pool-selling and book-making there at this time are contrary to law. The Mayor asked many questions and was informed that there should be no difficulty in securing convictions against those who made the violations were in the act of breaking the law. He told the Mayor, who seemed to be a little foggy on law, that a policeman had as much right to make such arrests as he would have to arrest a highwayman whom he caught in a hold-up. The annexation of the city by the city was also mentioned, and on this point, the City Attorney made it clear that the annexation was in every way regular and in full compliance with the law. When asked about the matter last night the Mayor said:

"There will be no coursing at Agricultural Park tomorrow, or if there is, every man who has anything to do with it will be arrested. We will have policemen there today, and if we will the City Jail with prisoners will stop the coursing. If nickel-in-the-slot machines are found in operation there, they will be seized and taken to the Police Station. The order has been issued to the Chief of Police to enforce the law to the letter, if it takes the entire police force to do it. This order not only applies to tomorrow, but to the Fourth of July as well. Coursing has been declared to be a violation of law in this city, and the law will be strictly enforced. No pools will be sold there tomorrow or Tuesday if we have to take the law into our own hands as fast as they make sales of tickets."

This order to the police will be disapproving to a large number of the school teachers who are present on Sunday afternoons. The word had been passed among the gamblers, pimps and others of that class that if coursing was to stop on Tuesday, it was intended to make today's programme one that they would enjoy, and that there would be a "wide opening" with everything running free and no restraint as to any sport. In order to induce a large attendance the park had announced that no admission fee would be charged, and that the park was open to all comers. He is said to have declared yesterday that he would attempt to carry out his programme in spite of the opposition of the property-owners, and last night he had an illuminated car and a lighted motorcade, and appeared as a defiant law-breaker with a grin.

The annual report of the park department will show that the expenditures were within the allowances made for the department at the last annual report. The department was allowed the department was \$52,030, and the expenditures amounted to \$51,621.56 leaving a balance of \$408.44.

The delinquent list, City Assessor Ward has filed in the office of the City Clerk a list of the property-owners who have failed to pay their personal property taxes, showing the amounts due. In each case the Assessor has made an arbitrary assessment which goes to the Board of Equalization for such action as that body may desire to take. Under the law it is possible for the board to make the assessment ten times the original amount on account of the non-payment of taxes. The collections of personal property taxes this year has been much larger than ever before and exceeds last year's collections by nearly \$3000.

Want No Carb. Property-owners on Ninth street between Main and San Pedro streets have filed with the City Clerk a protest against the proposed curbing of that street as provided for in an ordinance of intention recently adopted. They assert that the cost of the improvement would be greater than any benefit that could come from it.

Hand-sweeping Resumed. The work of sweeping the streets in the business center of the city by hand was resumed yesterday morning by a force of twenty men under the direction of Inspector Franklin. The street sweepers are uniformed in white duck, with helmets and numbers on their backs. They are equipped with small hand scoops and two brooms, a heavy broom for general sweeping, and a light broom for collecting the sweepings. All of the sweepings are deposited in the boxes.

Pension Fund Trustees. The Board of Police Commissioners will meet tomorrow as the Board of Trustees of the Police Pension and Insurance fund for the purpose of being sworn in under the provisions of the law with reference to that fund.

Looking for Her Husband. Mrs. E. Andry has written to Mayor Eaton from Belgium asking that the authorities here assist her in an effort to find her husband, Charles Andry. She states in her letter that the family formerly resided in West Virginia. She went to Europe and the last she heard of her husband he had left Arizona to come to Los Angeles. She has six children dependent upon Andry for support.

Accepted the Bid. The Gas and Light Committee of the City Council at a brief session held yesterday morning, decided to recommend the bid of the Los Angeles Electric Company to light the city for one year from January 1, to be accepted. The amount of the bid is \$5 per lamp per month. It has been decided that some time that such a recommendation would be made, but the Council could not award the contract until after July 1.

THE TERMINAL'S OFFER. AN IMPORTANT MOVE MADE IN THE FERRY FIGHT.

Local Company Will Concede a Landing Place on Terminal Island if the Southern Pacific Will Do Likewise for San Pedro.

If the Southern Pacific will comply with the offer made by the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, San Pedro will have a ferry across to Terminal Island in a very short time. The Terminal Company filed with the Board of Supervisors yesterday the following proposition:

"If the Southern Pacific will deed to the city of San Pedro the ferry landing and approach thereto, which is attempting to condemn opposite Fifth street for the purpose of making ferry communication with East San Pedro, the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company will deed to the county of Los Angeles a portion of its water front appropriately located for a landing for a ferry between San Pedro and East San Pedro; also, if the Southern Pacific will deed to the county of Los Angeles an appropriate landing for a ferry on the water front of Wilmington, the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company will deed to the county of Los Angeles an appropriate landing for a ferry to any point on Terminal Island convenient to the present resident and resort portion of the county of Los Angeles, and being used as a landing place for a ferry from Terminal Island to Wilmington; also, if the Southern Pacific Company will dedicate to public use highways crossing its railroad reservation to both of the proposed ferry landings on its side of the bay, so that the public can without let or hindrance approach and use those ferries, the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company will dedicate to the public highway approaches to both of the proposed landings on its side of the bay."

Not a Violation. City Attorney Has yesterday received from Mrs. J. M. Bullman of Chicago, a letter inquiring what the ordinance of this city against nickel-in-the-slot machines provides. The letter states that the writer is considering the plan of putting on the streets here a number of the several city machines operated by dropping coins into a slot. The City Attorney said he did not consider the devices mentioned included in the prohibitive sections of the ordinance.

SHORT COUNCIL MEETING. Demands Approved and Transfers of Funds Ordered.

The special session of the City Council yesterday morning was short. The purpose was to pass the salary demands for June and approve the demands which accompanied the monthly payroll of the several city departments. By the approval of these demands the city employees in all departments yesterday afternoon, the City Auditor keeping his office open an hour longer than usual in order to accommodate them.

On recommendation of the Finance

Committee the Auditor and Treasurer were directed to transfer the following amounts from the tax fund of 1899-1900 to the various other funds: Elysian Park, \$700; Westlake Park, \$1000; fire department, \$4000; salary fund, \$10,000; cash fund, \$10,000; lighting fund, \$1600; sprinkling fund, \$2000.

Signed the Ordinance. Mayor Eaton yesterday approved the final ordinance adopted by the Council the day before, calling the special school-bond election.

Free Labor Report. Manager Morford of the Free Labor Bureau, which is supported jointly by the city and the county, has filed his report for June in the office of the City Clerk. It shows that during that month orders were received for 431 laborers and employment was secured for 417 workmen.

Working Day and Night. In order to complete the work on the Third-street tunnel as soon as possible, the contractors have put on a night force in addition to their regular day shift, and for weeks to come the work will be done night and day. The work at the eastern end of the tunnel case is duplicated at a somewhat advanced stage, and the excavations for the tunnel proper will begin in a few days. The sooner the contractors finish the work the more profit they will make out of the job, which accounts for the double crews.

Within the Allowance. The annual report of the park department will show that the expenditures were within the allowances made for the department at the last annual report. The department was allowed the department was \$52,030, and the expenditures amounted to \$51,621.56 leaving a balance of \$408.44.

Delinquent List. City Assessor Ward has filed in the office of the City Clerk a list of the property-owners who have failed to pay their personal property taxes, showing the amounts due. In each case the Assessor has made an arbitrary assessment which goes to the Board of Equalization for such action as that body may desire to take. Under the law it is possible for the board to make the assessment ten times the original amount on account of the non-payment of taxes. The collections of personal property taxes this year has been much larger than ever before and exceeds last year's collections by nearly \$3000.

Want No Carb. Property-owners on Ninth street between Main and San Pedro streets have filed with the City Clerk a protest against the proposed curbing of that street as provided for in an ordinance of intention recently adopted. They assert that the cost of the improvement would be greater than any benefit that could come from it.

Hand-sweeping Resumed. The work of sweeping the streets in the business center of the city by hand was resumed yesterday morning by a force of twenty men under the direction of Inspector Franklin. The street sweepers are uniformed in white duck, with helmets and numbers on their backs. They are equipped with small hand scoops and two brooms, a heavy broom for general sweeping, and a light broom for collecting the sweepings. All of the sweepings are deposited in the boxes.

Pension Fund Trustees. The Board of Police Commissioners will meet tomorrow as the Board of Trustees of the Police Pension and Insurance fund for the purpose of being sworn in under the provisions of the law with reference to that fund.

Looking for Her Husband. Mrs. E. Andry has written to Mayor Eaton from Belgium asking that the authorities here assist her in an effort to find her husband, Charles Andry. She states in her letter that the family formerly resided in West Virginia. She went to Europe and the last she heard of her husband he had left Arizona to come to Los Angeles. She has six children dependent upon Andry for support.

Accepted the Bid. The Gas and Light Committee of the City Council at a brief session held yesterday morning, decided to recommend the bid of the Los Angeles Electric Company to light the city for one year from January 1, to be accepted. The amount of the bid is \$5 per lamp per month. It has been decided that some time that such a recommendation would be made, but the Council could not award the contract until after July 1.

THE TERMINAL'S OFFER. AN IMPORTANT MOVE MADE IN THE FERRY FIGHT.

Local Company Will Concede a Landing Place on Terminal Island if the Southern Pacific Will Do Likewise for San Pedro.

If the Southern Pacific will comply with the offer made by the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, San Pedro will have a ferry across to Terminal Island in a very short time. The Terminal Company filed with the Board of Supervisors yesterday the following proposition:

"If the Southern Pacific will deed to the city of San Pedro the ferry landing and approach thereto, which is attempting to condemn opposite Fifth street for the purpose of making ferry communication with East San Pedro, the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company will deed to the county of Los Angeles a portion of its water front appropriately located for a landing for a ferry between San Pedro and East San Pedro; also, if the Southern Pacific will deed to the county of Los Angeles an appropriate landing for a ferry on the water front of Wilmington, the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company will deed to the county of Los Angeles an appropriate landing for a ferry to any point on Terminal Island convenient to the present resident and resort portion of the county of Los Angeles, and being used as a landing place for a ferry from Terminal Island to Wilmington; also, if the Southern Pacific Company will dedicate to public use highways crossing its railroad reservation to both of the proposed ferry landings on its side of the bay, so that the public can without let or hindrance approach and use those ferries, the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company will dedicate to the public highway approaches to both of the proposed landings on its side of the bay."

Not a Violation. City Attorney Has yesterday received from Mrs. J. M. Bullman of Chicago, a letter inquiring what the ordinance of this city against nickel-in-the-slot machines provides. The letter states that the writer is considering the plan of putting on the streets here a number of the several city machines operated by dropping coins into a slot. The City Attorney said he did not consider the devices mentioned included in the prohibitive sections of the ordinance.

SHORT COUNCIL MEETING. Demands Approved and Transfers of Funds Ordered.

The special session of the City Council yesterday morning was short. The purpose was to pass the salary demands for June and approve the demands which accompanied the monthly payroll of the several city departments. By the approval of these demands the city employees in all departments yesterday afternoon, the City Auditor keeping his office open an hour longer than usual in order to accommodate them.

On recommendation of the Finance

so that the public may have the full right of approach to and use of said landings.

The Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company makes this offer because it recognizes the importance of having freest communication for the public across the harbor of San Pedro, and also because it recognizes the fact further that should the special privilege petitioned for by J. A. Muir be granted, it could be made to result in absolutely suspending all water transportation of persons to and from the bay of San Pedro, between the points named, until the long process of condemnation suits to be brought by the city of San Pedro can be settled.

A BIG ESTATE. The Late Aaron M. Ozmun Worth Half a Million.

A petition for the probate of will in the estate of the late Aaron M. Ozmun, president of the Columbia Savings Bank, was filed yesterday. The petitioner is Roy Wheeler Ozmun, the son and only child of the deceased.

Mr. Ozmun was 60 years of age when he died on the 27th ult., and left an estate valued at \$250,000 to \$300,000. It consists of real and personal property in this State and Minnesota. In his last will, executed September 28, 1888, Roy Wheeler Ozmun was named as executor, and he, with his little son, Aaron Marcus Ozmun, aged 2 years and 6 months, are the only devisees of the big estate.

STORK GUILTY. Jury Brands Him a Forger in Seventeen Minutes.

"Guilty of forgery, as charged," was the verdict of the jury in the Eugene B. Stork trial yesterday afternoon, and Judge Smith will pass sentence Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The testimony showed that Stork forged a contract between himself and Mrs. A. G. Nave to trade California property for worthless land in Missouri. The case has been on trial in Department One for the past week, and has dragged out a somewhat wearisome length. The jury went out yesterday at 2:58 o'clock p.m., and came in at 3:15.

HE FEARS PREJUDICE. Saloon-keeper Does not Want to Be Tried at Covina.

On April 26 Marion Herron was arrested at Covina on the charge of selling wine and liquors without a license. The matter has never come to trial. Attorney Rush yesterday morning made application in Judge Smith's court for a change of venue. Herron alleged by affidavit that he feared that he could not get a fair trial at Covina, and that he feared a popular feeling there against strong drink, and he very much desired to be tried elsewhere. He said that considerable money had been contributed there to a temperance organization known as the Anti-saloon League for the purpose of prosecuting his case and that he feared the jury would be prejudiced against him. Judge Smith took the matter under advisement.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Reorganization Effected With Brown as the New President.

The new County Board of Education met at noon yesterday for reorganization, but owing to the absence of Luther G. Brown, one of the members, the meeting was not convened until about 1:30 o'clock p.m. Messrs. Chilcote and Plummer retired, and the newly-elected members, Messrs. Wright and Brown, qualified in their places. As soon as the meeting was called to order, the matter of electing a president for the new board was taken up. Mr. Wright placed Mr. Brown in nomination, and Superintendent Strine nominated Mr. Morgan of Covina. The vote stood Morgan, 2; Brown, 3. While it is announced that the board was secret, a discerning mind can make a pretty good guess as to who voted for whom.

During the noon hour, considerable spirit was in evidence regarding the vote in the reorganization, and electioneering was indulged in on a small scale. As soon as the full board met, the election followed upon first ballot. For the second time in a period of some years, a newly-elected member has been elected to the presidency of the board. Mr. Plummer, a new member, was made president last year.

USED A CORN-KNIFE. Inglewood Man Arrested for Assault With Deadly Weapon.

Late yesterday afternoon Mamie Posey of Inglewood swore to a complaint in the Township Court, charging Frank Dolley with assault with a deadly weapon on Alexander Posey. The matter is set for hearing Monday afternoon. Dolley is said to have attacked Posey with a corn-knife, inflicting serious injuries. Dolley has been arrested.

Posey is now at No. 213 South Main street, where Dr. Joseph Kurtz is attending him. Dr. Kurtz said last night that Posey had sustained three wounds, but as the injuries had been bandaged before the patient came under the doctor's care, he could not say positively how they had been made. Two of the wounds, however, appeared to be from blows and one from a stab. One of the wounds is over the eye, one over the hip, and one under the shoulder blade, the latter appearing to have been made by a stab from a pitchfork. Posey is suffering from concussion of the brain, and there is a possibility that his skull is fractured. Last night his condition was serious, but Dr. Kurtz said there was no immediate danger of his death.

BRIEFS. Miscellaneous Legal and Other Items.

COUNTY MONEY. District Attorney Rives, Auditor Nichols and President Davis of the Supervisors counted the money in the County Treasury yesterday. The amount on hand is \$375,713.71.

RECEIPT FOR JUNE. The books of the County Clerk show the following receipts for June: Probate, \$305.35; civil, \$1355.75; miscellaneous, \$345.95; total, \$2019.95. Disbursements, by refund, \$1; law library fund, \$199; salary, \$1819; total, \$2019.95.

PETITION FOR GUARDIANSHIP. Barbara Steinhilber has petitioned to be appointed guardian of her minor children, William, Ida, Martha and Paul.

INSANE. Lizzie Bodkin was ordered committed to the State Hospital

for the insane at Highland by Judge Allen yesterday, upon recommendation of Dr. E. C. Buell and Dr. W. G. Cochran.

SINGLE BLISS RESTORED. Elizabeth Rogers was granted a divorce from Albert J. Rogers yesterday in Judge Traak's Court, on the grounds of desertion and non-support.

VILLA WAS WRECKED. The Los Angeles Traction Company is being sued for damages in the sum of \$294 by M. Villa for destruction of a buggy.

WANTS HIS DOG. W. S. Jones sues E. A. Brown for recovery of a greyhound called "Blaito," and for \$50 damages.

BURNING THE FLAG. Sebastopol's Secession and Its Strange Fankishment.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] The story was told me years ago floating by Dead Man's Slough one hot afternoon in June. The slough is a bayou of the Upper Mississippi. Fishermen sometimes find corpses there attached to the lines.

"See," said Bristol, the story-teller, pointing to a bay on the western shore of the river. "Sebastopol was there once—a bloody town that went out in the night. How do I know who laid it out, or what became of those who were there? Perhaps the river swallowed it up, or perhaps the lightning blasted it out. I wasn't there. But right where the water's breaking on the bank now the town stood, and because the blizzards, what the boys call it in they call it Sebastopol, and the sugar and wheat boats come and go, and the women and children kidded about the streets, and the men waited for the town to make 'em all millionaires. All towns in that Sioux and Winnebago country were gold mines in those days—days when everybody had a dream.

"A boat thows out her lines one night and ties up, and when the captain comes ashore and the men wait for the town was going down his gully he tells 'em how the South is for secession and going to quit the North.' He says in the night fields men were working with guns by their sides, and that there was a new flag, one with stars and bars, what was put up over the other with Stars and Stripes. And it was all about the niggers. Sebastopol didn't care for niggers; there wasn't one in the town, and those what come up on the boats stayed on when when at Sebastopol. One day the boys they put at a foot of a hill with the oak and the elm so thick you couldn't see the top, and they started him on the climb up with a house on his back. And it was music to the ears below, when the hounds reached him and the yell of his despair was shut off with the yell of his notice that he got away? Nobody went to see. He didn't come back, but the dogs did."

"Fifteen hundred miles away from Washington Sebastopol learns of secession and decides 'it'll go out of the Union, too, and one vote there was seventy-one men for destroying the town flag, what the boys call it. There was one man, a Vermont, whose name was Jessup, who voted for the flag, and he got his notice that night to follow the nigger over the hills, only they didn't set the dogs after him. He takes his rifle and he goes to the top of the hill, and he looks down on Sebastopol, so high up he could look right down into the town, and he gets right there all night. I heard as how when morning comes some people, maybe women, sees him kneeling as if he had prayers to say.

"Ten o'clock that morning the town folk all meet in the little square where was the landing place for the boats, and there's some wood piled up there, and over the top of the wood two men switched the old flag, and then they show they wasn't afraid, they brings out a little girl all dressed in white, and she has a little torch and she puts that to the wood and lights it up. Perhaps in ten or twenty minutes the flag and the wood are all gone, and Sebastopol is satisfied that it's seceded. The men were so excited they started work, and the women hung about the doorways and wondered what would come next. Somebody said, as how the South was going to quit the North, along the river from New Orleans to St. Anthony, and as how Jeff Davis would be king. Some of the Sebastopol people know him, because he'd been at Fort Prairie du Chien when he was in the regular army.

"While they were all speculating, somebody looked up at the top of the hill where old Jessup had gone, and there they sees the Stars and Stripes waving from a pole, and Jessup standing by it, leaning on the pole, and looking down. Nobody knew how he got the flag—suppose he must have had it in his kit for a long time. It wasn't a big flag, but all around it was Sebastopol to see it and get red hot mad. The men goes for their guns, the women got inside their houses, and there's going to be trouble sure. There's just one way to get up to Jessup, and that was a straight climb through the brush to where he was. A couple of men took a shot at him from the town, but he never moved, and the first fellow that got anywhere near him, Jessup gave him warning and shot him dead. That stopped the others, and they went to speculating. They speculated all day and night, and for several days, but Jessup and the flag didn't move until they got ready to go.

"When they did go nobody said, and the next word that comes to Sebastopol was that the regulars at Fort Snelling had been notified of what the town had done, and there was going to be trouble. Sebastopol laughed, but like a woman that has the lung trouble not bad, but coming slow and gradual, then it fades away. This family goes and that one, the docks break away, the flood comes, the houses tumble in, the timber wolves get nearer; there's a frechet, Lake Pepin backs up, and one morning there ain't anything where Sebastopol was but sand and wood grass and some birds and squirrels. Of course, God does some queer things, and I don't never meddle with His business. It's enough for me to know that He's around, saving wood, but I just have kept a-thinkin' ever since I knew about that flag that somehow what Sebastopol didn't agree with the Almighty, and he put it up there, and that was enough.

The boat swung outward to avoid a sandy bar, and we passed from sight of the town upon which the withering blight of an unknown power had fallen, after the destruction of the flag.

Burglar Escapes from Court. SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Christopher Merkle, ex-convict and convicted burglar, today escaped from Judge Lawlor's courtroom where he had been taken by the bailiff for sentence. When the prisoners were brought into court, Merkle was one of the first to be unchained. He stepped into the dock, and when the deputy sheriffs were not looking, slipped out at the further end and quietly walked out of the courtroom into the juryroom. From there he made his way to the street and has not yet been captured.

**Pathetic Attachment of Capt. Wat-
kins for His Favorite Ship.**

FINE UPHOLSTERING, FRENCH
Polishing and cabinet work; mattresses to order, pillows, etc. Feathers renovated. Goods packed and shipped. Broadway Furniture and Upholstering Co., 521 S. B'way. T. brown 1211.

(IV.) SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1899.

345-347 South Spring St

NEW YORK

DR. WONG Office and Sanatorium
718 South Main Street.

Consult the Hudyans. Free. Call or Write.

HUDYAN

Relieves and Cures

Pain in Back, Pain in Head, Pain in Joints, Pain in Muscles, Pain in Side, Pain in Stomach, Bearing-down Pains, Dragging Pains, Pain Over Abdomen.

50c

All inflammations, whether acute or chronic, are characterized by pain or soreness, and this pain or soreness is often remote from the seat of disease. Thus chronic inflammation of the liver is characterized by pain in the right shoulder and arm, chronic inflammation of the stomach by pain in the head, chronic inflammation of the womb by pain in the back, etc.

Pains that are the result of inflammation or congestion are readily relieved by HUDYAN. HUDYAN subdues inflammation; therefore it not only relieves, but cures permanently.

HUDYAN IS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

HUDYAN cures all chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Kidneys, for they are due to inflammatory conditions. Catarrh of the Stomach, Torpid Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Headaches, are promptly cured by the Great HUDYAN. HUDYAN reaches every nerve and fibre of the human organism in its curative influence.

PALE, WEAK OR SUFFERING WOMEN.

Who are run down in health as a result of those irregularities and chronic inflammations of the delicate female organism, find prompt relief in HUDYAN. HUDYAN corrects all inflammations that cause those excessive mucous discharges (Leucorrhoea). HUDYAN gives strength to the maternal organs, so that the physiological processes will occur without pain or distress. HUDYAN is woman's friend.

HUDYAN CURES ARE PERMANENT.

Dyspepsia Cured by Hudyans. Inflammation of the Womb Cured by Hudyans.

LEADVILLE, Colo.
Dear Doctors: Hudyans is a good medicine. I say this because I know it from my own experience. I suffered for years with Dyspepsia. Was run down to skin and bone, and suffered dreadfully. Hudyans soon relieved me of the pain. I soon began to gain in weight and strength under Hudyans treatment, and today I am entirely cured. I am so glad that I took Hudyans.
D. W. KEMPTON.

Liver Trouble Cured by Hudyans.

SEATTLE, Wash.
Dear Doctors: You are entitled to a testimonial from me in favor of Hudyans, because it cured me of chronic liver complaint and constipation of long standing. I had no appetite, suffered headaches, pain in back, and was very miserable. My skin was yellow. Hudyans afforded me immediate relief, and through its influence I am now cured.
MRS. CARRIE WHITE.

HUDYAN is for sale by druggists—50c a package or six packages for \$2.50.
If your druggist does not keep HUDYAN, send direct to the Hudyans Remedy Co., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.
IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT YOUR CASE, WRITE THE HUDYAN DOCTORS. THEY WILL TELL YOU WHETHER OR NOT HUDYAN IS INDICATED AND WILL ADVISE YOU—FREE. CALL OR WRITE.

"DR." GILLETTE'S OFFENSE.

The Old Degenerate Convicted Before Justice Austin Yesterday.
"Dr." M. J. Gillette, an old man who looks as though, in his declining days, his efforts should be applied to the consideration of his spiritual well-being instead of occupying the position of defendant in the Police Court on a despicable charge, was before Justice Austin yesterday for trial on a charge of indecently exposing his person.

Gillette is over 50 years old, and it is said that this is the third time he has been tried on a similar charge, twice in this city and once in Santa Barbara. This time the offense is alleged to have been committed on May 22, in the presence of the little three-year-old daughter of E. E. Foster, in a flat on South Grand avenue, near Tenth street.

The child is in the custody of Mrs. Hunt, who occupies a flat adjoining Gillette, and when she discovered the act of the old moral degenerate she called Mr. Clark, a neighbor, and the two watched Gillette from a window until they had what they considered sufficient evidence against him. They then confronted the old man, and attempted to explain, but Clark refused to accept the explanation and held him in custody until the arrival of the patrol wagon.

At the trial yesterday Clark and Mrs. Hunt testified positively to what they had seen, and described the actions of the defendant. Gillette entered a general denial of the charge against him, and attempted to explain his actions on the ground that he was an invalid going into elaborate details. A woman physician testified to treating Gillette, and his housekeeper stated that she was on the porch during the time of the offense. The defendant had been in the city for some time, and had been seen by the little girl and had seen nothing wrong.

Policeman Baker testified that Gillette's character was bad, and stated that he had seen letters from Santa Barbara county officers, in which the statement was made that the defendant had been in the city for some time, and had been seen by the little girl and had seen nothing wrong.

Another witness testified to the bad character of the defendant, and several character witnesses, both men and women, were introduced in his behalf, but Justice Austin held that the evidence against him was so strong that he had no alternative but to find him guilty. Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock was the time fixed for passing sentence, and as the court was not satisfied with the defendant's previous bail security, he was ordered to file a new bond in the sum of \$400 or deposit \$250 cash. Up to last night he had not filed new bonds and was still in jail.

WATER AND FORESTRY.

Preparations for the Entertainment of the National Convention.

The Forestry and Water Association of Los Angeles met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce rooms to arrange for the entertainment of the American Forestry Association, which will meet in this city on July 18 and 19. Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is president of the organization, and Mr. Newell, head of the Hydrographic Bureau, is secretary. Mr. Newell is at present in Los Angeles, and attended the meeting. He was called upon for a statement of the prospects for the attendance at the meeting of the National Association, and while he was unable to give any definite idea of the number of people who would attend, he thought there would be a satisfactory attendance.

Abbot Kinney presided at the meeting yesterday, and was authorized to appoint committees for various purposes connected with the entertainment.

WAS COMPLETELY BROKEN DOWN.

The Remarkable Story of a Prominent Californian.

Could Not Sleep—Could Not Eat. Was Wasted Away to a Skeleton.



Mr. Howard Cornell of Tipton, Cal., was a victim to Nervous Dyspepsia and Insomnia, until he began taking the Great Hudyans Remedy. He feels grateful for his complete restoration and writes as follows:

"I am pleased to state that your good medicine has effected a complete cure in my case. My worst trouble was sleeplessness. Hudyans relieved this condition within a few days' time, and I can now sleep eight hours every night, and awake in the morning feeling refreshed. Hudyans cured my stomach trouble also, and I can now eat what I wish and do not suffer after. I was a physical wreck before taking Hudyans, but have gained in weight and strength, and am no longer nervous. I am a new man in every respect."
"HOWARD CORNELL."

No medicine on earth has accomplished so much as has the Great Hudyans. It will produce healthy sleep. It will restore your strength and vitality. It will clear your complexion, it will purify your blood. It will insure perfect digestion, it will correct constipation. What it has done for others it will do for you. HUDYAN is for men and women.

HUDYAN is the best remedy in this world for weak and nervous people. HUDYAN gives life and richness to the blood. It is an unfailing specific for headaches, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, neuralgia, all female complaints, pale and sallow complexion, Dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney diseases, are permanently cured by HUDYAN.

HUDYAN is a safeguard to health. It will ward off threatened disease by restoring the various functions of nature. If you want to be well and strong you will not be disappointed if you take HUDYAN. You will not be experimenting if you take HUDYAN, for it has been tried and tested and found to contain wonderful curative properties. You need not suffer the anxiety of impending disease, for HUDYAN will quickly overcome it.

HUDYAN is within the reach of all. It is sold by druggists or will be sent direct upon receipt of price, 50c a package or six packages for \$2.50. Call on or write the

HUDYAN REMEDY CO.,
Corner Stockton, Market and Ellis sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. CALL OR WRITE.

NERVOUS DECLINE.

Serious Affection Due to Weakened Nerves.

The Health of the Entire Body Depends Upon the State of the Nervous System.

Nerve weakness is the beginning of many serious diseases. Nerve weakness precedes Nervous Decline and Nervous Prostration, therefore every man and woman may readily understand the importance of guarding against a complete breaking down of the nervous system.

If any of your nerves are weak, it affects the organs or portions of the body that are controlled by these weakened nerves. Thus, if the nerves of the heart are weak, it affects the action of the heart; if the nerves of the stomach are weak, it causes stomach trouble, etc.

There are many conditions that result in a weakening or injury to the nervous system, and that accounts for the frequency of this baneful affliction. Men and women in all walks of life are liable to nervous decline. Sleeplessness is one of the early symptoms of nervous prostration; it is a warning that serious disease is impending. We cannot do without refreshing sleep; it is most necessary to life. When one does not get the requisite amount of sleep, the vital energies fail to regenerate, the forces are gradually expended, the bodily strength decreases. Extreme nervousness and headaches result, the memory becomes clouded and many other symptoms ensue.

Sleeplessness, impaired memory, despondency, melancholia, lack of energy, tired and worn-out feeling, impaired appetite—all these are the result of a breaking-down of the nervous system.

HUDYAN is nature's remedy for reconstructing and building up the nervous system, and never fails in this work. Hudyans has cured thousands of men and women in all stages of nervous decline, therefore it is recognized as a specific for nervous diseases. Men and women who are weak, pale and emaciated find that Hudyans will produce powerful results in a very short period.

No remedy known to the medical world has proven of so much value as Hudyans in the treatment of nervous diseases. Thousands of men and women who were in a condition of nervous and mental decline have been rescued by the Great Hudyans.

HUDYAN is for sale by druggists, 50c a package or six packages for \$2.50.
If your druggist does not keep HUDYAN, send direct to the Hudyans Remedy Co., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE, FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

Constipation and Biliousness.

Positively and Permanently Cured by Hudyans.

Hudyans Acts Easily, Naturally and Does Not Nauseate.

The above complaints certainly are very distressful, and every one who suffers from them wishes to overcome them. But this is not the only reason, for besides the distress they cause they bring on very serious ailments indeed. Heart Disease, Catarrh of the Stomach, Ulceration of the Stomach, Enlargement of the Liver and other diseases may be directly due to constipation and torpid liver.

The bowels are the chief outlet of the system, and it is of vast importance that they be kept unobstructed. If they are not kept in good condition the blood becomes over-charged with biliary and poisonous matters, the stomach gets out of order, headaches, cramps and disease result.

HUDYAN produces no pain, is followed by no bad results, brings on a natural activity of the bowels by strengthening and stimulating the liver and giving to the bowels the laxative of nature—the bile.

Violent cathartics should be avoided, for they result in more harm than good. If you take HUDYAN you can put it aside within a few days and the bowels will be disengaged naturally active, for HUDYAN strengthens all the organs concerned in the process of elimination. Hudyans strengthens the organs of digestion and assimilation also.

Persons who are yellow, who have a muddy complexion, who are troubled with pimples on skin, who have a coated tongue, who suffer with headache and dizzy spells, will find that HUDYAN will quickly relieve them. HUDYAN is nature's own remedy for this very

HUDYAN is for sale by druggists—50c a package or six packages for \$2.50. Call on or write the

HUDYAN REMEDY CO.,
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

NO MORE SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

Positive Relief Is Within the Reach of Every Man and Woman.

Hudyans Counteracts the Acids and Expels Them.

Rheumatism is a constitutional disease, caused by foreign elements (acids) in the blood. It affects the muscles and the joints, and may be acute or chronic. Besides the pain and suffering that rheumatism causes, complications often arise that make it a dangerous disease. Heart Disease and Kidney Disease are often induced by these acids in the blood.

Every man or woman who suffers from this baneful disease readily understands the importance of ridding the system of these poisonous acids. HUDYAN will do this. HUDYAN will counteract the acids, thus overcoming their destructive power. HUDYAN will expel them by strengthening and stimulating the kidneys, and the circulation in order that the rheumatic virus may pass off through both these channels.

HUDYAN will cure rheumatism permanently. HUDYAN will prevent rheumatism by keeping all the organs of the body in good working order.

Persons who are subjected to much exposure, or who are predisposed to rheumatism or neuralgia, should use HUDYAN. It will ward off the disease.

If you suffer the torture of rheumatism or neuralgia, you have yourself to blame. Every day letters come telling of persons cured by means of the great HUDYAN.

HUDYAN will cure the heart disease that so often accompanies rheumatism. There are often nervous complications as well, and for such HUDYAN is a most valuable remedy.

HUDYAN contains curative powers that are peculiar to itself. It is for sale by druggists, or will be sent direct upon receipt of price, 50c a package or six packages for \$2.50. Call on or write the

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Corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.



It is Attracting the Attention of All Scientific Men.

THE REMARKABLE INCREASE IN KIDNEY AND LIVER DISORDERS, AND THE many diseases that arise from the imperfect working of these organs, is attracting the attention of scientific medical men. Statistics prove that one person out of every ten suffers from functional or organic disease of these important organs. Much suffering and misery is directly traceable to Kidney or Liver Disease. In about 50 per cent. of cases these two lesions are associated, and in the other half they occur independent of each other.

When we take into consideration the importance of the office performed by these organs, we perceive the value of a remedy that insures their health and activity. It is the work of the kidneys to take from the blood the waste matter and poisons that breed disease, and discharge them from the system. When the functions of these organs are interfered with, then the blood becomes contaminated and disease results. HUDYAN will strengthen the kidneys and stimulate them to perfect action.

Torpidity of the liver is the usual disturbance in this large gland. It is the beginning of more serious trouble. HUDYAN stimulates the liver to natural action, and thus the bile is directed from the blood into its natural channel, and in this manner the bowels are corrected, for bile is nature's own laxative. The stomach is relieved, and all the organs act in harmony, just as nature intended they should.

You Can Diagnose Your Own Case If You Will Observe the Following:

Figure 1 denotes headache, which may be throbbing or dull, periodical or continuous. This symptom is common to both liver and kidney disease. Figure 2 represents the eyes. In kidney lesions there is a puffiness under the eyes, or the edges of lids may be swollen slightly. The eyes themselves will appear dull. In liver trouble the eyes are dull and the whites yellowish. This yellow color may be very pronounced, or slightly noticeable. Figure 3, the mouth, in both kidney and liver diseases the tongue is coated and the breath offensive. There may be sunken or hollow cheeks. As dropsy follows in the more severe forms of liver and kidney disease, the cheeks may be bloated. Figure 4 denotes the heart. The functions of this important organ are directly due to an impaired action of the kidneys. You will observe irregular flutterings at times (palpitation), and sometimes pain. Be warned and provide yourself with the remedy that will cure you. Figure 5 represents the stomach. The digestion is nearly always impaired. Your appetite is poor. In kidney disease you may experience excessive thirst. You may have pain or soreness in region of stomach, or a heavy feeling that is distressing. Figure 6 denotes pain in sides and back, also weakness in back.

There are other symptoms that present themselves when the work of kidneys or liver is interfered with. Nervousness is common to both affections. Pains in the limbs is a characteristic symptom of kidney disease. You become pale and weak in kidney disease. Your skin is usually yellow or mottled in liver disease. You may present liver spots. Constipation may exist in both affections, but is usually more pronounced in liver trouble.

Do you suffer from rheumatism? If so, no doubt your kidneys are the cause. Do you suffer from neuralgia? If so, no doubt your liver is affected. HUDYAN is the infallible remedy. It will cure you.

It is doubtful if the deleterious effects of an excess of those effete matters in the blood, due to impaired action of the kidneys and liver, is sufficiently appreciated by most people. Many complaints attributed to other causes are directly due to an impaired action of the kidneys and liver. Especially is this true in regard to rheumatism. Disorders of the heart, apoplexy, valvular disease and nervous prostration.

Thousands of testimonials, gratuitously given, prove that the great Hudyans will cure all kidney and liver diseases. Come to our offices and read these letters. Physicians in all parts of the country marvel at the wonderful curative powers of Hudyans. HUDYAN contains curative powers that are peculiar to itself. It is for sale by druggists, or will be sent direct upon receipt of price, 50c a package or six packages for \$2.50. Call on or write the Hudyans Remedy Co., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

You May Consult the Hudyans Doctors Free. Call or write.

Cured! Cured! Cured!

From All Parts of California Come Grateful Letters Telling of Cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



LATE CURES.

Cured of Rheumatism.
DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of recent date, you will remember that at the time I purchased your Belt I came to you for advice, as my condition at that time was something dreadful. I had suffered with sciatica for four years and had doctored with some of the best specialists on this Coast. But only grew worse. I commenced the use of your Belt after using it faithfully, I can say that I have received a permanent cure. I have been free from pain since the first week I used your Belt, and feel very happy over the results. I remain, yours very truly,
S. C. DUNNING, 679 O'Farrell Street.

General Weakness Cured.
SERRAVALLE, Cal., May 15, 1900.
DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN: Since commencing the use of your

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures when drugs fail; cures when the efforts of the best doctors fail; cures when other ways of applying Electricity fail. It has cured thousands of cases of Nervous and Vital Weakness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Stomach Troubles and all the kindred symptoms of these diseases after the failure of all other known methods. "Why?" Because it is Electricity applied by a physician in a manner taught by thirty years of experience. Experience teaches. I have had it in plenty, and you can have the benefit of it.

TRY IT. Call and see this famous life-giver and let me show you how simple it is and yet how wonderful is its work. You can have a free test and free advice at my office. If my Belt will help you I will tell you; if not, I will be candid with you and advise you honestly. My reputation and success have come from fair treatment of my patients, not from deception. Therefore, let me help you or advise you how to help yourself. If you cannot call let me send you my book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," closely sealed, free upon request. Call or address

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN
Office Hours—8 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 1.
129 West Second Street, Los Angeles.

In philanthropic lines are requested to register their names and addresses very soon, that the committee may arrange for the people of Los Angeles to meet them at an early date.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC HUNGRY.

Uncle Collis's Hunkering for the Traction Line Unsatisfied.

The Southern Pacific is reported to have its eyes on the Traction line and to covet that desirable piece of property. Overtures have been made to Manager W. S. Hook for the purchase of the Traction system, but so far without results. When questioned by W. H. Cook recently as to whether or not there was any immediate prospect of the sale of the line, W. S. Hook, manager and part owner of the system, replied: "You know a man will sell almost any property he has, if he is offered enough. The Traction system never has been on the market, and is not now, and we don't want to sell. We came here to Los Angeles to live; we like it, and we want to stay here, and we are perfectly satisfied with our investment. However, if the Southern Pacific should offer us an unreasonably high price we might be induced to sell. It is not likely, though, that the Southern Pacific will offer an unreasonable price."

J. Magnin & Co.

Manufacturing Retailers, 251 South Broadway.

The Children's Store

An assortment of Children's Outer and Under Apparel not equaled in the city in variety and novelty of design—and you certainly can't afford to sew this hot weather with such prices as these to tempt you.

- Children's Wash. Reefer Jackets**
In white and all the dainty color effects, beautifully trimmed with Irish point embroidery and insertion, the very latest swell things; from \$1.65 up to \$7.50.
- Children's Washable Dresses**
Of the best American indigo blue calico, neat little white dots, pink, blue, yellow and sleeves trimmed with white braid, 65c.
- Children's Washable Dresses**
Of handsome fancy figured and striped percales, yoke and sleeves trimmed with white washable braid, 75c.
- Children's Fanciful Lawn Dresses**
Beautiful light color effects, yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with handsome linen torchon lace, \$1.00.
- Children's Lawn Dresses**
Pretty, small figures in light colorings, some of 20- and 22-inch lengths, sleeves trimmed with embroidery edge to match, 35c.
- Children's White Lawn Dresses**
Skirt has deep hem, yoke of tucks or embroidery, sleeves of embroidery trimming to match, The 50c and \$1.00.
- Children's Lawn Dresses**
Very fine, sheer quality of white lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace edge and some of over-embroidery, neck, yoke and insertion; some of them hemstitched; many of them handsomely tucked; \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.50.
- Children's Separate Skirts**
Either of crash or heavy corded pique, trimmed with braid or insertion, \$1.00 up.
- Children's Sun Hats**
Fashioned, 50c up.
- Children's Shakers**
25 cents up.

NOTE—We have no branch store on Spring Street. OUR ONLY STORE IS 251 SOUTH BROADWAY.

FREE.

.. ALL THIS WEEK ..

McBurney will give a sample bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, One Bottle Cures pains in the small of the back, irritation of the bladder, Bright's disease, female troubles, incontinence of urine, brick dust deposit, bed wetting of children, gravel, gall stones, thick, turbid, frothy urine, dropsy, diabetes, for which take ten drops of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. Regular size, express prepaid, \$5.50.

W. F. McBURNLEY,

Sole Manufacturer, 418 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Trade Mark.

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 1. — (Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.80; at 5 p.m., 29.77. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 62 deg. and 74 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 58 per cent.; 5 p.m., 58 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., calm; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 84 deg.; minimum temperature, 60 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.
Los Angeles 82 San Francisco 50
San Diego 60 Portland 56

Weather Conditions. — The pressure continues moderately high over the North Pacific Slope, though it is falling steadily, as well as elsewhere west of the Rocky Mountains. A depression extends from the interior valleys of California to Southern Arizona, where the pressure is lowest, this morning. Clear weather prevails on the Pacific Slope, except occasional cloudiness is reported from the immediate California coast stations. One-fourth of an inch of rain has fallen at Flagstaff since last report, and a trace at Denver. Warm, fair weather continues from the plateau regions eastward.

Forecasts. — Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued fair, warm weather tonight and Sunday, with westerly winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1. — Weather conditions and general forecast: The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

Eureka 68 San Diego 68
Fresno 84 Sacramento 98
Los Angeles 84 Independence 96
Red Bluff 104 Yuma 110
San Luis Obispo 74

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 62 deg.; minimum, 50 deg.; mean, 56 deg. The pressure has fallen steadily over the Pacific Slope. The usual summer low pressure over Arizona and southeastern California gives some indications of moving northward and causing cloudy weather Sunday over the southern half of the Pacific Slope.

Thunderstorms are reported in the mountains of Arizona and Utah. The temperature has risen about 5 deg. in Eastern California. Maximum temperatures exceeding 100 deg. are reported from many places in the interior of the State this afternoon. Continued high temperatures are likely to occur Sunday afternoon in the valleys of California, except between Sacramento and Stockton, where cooler weather may be expected. There is a general vertical gradient of 1 deg. rise for every 100 feet in the vicinity of San Francisco.

A maximum wind velocity of forty miles per hour is reported at San Francisco. Forecasts made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, July 2:

Northern California: Cloudy in the morning; fair during the day; cooler in the central portion; fresh northerly winds in the valleys; brisk westerly winds on the coast with fog Sunday morning and Sunday night.

Southern California: Cloudy Sunday morning; fair during the day; fresh westerly winds with fog on the coast.

Arizona: Fair Sunday; warmer in northern portion.

San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy Sunday morning; fair during the day; fresh westerly wind.

The Times' Weather Record. — Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

July 1 — 1 p.m. Midnight
Temperature 80 72
Hygrometer 60 78
Barometer 29.40 29.40
Weather Clear Foggy
Maximum temperature, 24 84
Minimum temperature, 24 60
Hours 60

Tide Table: For San Pedro —
High. Low.
Sunday, July 2 5:36 a.m. 10:45 a.m.
5:22 p.m.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

"It cost Henry Burdette just \$40 to shoot four doves out of season." The remarkable feature of this item is that it occurred in San José. Justice Rosenthal, before whom the case was tried, is hereby elevated into the list of canonized judicial saints, whereof St. Sure of Alameda county is the head and front. Men with moral backbone in these degenerate days, must be supported in upholding just laws, even if they have the misfortune of living in San José.

Mrs. J. M. Hawkins of Alhambra sends The Times a copy of an old paper, the Hinds County Gazette, published at Raymond, Miss., on September 14, 1859. The type is clear, and equal to that used by the most pretentious modern newspapers. Speculations were then rife in regard to the Presidential contest of 1860, in which the slavery question played a leading part, and the paper contains many references to the "Black Republicans." There are a number of advertisements of negroes for sale, and rewards offered for runaway slaves.

To poor humanity's gold brick and the rich gold mine are always attractive, though moth-like its wings are burned, and oftentimes life pays the penalty. Now comes Lucas Cañon in Orange county, and produces gold nuggets of great size and value. It has all the earmarks of the late lamented San Roque fraud. It is just far enough from rail communication to make money for a stage company. It is the tantalizing bait that tempts poor humanity; is perennial, and as comprehensive of human frailty in the body as the unsharpened soul is of sin; and, just as deadly.

At Hemet in Riverside county they have a hundred people employed in the fruit drier, and need many more. They pay 6, 10 and 15 cents per box for cutting apricots for the several grades. It will be noted that all around us is work in plenty for men and women, light work such as all can do. The traveling mendicant, he of the able body and hard-times story, should be informed of this condition. Let our visitors know that our products furnish abundant labor, each in its season, and we shall cut the gordian knot of prejudice tied by the constitutional loafer and pessimist by the lie that we cannot employ the people we now have.

The Ventura Signal says: "It is understood that Col. Wells of the Huenehue Herald has captured several pairs of phillio birds at Point Magu, and will have them on exhibition on the 4th under charge of Capt. Merry. The brave warrior of that port who aided in the capture of the weird songsters." Thus does our much-worshipped Huenehue, rise to the occasion, and show her spurs — her phillio spurs — to the people. The great sportsman mentioned here is not Secretary of the Navy Wells, Secretary Wells is dead, and his fame is great, but any man who can put salt on the tail of a Huenehue phillio bird and get him to sing afterward will crowd the fame of the greatest in history. Col. Wells should be decked for the occasion in a fashione halo with peacock feathers. N. M. A. visitors will be particularly taken with the flowers.

BEST wines at Woolcott's, 124 N. Spring.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

(The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief, write plainly, state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. No attention paid to anonymous communications.)

The City's Reproach.

NEW YORKER. Los Angeles is a beautiful city. New Yorkers say "the queen of cities." One thing surprises me. It is this. Those unsightly, great bill-board signs on your best streets. Notably on Hill, between Fourth and Fifth. No Common Council of a backwoods town would suffer such a nuisance on its streets. If your Mayor and his advisers would walk down the streets where these abominations are, I think they could not sleep nights until they were removed.

As to the Census.

C. R. WINCHESTER, Los Angeles: Several of us subscribers to your valuable paper have had quite a discussion as to when the government will commence taking the census, the length of time allowed, and the pay of the officers engaged in taking it. Will you please answer through your columns and oblige?

[Actual enumeration begins June 1, 1900, and must be completed before July 1. Pay ranges from 50 cents per name to \$5 per day, according as enumeration districts are thickly settled or otherwise.—Ed. Times.]

Our Chief of Police.

W. C. PATTERSON, Los Angeles: While there may have been grounds for occasional criticism of J. M. Glass, Chief of Police—and who of us is perfect—I venture the assertion that there is not a man in Los Angeles, who in all respects, will average up to him in fitness for his present position, and in general efficiency. I know nothing about the exact merits of the controversy between him and some members of the Police Commission—at the same time I feel that I express the sentiments of the financial community when I assert my belief that his displacement or humiliation would be disastrous to the peace and order of this community.

A Critic Criticized.

G. M. GIFFEN, Los Angeles: Will you kindly take steps to have the Morehouse law enforced, in so far as the article in double-headed head lines in the Record of June 30 is concerned, referring to the collection of poll tax by our County Assessor, Alex. Caldwell? The article should be signed. The reading public always likes to know the name of the author of such a supinely idiotic effusion.

Our Assessor is "roasted" to a finish for having the temerity to collect poll tax to the extent of some \$21,000, for which he receives a commission of 15 per cent., authorized by law, and made more so by the Assessor. The Record Solon (?) proceeds to mercilessly lay a county official for doing what? Simply that which he is compelled by law to do.

Why all this howl about poll tax collections? The Assessor is not at fault. He is simply a public servant and sworn to perform his duty. Is it because of his unwavering attention to duty and absolute impartiality he has had the temerity to collect that obnoxious \$2 tax from some of the Record force, and thus aroused this whirlwind of contumely and abuse? If not, what is the cause?

It is unjust, unfair and demoralizing in every sense of the word for a public or private individual to criticize and exonerate our officials for doing their duty. If the performance of this duty arouses antagonism and resentment, then at least be just enough to place the odium where it belongs, but do not discourage a conscientious official in his effort to do the work he is sworn to perform. Let all laws be enforced, and honor the men with courage to enforce them impartially, without fear or favor. If a law be unfair or unjust, the remedy is simple—repeal it. If a law be good, the good fortune (?) to pay his poll tax for each and every one of the past fifteen years, and has never been in love with that particular law. I do not believe in it, and never shall, yet I admire the man who will impartially perform his duty, and deprecate these unjust and slanderous attacks upon an upright and conscientious official who must, if he do that which he has sworn to do, collect a tax for which the law allows him 15 per cent.

TIMBER SUIT.

Uncle Sam Proceeds Against Hugh Robinson of Fresno.

Papers were filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by United States District Attorney Frank P. Flint, demanding, on the part of the government, \$450 for the cutting of 150 worth of timber from the Sierra Forest reservation, in Fresno county, Hugh Robinson, a resident of that section being the defendant. The complaint alleges that Robinson has for many years been cutting timber from the section named, and that he has cut a total of 150 trees, valued at \$10 each. The additional \$300 is in the nature of penalty beyond the actual damage done. The timber cut is alleged to have been made into shakes and other lumber.

Park Band Concerts.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Southern California Band at Westlake Park at 2 p. m. today:

March, "Belle of Chicago" (Souza).
Selection, "Martha" (Flotow).
National melodies of all nations.
"Traumerl" (Schumann).
"La Paloma" (Arr. by Tobani).
March, "Hands Across the Sea" (Souza).
Overture on American National Songs (Arr. by Tobani).
Selection, "Maritana" (Wallace).
Waltz, "The Lady of the Lake" (Geyer).
Solo for basses "Rocked in the Cradle."
Rag time march, "A Hot Time in the Mill" (Carier).
"Star Spangled Banner."

PROSPECT PARK.

The I.O.F. Band will render the following programme:
March, "Prospect Park," new. (P. S. Rose).
Waltz de concert, "Salina" (Thomas).
Concert Medley, (Arr. by E. Beyer).
March, "American Cadet" (R. B. Hall).
March, "Chilkoot" (Roncevalere).
Polka fantasia, "Potosi" (Metcalfe).
Schottische, "De Gray" (Metcalfe).
March, "Cyrene" (Cogswell).
National airs.

SOUVENIRS FOR N.E.A.

Nicely engraved card cases, stamp boxes, trays and many other beautiful novelties. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 212 S. Spring st.

Ocean Park.

NOT SEE there are only 50 lots in this tract, and a large number of them are already sold (four last week) and I don't pay to build a cottage on leased ground when you can buy a lot at a low price with a clear title, including good building at the new pleasure wharf. If you want one—a lot—

SEE DAY ABOUT IT.

SEE DAY ABOUT IT.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Fixings FOR THE Fourth.

If you are
Going to take your wife,
Sister, or that girl of
Yours

To the picnic or seashore Tuesday you certainly should come in and get a Golf Shirt, a Belt and Summer Tie, not to speak of a Straw Hat, Duck Trousers, Fancy Hosiery, etc.

In order to give you an opportunity to save a little money and buy them from us, we'll keep the store open until 11 o'clock Monday.

Tuesday we celebrate all day, so we won't even think of business.

Wednesday we'll be in harness again, and although we may be a little powder-stained and have our hands bandaged, we don't expect to be crippled so badly that we won't be able to wrap up a package for you, no matter how large or small it is.

F. B. SILVERWOOD
Haberdasher and Hatter,
124 South Spring Street.

STILL SELLS.

MR. DOOLEY,
In Peace and War \$1.25
Another large supply just received at

Parker's, 246 South Broadway.
(Near Public Library).
Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.



How's Your Eyes?

There's apt to be the matter with them here in this perpetual sunshine. The most common and most serious eye ailment out here in California is

Astigmatism.

Look at these lines and see if you have it.



With perfect vision these lines should appear all alike—if some are blacker than others your eyes are imperfect and need an immediate correction. You ought to remedy at once such defects. The longer you delay the more expensive and doubtful is the result.



This is the instrument that I'll test your eyes with
Free

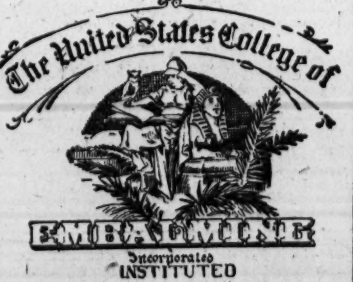
Need Glasses

My prices are the lowest reliable goods can be sold for.

Crystal Lenses, a pair \$1
Gold Filled Frames \$1
10-year Gold Filled Frames \$2
Nickel Frames \$1
Solid Gold \$2.50 to \$5

J. P. DELANY, EXPERT 200 S. Graduate N. Y. Ophthalmic College. OPTICIAN Spring.

Graduate N. Y. Ophthalmic College.



The United States College of Embalming, EMERALD INSTITUTION.

Nicely engraved card cases, stamp boxes, trays and many other beautiful novelties. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 212 S. Spring st.

Mrs. Hattie A. Spooner, EMBALMER,
With Dexter Samsen Co., Los Angeles.
Phone Main 612. 522 S. Spring st.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 S. Broadway, opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

Tomorrow, Monday, July 3d, we offer you some very especial bargains in two lines of particular pertinence, the sale will continue during the week, the values in this

hosiery and underwear

at present prices are away ahead of any former offer, such prices well might raise a question as to quality, but no such question is ever asked in connection with any price we see fit to make. It merely shows our desire to sell you the goods.

children's hosiery.

one lot of children's cotton hose in tan, blood and black these are all in good weights and well shaped, every pair worth from 20c to 35c. also a line of infants' flat cashmere in fast black, they are all priced at, 10c per pair.

ladies' hosiery.

a large lot of ladies' fancy lisle thread hose, this includes many of the very newest ideas in color combinations and new effects. they are worth from 50c to 100 per pair, and are 3 for 1.00 priced 35c or more, special at 25c

many persons do not realize the values we are offering in these special pricings, our great sale of the surplus output of

the ann arbor knitting mills,

which is still continued, is a case in point, hundreds of ladies have expressed surprise at the values. It is very hard to realize that when we say we are selling this unmatched line of underwear at

about one-third its value

we mean its actual value, but we do, every piece of this underwear, consisting of ladies' and children's vests, pants and union suits is regularly sold by us at 2 or 3 times the price we are now asking.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED. BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE, BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

H. JEVNE

Olive Oil for Home People.

The "La Crescenta" Olive Oil made here in California is equal to imported olive oils and the price is much less. The oil is pure, being made out of the pure oil of olives. It is equal in all points to the imported oils and some judges think it better.

If you have not tried the home product, let us send you a bottle with your next grocery order. You will lose nothing by it.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

A COLD REPROPOSITION.

Let us sell you a GOOD REFRIGERATOR. We show an almost endless assortment of the best makes.

Uprights \$6.00 and up.
Box styles \$4.00 and up.

JAS. W. HELLMAN, 157 to 161 N. Spring.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Reliable Goods, Popular Prices. **DRY GOODS** Spring and Third Sts. Tel. Main 259

Midsummer Novelties and Necessities.

For the coming week we have the most stylish lot of novelties in Ladies' Neckwear, Fancy Veilings and Fans we have ever shown.

Neckwear. Styles that are correct, in Pique stocks, white and fancy colors. White lawn Jabots, Cravats and String Ties, with plain, hemstitched, embroidery or lace ends; fancy colored and white stocks and Bow Ties; Silk and Chiffon Ties and Jabots in the latest ideas. See them; they are the prettiest conceits in the market.

Fancy Fans. Fancy Japanese Fans, the latest fads; vast assortment of styles, ranging in price from 15c to 40c each. Hand-painted white Gauze Fans, a splendid showing; priced from 65c to \$6.00 each.

Veilings. Almost anyone can be suited from this gathering of staple and fancy Veilings, there are so many to choose from; the newest creations in their line, black and white, plain and fancy. A full assortment of Wash Veils.

Gloves. New styles in Kid Gloves, the latest colors and stitching; every novelty of merit is here, all the worthy sorts. Ask to see our genuine chamois skin, special at 75c pair.

The Most Natural Method

Of replacing lost teeth, known as crown and bridge work, is also the most difficult to perform. Many dentists advise against it, unwisely, from their experience in the work. When told that it is not applicable in your case never urge that dentist to attempt it. Any poor result can be explained by "I told you so." Get another dentist's opinion before you act. I can tell you after a short examination if crown and bridge work is advisable; what the result and what the cost will be.



DR. M. E. SPINKS, THE DENTIST.

Spinks Bldg., cor. 5th and Hill Sts. Tel. Brown 1375

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

CARPETS, RUGS, SHADES.

225-227-229 South Broadway.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.



Comfort for the home, the beach cottage and the mountain camp. There's nothing that gives more rest and ease on a hot day than a good, large, easy Hammock. Here at \$1.25. Large size with pillow and valance, \$1.50 and upwards.

Here's a Rocker, like the picture, good, strong, hardwood frame, wide arms, painted red or green, or in the natural antique finish. Just the thing for porch or lawn, \$3.50.

Beach and porch Easy Chairs, hardwood frame, canvas seat and back, adjustable to almost any position, folds up in a very small space—only \$1.50 each.



Quick Meal Blue Flame and Gasoline Cook Stoves Are the Best.

Cass & Smurthwaite Company

314-316 South Spring Street.



JUST ARRIVED

Another carload of Thistle Bicycles, \$30, \$35 and \$40. Installments or cash. Agents wanted.

Vim Cactus Proof Tires, \$6 a pair.

BURKE BROS. 432 South Spring Street

GEO. A. RALPHS, 601 S. Spring.

TELEPHONE Main 516.

Store Closed All Day Tuesday, July 4.

Mocha and Java Coffee, 1 lb. 35c
Costa Rica Coffee, 1 lb. 25c
Salvador Coffee, 1 lb. 20c
Yosemite Coffee, 1 lb. 10c
75c Uncolored Japan Tea, 1 lb. 60c
60c Uncolored Japan Tea, 1 lb. 50c
40c Uncolored Japan Tea, 1 lb. 35c
50c Eng. Break Gum'r Blend 40c

Just the Day for a

Hammock

And yours is worn out. Remember the place on Monday—132 South Spring Street. We have a full line and our prices are right.

Tufts-Lyon Arms Co.



Perfectly Fitting Glasses

Are those that have perfect fitting lenses and also perfect fitting frames—frames that are made to conform to the shape of the face, and that are comfortable and perfectly adjusted; if eye glasses, they must fit the nose—if spectacles they must fit the ears and nose. Perfect fitting glasses are to be had only where science and skill in making are found, as is the case in our well known establishment which contains the most modern machinery. We make to order and grind lenses right on the premises. Our prices are as low as quality will admit of. We will gladly give your eyes a thorough scientific examination without any charge.

Smoked Glasses to Protect Your Eyes From the Sun's Glare, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 Pair.

J. J. Marshall 245 S. Spring
OPTICIAN Established 1888.
Look for CROWN on the window.

Crystal Palace IS NOW OPEN. MEYBERG BROS., 243-245 South Spring Street.



Are you men not tired of the unyielding, shapeless shoes with which the city is flooded?

We at last have a line of shoes for men that are scientifically and anatomically perfect; the embodiment of ease, grace and durability. They are termed

"Hu-man-ic" because they are humane shoes.

We control "Hu-man-ic" shoes for this city.

No other dealer has them or their equal! Fit and wear better than any shoes ever before sold at the price.

Price \$4 pair.

E. E. BARDEN, Cor. Spring and Third Sts.

Broadway Broadway Broadway Broadway Broadway Broadway Broadway

Notion Sale Monday.

Hook and Eyes, the 5c ones, with hump; Monday..... 1c
 Best Stockinet Dress Shields, 10c values; one day..... 2c
 Cube of 100 best Jet and assorted Beads, 10c cubes; Monday..... 4c
 Finishing Braids, white and colors, exclusive patterns; pe..... 3c
 Wash Braids for trimming your summer dress; yd..... 2c
 Ladies' Leather Purses in medium sizes, black and colors; each, one day..... 9c

Grand hurrah bargains for Monday--all day and evening

We'll be open tomorrow evening, but closed all day Tuesday—Independence Day.

Now for a crowd! A crush! A jam! Look at these prices and see if you can afford to stay away.

We know there'll be lots and lots of tardy shoppers, thus these few hours of grace in the evening to give them a chance to complete their Fourth of July shopping. Monday's bargains are quick bargains—some of the best cannot last but a few hours. Why, take for example

Macbeth Lamp Chimneys for .3c
 75c Rough and Ready Sailors .25c
 Tailored Suits, black serge...\$3.98

How can such remarkable price-making help but give us an awfully busy day?

Monday Eve, 6 to 9 o'clock, we'll distribute free another thousand of Japanese lanterns

They're the improved kind, perfectly tight, 5 in. square, 10 1/2 in. high and supplied with a candle; nothing more appropriate for Fourth of July decorations.

3 Lining Items for Monday.

Dressmakers will be especially interested.
 Colored skirtings in fancy stripes and figures, 9c Monday..... 9c
 36-in. percale in all best shades for under slips and linings; Monday..... 7c

Drilling, extra heavy, excellent quality, bill brown, white, only, always 10c; our price tomorrow..... 5c

Sale Water Glasses Monday.

We want to help you replace the broken ones lately. Maybe you'll need a few for your summer house. Plain blown tumblers that are 65c a doz. every day, everywhere, here Monday, ea..... 3c

Macbeth Lamp Chimneys for 3c.

(The 8 1-3c kind.) (Limit of 2 to person.)

And they're not second—You're sure to think there's something the matter with them—but there's not a blemish about them; we'll guarantee them to be First—From 9 to 12 only, Monday a. m. at..... 3c

Bathing Caps for 10c Bathing Shoes for 21c

Did you ever see such ridiculous prices? You may laugh at them but there're serious. When you see the qualities you'll be astonished, convinced.

Boys' Suits.

For boys, Derby Ribbed Bathing Suit in one piece, trimmed in white braid; 49c. They are worth 75c.
 For boys, all wool Cut Flannel Bathing Suit, the union style, finished in braid, trimming and cord and tassel draw; 98c

Men's Suits.

For men, Blue Jersey Bathing Suit, full length, trunk and shirt, ribbed; 69c.
 For men, Black Jersey 2 piece Bathing Suit, medium weight, very fine finish and worth \$1.50; 98c

Ladies' Suits

Jersey knit, navy blue with white braid trimmings; \$1.55
 Of black Brilliantine with deep sailor collar and touched off with two rows of white braid; \$2.48

Misses' Suits

Of all wool styled flannel, navy blue shades, stylishly made; \$1.69

French Pique Chamoies for \$1.

Always 1.25.

A very popular summer glove with 2 clasps and in natural and pearl gray with two-toned emby backs.
 Ladies' 25c Black Silk Mitts but 17c pr.
 A handsome heavy quality premier silk.

India Silk Parasols \$1.39.

White, with fancy ruffles and paragon frame.

1.98 for 2.50 Parasols

Of heavy white India Silk, with two fancy 4-in. ruffles, a paragon frame and pretty white enameled handles. Another line of colored India silk parasols with white sewing silk ruffles, a paragon frame and enameled handle, cut from \$2.00 to Monday..... 1.69


Sale Laces Monday.

Torchon laces, Val. laces, Cotton and Pillow Case laces in best washable patterns, they range in width from 1 to 8 in. and in price from 8 1/2c to 12 1/2c; take your choice Monday at one little price of..... 4c
 Nice, new, neat patterns of Val. lace—extra strong, 100 go on sale Monday for the first time at..... 3c
 Monday we're going to surprise the town by selling 75c Clifton Mousseline de Soie for about half price. All-over Laces, handsome patterns in white, cream and black; Monday at..... 35c

Shirt Waists.

Are reduced for Monday. Tomorrow is to be an exciting day among the shirt waist tables. Special tables and extra salesladies will make your buying easy and comfortable.

Black sateen shirt waists at greatly reduced prices, lines that have been marked 69c, 89c and 98c, on sale Monday for..... 59c
 Fancy percale shirt waists all sizes and styles, worth 59c, only..... 43c
 50c waists, fancy ones, on Monday for..... 39c



Ribbon Sale

Prices for Monday Only.

A Broadway event, that's only possible at the Broadway. You women who'll likely need ribbons any time this summer ought to read every word printed here. They tell of the biggest kind of economy.

1000 pcs. 2c baby ribbon for 1c.
 4-in. taffeta moire ribbons, 18c yd.
 Red, white and blue ribbon, 1 in. wide, 5c yd.

200 pcs. fancy stripes, checks and plaids, 1 1/2 in. wide and worth 15c, Monday only, yd..... 5c
 New crisp satin ribbons in all the popular colorings, from an inch to 2 1/2 in. wide and worth up to 10c; going at one price Monday..... 9c

Finest silk plaids, stripes and plain rich satins, all shades and 2 to 3 1/2 in. wide, worth 25c yd., for Monday's excitement at less than half price..... 9c
 Black silk satin ribbons, 2 to 3 1/2 in. wide, worth 20c for..... 9c

Ladies' Summer Underwear

Ladies' Muslin Gowns—Empire or high neck, handsomely trimmed with embroidery or fine cambric ruffles, tucked and embroidered yokes, extra long and wide and of good quality. reg. price 75c; Monday..... 59c
 Ladies' Muslin Skirts—Extra wide umbrella style, cambric flounce trimmed with cluster of tucks, double 49c
 Ladies' Sleeveless Vests—Swiss ribbed, good quality and finish Monday only..... 33c
 Ladies' Sleeveless Vests—Swiss ribbed, taped neck and arms, well finished and good quality, ecru or white; Monday only..... 83c
 Ladies' Sleeveless Vests—Fine Swiss ribbed, fancy lace edges, taped neck and arms, pink and blue stripes, regular 15c quality; Monday for..... 9c

Elegant Crepons--Half Priced Monday.

50c Ones for 25c.

38-in. broad and in a large assortment of the newest raised effects of scroll and floral designs. The lustre is bright, fresh—the weight is a summer weight, just right for a skirt to wear with your shirt waist; 50c stuffs Monday for..... 25c

20-in. Kai-Ki Silks in Dainty Colorings, With Pretty Plaids Designs, Selling Monday at Only 23 1-2c.

20-in. Corded Silks Monday 45c.

In plaids and stripes and pretty mingling of colors, as green, pink, blue, lavender, etc., the quality is good and colors will not change with washing; a Monday flyer at only, yd..... 45c

38-in. Black French Serge That is All Wool and Soft Finish, Monday Price 37c.

Magnificent Millinery Bargains.

Details are unnecessary. We snapped them up at virtually our own price. Silks, Satins, Flowers, Follage and Trimmings are now going at a half price for the Fourth. Will save at least a half your purchases by buying tomorrow.

ROSES, 9c
 and buds, 15c ones for
 VIOLETS, 1c
 with foliage, 12
 CAMELIA, 1c
 with foliage, 12
 LILY OF THE VALLEY, 1c
 with foliage, 12
 LADIES' BEACH HATS, 10c
 wide brim, 3c ones for..... 10c

More About That Wonderful N. Y. Purchase—Read!

WREATHS, 14c
 28 in. long, daisies, etc., now
 LARGE ROSES, 2c
 All shades, with foliage, Knos Shapes
 JET HAT PINS, 5c
 2c ones, now
 HEAVY FOLIAGE, 10c
 large 2c bunches

75c Rough and Ready Sailors, now..... 25c
 In light and dark colors—Nobby Knos Shapes
 98c Sailors, now 49c
 \$1.25 Straw Sailors are now..... 69c

A Mighty One-day Sale Ladies' Garments

Suits.
 Of black serge, tailor made, tight fitting; Monday only..... 3.98
 Of Venetian cloth in tan and gray, from \$9 to..... 7.69

Silk Waists
 A bargain to startle you; \$5 waists Monday..... 2.98
 And there's about all shades, blue, cerise, black, white, etc.—style ish indeed.

Crash Suits
 Of pure linen with jacket faced with blue and white duck..... 2.98
 White duck skirts and a few pieces of dress, marked down Monday to..... 48c

DON'T WORRY—ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE

Broadway

DEPARTMENT STORE COR. FOURTH

\$3.50 Trim'd Hats for..... \$1.98

Fresh from our own work rooms. To keep our trimmers busy, we're willing to accept but bare cost of making.

FOURTH OF JULY.

AN OLD-TIME CELEBRATION OF THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

A Morning Meeting at Hazard's Pavilion—Exercises at the City Parks—Rockets, Will Blase and Battleships Fight at Westlake.

Los Angeles will celebrate the Fourth of July this year with a new enthusiasm, rendered deeper and more sincere than the old by the events of the Spanish war, and by the quickening of patriotic feeling which resulted from the appearance of new public questions of grave importance to the people's celebration. It will be the people's celebration. Less money has been spent this year than in the past, for the near approach of the N.E.A. Convention put so many burdens on the public-spirited that it was deemed best not to attempt an expensive celebration. Instead of the factitious patriotism of a costly parade, and a splurge of expensive jollifications, the day will be an old-time Fourth of July, rather than a festa.

The official programme was announced yesterday. There will be a morning meeting at 10 o'clock at Hazard's Pavilion, four afternoon meetings at 2:30 o'clock in the city parks, and an evening band concert and display of fireworks at Westlake. The detailed programme is as follows: Hazard's Pavilion—Music, Arend's Orchestra; Capt. F. J. Cressey, call to order; Rev. A. E. Smith, invocation; music; orchestra; Mayor Fred Eaton, chairman; Prof. D. H. Morrison, "Star Spangled Banner"; Hon. C. C. McComas, oration; Independence; music; orchestra; Hon. J. Wade McDonald, oration; music; orchestra; Mrs. Lou V. Chapin, original poem.

Central Park—Music, Third Regiment Band; Dr. R. W. Miller, call to order; Rev. A. S. Clark, invocation; music; band; Hon. Charles H. Toll, chairman; R. N. Jeffrey, "Star Spangled Banner"; Luther G. Brown, "Declaration of Independence"; music; band; Hon. C. C. McComas, oration; music; band; Hon. H. C. Gooding, oration; Hollenbeck Park—Music, Soldiers' Home Band; ex-Mayor W. H. Workman, call to order; Rev. Warren F. Day, D.D., invocation; music; band; Hon. C. C. Wright, chairman; Miss Joanne E. Williams, "Star Spangled Banner"; William J. Varley, "Declaration of Independence"; music; band; Rev. Edwin J. Inwood, oration; music; band; Hon. Judson R. Rush, oration.

order; Rev. E. H. Brooks, invocation; music; band; Prof. G. H. Chilcote, chairman; Prof. J. A. Foshee, "Star Spangled Banner"; M. A. Tucker, "Declaration of Independence"; music; band; Phyllis Taylor, Esq., music; band; Hon. J. L. Murphy, oration.

Westlake Park—Music, Southern California Band; Col. John R. Berry, call to order; Rev. R. S. Cantine, D. D., invocation; music; band; Hon. J. J. Gosper, chairman; J. A. Williams, "Star Spangled Banner"; Prof. J. B. Millard, "Declaration of Independence"; music; band; L. R. Garrett, Esq., oration; music; band; Geo. H. A. Pierce, oration.

The concert at Westlake Park will begin at 8 p.m. There will be music by the Seventh and Third Regiment bands and a display of fireworks, concluding with a naval battle, under the special direction of ex-Mayor Henry T. Hazard.

The Fourth of July Executive Committee consists of ex-Mayor Henry T. Hazard, general chairman; George B. Beebe, secretary; W. S. Daubenspeck, treasurer; Capt. F. J. Cressey, chairman Programme Committee; ex-Gov. J. J. Gosper, chairman Decorating Committee; ex-Mayor W. H. Workman, chairman Finance Committee; Col. George A. Allen, chairman Music Committee; John A. West, chairman Committee on Parks; Dr. R. W. Miller, chairman Auditing Committee.

LOVE STAR STATE.
 Test of New Extradition Treaty. EL PASO (Tex.), June 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] Mexico exhibits a determination to test the virtues and limitations of the new extradition treaty by a vigorous prosecution of the case against Mrs. Rich, the American lady who shot her husband in Juarez some time ago, causing his death. Great care has been taken in securing evidence against the accused, the Mexican Consul in this city having taken much interest in the case. Recently Gov. Sayers telegraphed the State Department to suspend proceedings until he could investigate the matter, and likewise asked the District Attorney here to take part in the case. But such requests were apparently unheeded. The time in which the matter must, under the treaty, be prosecuted having nearly elapsed, it was found necessary to proceed with it. The case is now being considered by the United States Commissioner.

played on the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad, entered a saloon at a place on the line. He claimed that he was insulted by a captain of soldiers, and that the latter tried to prevent his exit from the saloon. He knocked the officer down, broke his sword and stamped on his face. Then he started in haste for El Paso, and, although a not search was made for him, he managed to reach the border. Serious trouble awaits him in case he returns to Mexico, as the assault upon the soldiers, being considered an insult to the dignity of the country, is looked upon as a very aggravated offense.

The Chinamen have virtually acquired a monopoly of the eating-house business in these parts, and there is a tendency to force them out. A recent change has compelled them to vacate the eating-houses on the Southern Pacific east of El Paso. It is believed that these eating-houses tend to facilitate the smuggling of Chinese into this country, by furnishing a place of refuge, with the elimination of such places would be welcomed by the United States customs authorities.

Sunday bull fights are still on the programme at Juarez, and seem to be flourishing. Inhabitants of that place are required by law to provide fresh water in front of their doors each day for dogs.

The Mexican city of Juarez is much wrought up over a rule which imposes a heavy discriminating tax on imported beer, with the object of promoting home industry in the State of Chihuahua. It is estimated that the tax will mulct some dealers to the extent of \$8000 per annum, and many others in smaller sums. There has been a meeting of dealers interested to protest against the tax, but it is doubtful if any favorable results will follow, since the policy of Mexico is to stimulate domestic industries by heavy duties or taxes. Last fall there was a stop made in the large daily importation of provisions and groceries from El Paso across the river, by the imposition of a heavy duty on such articles.

bers and friends, in which it is stated that the society is very much in need of funds in order to continue its work, and relieve the necessities of disabled soldiers now here and those constantly returning from Manila. Cash contributions should be paid to L. Behrman, financial secretary, at the box office of the Los Angeles Theater.

TIME OF TERMINAL TRAINS.
 On and after July 2 for the beaches will be 8 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 6:15 p.m., with a late train every Saturday at 11:30 p.m. All trains marked * run daily, others daily except Sunday.

PINK TREE STATE ASSOCIATION PIONEER
 At Verdugo Park, July 4. Terminal train leaves 9:15 a.m., 25 cents round trip.

They Wear Like Iron

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS

SPRING BOTTOM PANTS



LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
 SAN FRANCISCO.

Every Garment Guaranteed.

THE DOCTORS' FAVORITE.

Doctors everywhere commend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Druggists everywhere sell it. For half a century it has cured all troubles caused by weak or neglected stomachs.

It cures as well as prevents constipation and imparts a healthy tone to the whole system.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Call and see our full line of Wheels.
 COLUMBIA.....\$50
 HARTFORD.....\$30 to \$35
 VICTOR.....\$25

New Bicycles to Rent \$1 day to 1 month or season. Low rates.

HAUPT, SVADE & CO., 604 South Broadway

Latest Publication of the Foo and Wing Herb Company,



"THE PRACTICE OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE."

In two parts, Treatises Nos. 4 and 5; in all 265 pages, illustrated. Contains the substance of all previous publications by this company, and much that is new. Describes the new method for home use of the celebrated Oriental Herbal Remedies, with full directions. More than a hundred purely vegetable medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases, whether acute or chronic. Valuable chapters on diet and hygiene.

This volume shows how every man may be his own physician and may save sickness and doctors' bills by the use of preventive remedies. The long list described in this book includes many simple, harmless but very efficacious remedies, the use of which at the first symptom of disease will save many a painful, perhaps fatal, illness.

This is a new departure of the Foo and Wing Herb Company. It is employing their skill and knowledge in a new way for the benefit of the world. The descriptive volume contains many new and striking theories of diseases and their cure. The remedies, which are skillfully and tastefully prepared, in permanent form, are a complete series for home cure of all ordinary diseases. The book and the remedies go together.

This valuable publication given free to all who call or write the Foo and Wing Herb Company, 903 South Olive Street, Los Angeles.

Cleveland Bicycles.



\$40.00 and \$50.00.

There are no better.

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Cleveland Cycle Co.,
 332 South Main,
 Under Westminster Hotel.

Tents for Rent at Catalina.

It Isn't So Warm.

Have you one? If not, and you need one, let us make it for you.

REMEMBER—
 We have FLAGS yet for the 4th.

Cotton Duck Goods.
 L. A. TENT AND AWNING CO.
 A. W. SWANFELDT, Proprietor.
 Tel. Main 1160. 220 S. Main St.
 Second-hand Fumigating Tents.

TENTS



We make Tents and Awnings to order just to your notion. LOWEST PRICES.

J. H. Masters, 128 S. Main Street, Phone M. 1512.
 Get our prices on Irrigating Hose.

Life-time Foot Comfort.

—Is assured by wearing the famous "Jenness Miller" Hygienic Shoes. They fit with a glove-like smoothness and accuracy conform to the true shape of the foot.

"Jenness Miller" Shoes are absolutely perfect, both scientifically and hygienically.

Their shape will never be changed. That means a continued satisfaction to every wearer. The shoes you buy next season, or a dozen years hence will fit as easily as the pair bought today.

"Jenness Miller" Shoes are foot-comforters, and are conceded by swell dressers to be the most graceful and elegant shoes on the market. Only to be had of us in this city.

Price \$3.50

Oxfords, \$3.00.
 Extra quality, \$5.

INNES-CRIPPEN SHOE CO
 258 S. Broadway,
 231 W. Third St.

"They fit the feet as nature intended"



Life-time Foot Comfort.

—Is assured by wearing the famous "Jenness Miller" Hygienic Shoes. They fit with a glove-like smoothness and accuracy conform to the true shape of the foot.

"Jenness Miller" Shoes are absolutely perfect, both scientifically and hygienically.

Their shape will never be changed. That means a continued satisfaction to every wearer. The shoes you buy next season, or a dozen years hence will fit as easily as the pair bought today.

"Jenness Miller" Shoes are foot-comforters, and are conceded by swell dressers to be the most graceful and elegant shoes on the market. Only to be had of us in this city.

Price \$3.50

Oxfords, \$3.00.
 Extra quality, \$5.

INNES-CRIPPEN SHOE CO
 258 S. Broadway,
 231 W. Third St.

The Great Double Sacrifice Sale--Closing Out of the Gray and Fixen Stocks.

This great sale started on Friday with a crowded house; Saturday's heat did not lessen the crowds. Such bargain chances do not occur every day. If you want real genuine bargains this is your opportunity; come early tomorrow for first pick.

Wash Goods.

Worth	Ya
100 pieces Fancy Striped Organdy.....	10c at 5 ^c
100 pieces Figured Organdy.....	10c at 5 ^c
20 pieces printed Mar-salia, 40 in. wide	20c at 12 ^c
25 pieces exquisite Nor-wantles Organdy..	25c at 14 ^c

Silk Specials.

150 silk shirt waist patterns (4 yard lengths) worth fully double the prices asked; they start at 68c a pattern and run up to \$2.97 a pattern--Also a beautiful line of 20-in. China silks, reduced from 50c to, per yard, 19c.

Laces, Vellings and Embroideries

Such prices on new, elegant goods are bound to bring greater crowds than ever--so be quick in order to avoid disappointment.

85c white and cream wash vells, cut to.....	19c
75c white and cream wash vells, cut to.....	47c
1 big lot of 85c vellings, cut to.....	9c
1 big lot of 8 1/2c fine nainsook edging, at yard.....	1c
1 big lot of 15c fine nainsook edging, at yard.....	5c
45c white oriental laces, cut to, yard.....	9c

Notion Department Specials.

1 big job wash Applique and braid trimming, cut from 25c to.....	7c
Roberts' gold eye needles, cut from 5c paper to.....	1c
Clark's O. N. T. darning cotton, cut from 3c to.....	1c
Clark's O. N. T. crochet cotton, cut from 5c to.....	2c
Clark's O. N. T. Silkoline, cut from 5c to.....	2c
Stockinet dress shields, cut from 10c to.....	3c
Crown knitting silk, cut from 10c ball to.....	3c
Belding's Filo and emb'y silk cut from 5c skein to.....	2c
Belding's 100 spool silk, cut from 10c to.....	5c
Belding's 10 yd twist, cut from 3c to.....	1c
Transparent Glycerine Soap, cake.....	5c
Menden's Boyed Talcum Powder, at.....	14c
Eastman's Toilet Water, at.....	43c
French Bulb Atomizers, at.....	14c
Grandpa's Wonder Soap, at.....	9c

SHOES AT LEATHER COST.



No Shoe Store on the coast ever contained better or newer styles of Shoes than the Fixen store, and now this elegant stock is thrown on the market at sacrifice prices. We quote the following as examples of how we are selling them. Understand, we have no old stock--no shop-worn job lots--but absolutely the best Shoes obtainable from the foremost manufacturers known to the trade. Do not miss this opportunity.

At \$3.35--Lot No. 10--Ladies' hand made dress shoes, L X V heel, vesting stay, our regular \$5.00 shoe.

At \$3.15--Lot 72--Elegant chocolate vest top Oxford, same make and quality as lot 81, regular price \$4.50.

At \$3.85--Lot 81--Ladies' finest Foederers, real vici kid lace boot, made by Wichert & Gardner, a regular \$5.00 shoe--All hand made.

At \$2.85--Lot 63--Ladies' fine chocolate Oxford, coin toe, vesting top, sold at \$3.50, and considered excellent value at the price.

At \$2.50--Lots 68 and 6--Ladies' all kid chrome, tan or black, hand turned, late bulldog toe, very stylish.



A Lot of infants' soft soled shoes, not shoddy but always worth regular price 25c; cut to.....

9c

Ladies' tan color, hand-turned, fine French chrome kid Louis XV heel Oxfords, regular selling price \$4.00; closing out line at.....

\$1.85

Ladies' hand-sewed, extension welt Oxfords, Knickerbocker last, unsurpassed in quality of imported kid and excellence of workmanship, former price, \$4.50; now selling.....

\$2.95

Ladies' \$5.00 hand sewed welt, button and lace boots, finest of real vici kid, cannot be beaten; reduced to.....

\$2.65

Ladies' tan Oxfords, turned soles; worth \$2.00; must be sold at once, at.....

\$1.00

Little Gents--Sizes 8 1/2 to 13, 95c, \$1.25 and \$1.50 in calf.
Misses--Sizes 11 to 2, \$1.15, \$1.50, \$1.75, dongola or vici kid.

Youths--Sizes 11 to 2, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.65 and \$1.75 in calf.
Childs--Sizes 8 to 11, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.35, dongola or vici kid.

Boys--Sizes 2 to 8, \$1.25, \$1.85 and \$2.00, in calf.
Childs--Sizes 5 to 8, 65c, 75c, vici kid.

CHAPIN-TIBBOT COMMERCIAL CO.,

135 South Spring Street, Through to 211 West Second Street.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Programmes to Be Presented at Today's Services.

TRINITY M. E. SOUTH.

Morning:
Organ, "March (Batteman)."
Choir, "They Have Taken Away My Lord" (J. Stainer).
Organ, "Angelic Serenade."
Choir, "Give Me Thy Hand" (Retchard).
Evening:
Organ, "Pontifical March" (Gounod).
Choir, "Just as God Leads" (Parks).
Organ, "Andante" (Schubert).
Offertory solo, "The Good Shepherd" (Barri)--Roy B. Sumner, basso.

UNITY CHURCH.

The choir of Unity Church will be assisted by the following soloists at the morning service: Miss Mabel Palmer, soprano; of Chicago; Grace Townsend, soprano; violinist; C. M. Clark, tenor; Mrs. Stella Mathews, soprano; Charles Jones, baritone.
Programme:
Prelude, organ and violin, "Walters Prelied" (Wagner-Vielhebing)--Mrs. Huehner and Miss Rogers.
Duet, "Heavenly Father Guide Our Footsteps" (Wallace)--Mrs. Mathews and Mr. Jones.
Anthem, "Jubilate Deo" (Lansing)--Mr. Clark and choir.
Offertory solo, "Come Unto Me" (Händel)--Miss Mabel Palmer.
Postlude, Valenti.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Morning:
Organ, "Variations on the Star Spangled Banner" (Buck).
Choir, "King All Glorious" (Barnby).
Organ, "Pilgrim Chorus" (Wagner).
Choir, "God of Our Fathers" (Kipling-DeKoven).
Organ, Postlude, "America" varied (Hesse).
Evening:
Organ, "Song Without Words" (Thome).
Choir, "Praise the Lord, O My Soul" (Watson).
Organ, Allegro in F sharp minor (Gullmunt).
Choir, "Lovely Appear" (Gounod).
Please notice, a choir concert in the church Friday evening, July 7, by the choir and organist.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(Corner Twentieth and Figueroa streets.)
Morning:
Opening, "Holy Lord God Almighty" (M. Hayden).
Response (Farrant).
Gloria (Buck).
Offertory, "Songs of Praise the Angels Sang" (H. R. Shelly).
Evening:
Opening, "O! Gladness Light" (Buck).
Response (Foot).
Offertory, "Hark! Hark! My Soul" (F. Abt).

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(Corner Hope and Eleventh streets.)
Morning:
Organ prelude, Miss Landum.
Quartet, "O, Jesus, Thou Art Standing" (Campbell)--Miss Mary Belle Daily, Miss Blanche Donnell, E. H. Brown and R. P. Skilling.
"Gloria."
Response, "Lord, We Approach Thy Mercy Seat" (Skilling).
Offertory, "My Lord and King" (Buck)--Miss Donnell.
Evening:
Organ prelude.
Choir, "There is a Friend Above All Others" (Vladovotski).
Response.
Offertory, "Singing in God's Acre" (Jordan)--Mr. Skilling.
Visitors are welcome.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(Corner Hope and Eleventh streets.)
There will be a patriotic service in the evening when the choir will render special music, appropriate to the occasion.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Programmes to Be Presented at Today's Services.

TRINITY M. E. SOUTH.

Morning:
Organ, "March (Batteman)."
Choir, "They Have Taken Away My Lord" (J. Stainer).
Organ, "Angelic Serenade."
Choir, "Give Me Thy Hand" (Retchard).
Evening:
Organ, "Pontifical March" (Gounod).
Choir, "Just as God Leads" (Parks).
Organ, "Andante" (Schubert).
Offertory solo, "The Good Shepherd" (Barri)--Roy B. Sumner, basso.

UNITY CHURCH.

The choir of Unity Church will be assisted by the following soloists at the morning service: Miss Mabel Palmer, soprano; of Chicago; Grace Townsend, soprano; violinist; C. M. Clark, tenor; Mrs. Stella Mathews, soprano; Charles Jones, baritone.
Programme:
Prelude, organ and violin, "Walters Prelied" (Wagner-Vielhebing)--Mrs. Huehner and Miss Rogers.
Duet, "Heavenly Father Guide Our Footsteps" (Wallace)--Mrs. Mathews and Mr. Jones.
Anthem, "Jubilate Deo" (Lansing)--Mr. Clark and choir.
Offertory solo, "Come Unto Me" (Händel)--Miss Mabel Palmer.
Postlude, Valenti.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Morning:
Organ, "Variations on the Star Spangled Banner" (Buck).
Choir, "King All Glorious" (Barnby).
Organ, "Pilgrim Chorus" (Wagner).
Choir, "God of Our Fathers" (Kipling-DeKoven).
Organ, Postlude, "America" varied (Hesse).
Evening:
Organ, "Song Without Words" (Thome).
Choir, "Praise the Lord, O My Soul" (Watson).
Organ, Allegro in F sharp minor (Gullmunt).
Choir, "Lovely Appear" (Gounod).
Please notice, a choir concert in the church Friday evening, July 7, by the choir and organist.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(Corner Twentieth and Figueroa streets.)
Morning:
Opening, "Holy Lord God Almighty" (M. Hayden).
Response (Farrant).
Gloria (Buck).
Offertory, "Songs of Praise the Angels Sang" (H. R. Shelly).
Evening:
Opening, "O! Gladness Light" (Buck).
Response (Foot).
Offertory, "Hark! Hark! My Soul" (F. Abt).

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(Corner Hope and Eleventh streets.)
Morning:
Organ prelude, Miss Landum.
Quartet, "O, Jesus, Thou Art Standing" (Campbell)--Miss Mary Belle Daily, Miss Blanche Donnell, E. H. Brown and R. P. Skilling.
"Gloria."
Response, "Lord, We Approach Thy Mercy Seat" (Skilling).
Offertory, "My Lord and King" (Buck)--Miss Donnell.
Evening:
Organ prelude.
Choir, "There is a Friend Above All Others" (Vladovotski).
Response.
Offertory, "Singing in God's Acre" (Jordan)--Mr. Skilling.
Visitors are welcome.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(Corner Hope and Eleventh streets.)
There will be a patriotic service in the evening when the choir will render special music, appropriate to the occasion.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 1st, THE

San Francisco Examiner

will begin the publication of a series of articles on.....

....GOLF....

By DAVID STEPHENSON, THE FAMOUS GOLF INSTRUCTOR, now residing in San Francisco. Be sure and order papers early of your news dealer.

EXAMINER OFFICE,

Telephone M. 638. 140 S. Broadway.

....Ladies....

We are offering for Monday only a fine Tailor Suit, made of the best imported material, silk lined.....

Please call and see them. Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

ENGLISH LADIES' TAILOR,

324 S. BROADWAY.

Tel. Brown 1054. Bet. 3d and 4th--Opp. Coulter's.

Rupture Cured.

Another Father and Son Cured.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 26, 1899.
I came here from Grand Rapids, Mich., a year ago last April, suffering from a very severe scrotum rupture. I was so bad off that I could hardly walk. My son, J. F. Haller, having been cured by Prof. Joseph Fandrey, European Specialist in Rupture Curing, 647 South Main St., insisted on my going with him to see the Professor to find out what he could do for me, so we went (although I had little faith, having tried several doctors in the East without success). The Professor called my case a hard one to cure, for I am 64 years old, but he gave me relief at once, and I have done work such as to be done on the farm, also rode horseback. Today I am perfectly WELL and HAPPY, and I think him the CHAMPION OF RUPTURE CURE. He cured me without injection, operation or detention from work. Any one wishing information, call or address to 1454 San Fernando St. F. HALLER, Barber Shop, opposite River Station.

PROF. FANDREY,

642 South Main Street.

RADAM'S

Microbe Killer

Death to Bacteria in Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Blood Disorders, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Dyspepsia. See testimonials.

Erkes Discharged.

M. Erkes of the Hollenbeck Café, the last of the defendants who have been arraigned before Justice Morgan on charges of selling milk which did not come up to the standard required by ordinance, was tried yesterday. After the testimony had been introduced, Deputy District Attorney Chambers stated that he would not ask for a conviction, as he did not consider the evidence strong enough to warrant a verdict of guilty. The court took the same view of the matter and ordered the discharge of the defendant.

ATTENTION, L.O.T.M.

Los Angeles Hive No. 1, will initiate a class of 30 applicants in Elks Hall (old Music) on Thursday evening, July 6. All sister hives are invited to be present. MRS. M. MERRY, L.C.

AN ALUMINUM CARD CASE

which will preserve tarnish and only 10c. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 312 South Spring.

Everywhere Else

the prices of graniteware have been advanced from 20 to 30 per cent. This has been necessary because the factories have raised prices fully that much. Beginning Monday we shall close out our entire stock of.....

Gray Graniteware

hereafter handling only the celebrated blue-coated ware. Every piece of this gray ware was bought for our regular trade before the advance. We have no "seconds" or "birds." It is the best gray ware made. The prices quoted will show what savings you will make by buying now. Bear in mind it.....

Has Advanced

20 to 30 per cent.

at the factory. The south window will be full of it, plainly priced, and it will be SOLD FROM THE WINDOW.
Better look at the other window, too, and see how pretty the display is.
Ice is too expensive to waste. We sell you an ice-saving Refrigerator at a money-saving price.

Best Gray Granite-ware.

While present stock lasts we shall buy no more.

Tea Pots, 20c, 25c, 35c up.

Coffee Boilers, 50c, 60c, 70c.

Tea Kettles, 40c and 50c.

Covered Sauce Pans, 35c up.

Wash Basins, 10c up.

Milk Pans, 6c up.

Pudding Pans, 10c to 30c.

Dish Pans, 25c to 60c.

This shows what you may expect in the way of prices at our "specials."

China Hall,

232-234

S. SPRING ST.

Parmelee-Dohrmann

Company.

Ride a Bicycle?

IF NOT--The Finest Outdoor Riding School in Southern California is at your disposal.

IF YOU DO--We have a stock of New 1899 Models for rent at very low rates.

Open Evenings. Telephone Green 1211.

CENTRAL PARK CYCLERY, 518 South Hill.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing specialists, established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months. Discharges of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance can be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12.

Address.....

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

Summer Suits

Are in great demand now. Look through our line before ordering. We carry nobby, up-to-date goods at very small prices. Suits from \$15.00 up. Trousers from \$3.50 up.

Address.....

114 1/2 South Main, Near the Orpheum.

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Do You Need a White Skirt or Suit for the Fourth?

Here are some of the very greatest bargains ever offered in this city. The lots are small but there will be plenty to last the day through tomorrow. We are closing out and are bound to sell these goods while the weather is seasonable.

A good White Pique Suit, \$1.39
\$6 White Duck Suits at \$3.00
\$10 White Pique Suits at \$4.50
\$1 White Duck Dress Skirts, 60c
\$3 French Pique Skirts at \$1.69

Grand sacrifice cut in the price of fancy and plain wool dress skirts.

PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

139 South Spring.

READ! READ! READ!

N. E. A.'s

Are you going to the Seashore? If so you need one of our Seamless Rubber Bathing Caps, 50c and 85c.

Come in and get a sample bottle of Laux's California Perfumes--Orange Blossom, Carnation and Violet. These three odors make an excellent Souvenir to take home with you.



C. LAUX CO.

231 South Broadway, Opp. City Hall.

HAND OF THE JEW.

MONEY POWER FORCES FRANCE TO FREE DREYFUS.

Secret History in the Affairs of Continental Europe—Anti-Semitism Dealt a Blow by the Holders of Gold.

[Paris Cablegram to St. Louis Globe Democrat:] There is an inside story to this great crisis in France which has threatened, and even now threatens the stability of the republic, a story which has just come out authoritatively, and from no less a source than M. Brunetiere, the editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, and one of the leading men of France, who just had the story confirmed from other sources, and it shows that the new court-martial ordered for the nominal trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus dare not do less than declare him guiltless of the charges against him. The secret history is perhaps more interesting than the history that has been published from day to day, for it shows that it was not through mere desire to do justice that the Court of Cassation was ordered to declare Dreyfus innocent and order the court-martial at Rennes to retry him and find the same verdict, but it was through fear that if this was not done France would be bankrupt, and a revolution would start from without Paris, which would overthrow all who are or were in power. This inside history reads more like a romance than sober truth, and shows who are the real uncrowned kings, monarchial and republican, of Europe.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC WAVE.

When the anti-Semitic wave struck France as it previously struck Russia, Capt. Alfred Dreyfus became an object of hatred in the general staff, and this particularly as the general staff is really the aristocratic body of the military establishment of France. Dreyfus was the only officer of Jewish blood in that corps elite, and every effort was made to get rid of him. He was invited to resign the post he held, which was one of great importance, as it had to do with the defense of the republic. Had he resigned his place there he could easily have been ordered to a post in French West Africa, where he would have conveniently died of a tropical fever. But he would not resign, and the result was a conspiracy to get him out of the army by the foulest of means, and the imbecility of the officers being as great as the corruption of the court, they could thus rid themselves of a Jew, and at once load the responsibility for their crimes upon the man whom they despised. The result of this plan was that Dreyfus was condemned for life to confinement on Devil's Island, off the coast of Guiana, where he would die of yellow fever, the sooner the better.

THE JEWS AROUSED.

When Dreyfus was condemned every Jew in continental Europe of position felt that the act was a personal menace to him. They believed the Jew haters, who had been hounded, determined to eliminate the Jewish race from position and power everywhere, and had commenced with the French army as an easy target to begin with. In both Austria and Russia there are many Jews in minor, but responsible positions, under the government. These were the first to be alarmed. Finally when Dreyfus, declaring his innocence, was deported to a desolate island off the coast of French Guiana his kinsmen held a meeting to consider what should be done for him, and further, for their own salvation. Dreyfus's most influential relation was then the leading rabbi at Strasbourg. He made a tour of continental Europe in the interest of his kinsman. He furnished indisputable evidence that the "affaire Dreyfus" was but the beginning of a raid against the Jews of Europe that would be more far-reaching than had ever been known. And he pointed out the only antidote was to meet the danger head-on. They held the money bags of Europe, he said. They had only to notify the leaders in this scheme of persecution that if it were attempted all the great Jewish banking houses—the Rothschilds, the Bleichroths, the Goldschmidts (the most powerful house in Europe, next to the Rothschilds), and the Ephraims—would simultaneously begin to lower France's credit.

They had learned the potency of this weapon when they made Russia hold her hand in the last Jewish persecution there—nearly two decades ago—by reducing Russian securities 24 points in thirteen days. "Touch another of our people, and not another trouble shall you have to save your empire," said Michael Ephrussi, head of the great house at Odessa, the largest grain dealer in the world, to M. de Giers, then Russian Premier. They would take their capital to England and America, where it would be safe, they said, and M. de Giers, a broad, liberal-minded, kindly man, was very pleased when his imperial master, Alexander II, brother of the present Czar, told the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg that the church must let up on its persecution of the Jews. As all the decisions of the holy synod for the governing of Russian, Greek or national faith run in the name of the Emperor, there was no occasion for protest. The order simply had to be obeyed, and it was. And that is why, just as the philistine world of England was getting ready to make known its sympathy the persecution suddenly ended. Russia could not afford to be put in bankruptcy, even to please the holy synod and the Metropolitan of Novgorod.

FRENCH BONDS FALL.

The death of M. Faure and the accession of M. Loubet to the Presidency of France furnished an excellent opportunity for the Jews to put their scheme touching Dreyfus into effect. A day or two after he came into office the rentes fell off. Every one supposed it was the usual speculative fluctuations, and the state's securities would recover in a day or two, but they did not. On the contrary, they began to drop a little daily, and there was no advance at all. This was serious. The national securities of France are in the hands of every peasant of the country. Of the 2,000,000,000 French-German indemnity bonds, the peasant of France took up about all that was offered there, and today hold two-fifths of the entire sum. The government prefers the peasant to any other bondholder. He gives it no trouble. He has but a few hundreds in the bonds, perhaps, which are hidden away and will not come to the notice of the government until they are ready for redemption. Now the national debt of France is nearly \$20 per capita, that of the United States is \$14.20, so that whatever disturbs or affects the value of the French debt touches the sensitive pulse of the entire body politic. A national debt held by its own people is a mighty accurate barometer of the state's condition.

So, when the French rentes began to tumble, every one said, "Why, what's up?" But when the peasantry became alarmed, it was a most serious matter for the state. When a man becomes frightened about his money he is in the worst case he can know, and no creature alive equals the Frenchman of the peasant class in the tenacity with which he holds on to his dollars. Understanding all this, it is easy to

see how the cunning Israelite got in his effective work.

"Upset the government? Yes. Why not," he would say to the bourgeois or peasant, anxious about his securities. "If you, the people, will compel the government to do the right thing just once, in this Dreyfus affair, we will hold our hands. Otherwise, we will get out of your country, and then smash it."

The day the Dreyfus rehearing was ordered, the drop in the rentes ceased.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

There is no doubt that the affair Dreyfus gave the higher class of Israelites of Europe the most anxious time they have known for a generation. In Spain and Austria they had been safe enough. Owing to the promptness with which the great Berlin firm of the Gleichroders came to the assistance to old Kaiser William, in 1870, when a great amount of money had to be obtained in a very short time, that house was under the direct protection of Imperial Germany. But the others believed that a concerted movement was on foot to deprive the Jewish people everywhere of their social and personal rank and influence and relegate them back to the almost pariah class in which they were five centuries ago.

On the first day of March the leading Israelites in Europe met in London. There were not over a dozen, but they could control 2,500,000,000 or nearly \$1,000,000,000, or nearly all the ready cash in France, in twenty-four hours. They discussed the further means necessary to the release of Dreyfus.

Everything has worked out just as it was planned. A combination of such enormous wealth and power is practically invincible.

Another duty is left to be done by the Jewish Council of Three that is entrusted with the solution of the Dreyfus question. It is charged with securing the punishment of the men who persecuted themselves and shamed justice. And the heads of the general staff realize that at last Nemesis is on their track, that the lie by which they tore away the reputation of a officer who had harmed or wronged none of them, must be expiated by such a punishment as the crime deserves and a penalty that can neither be evaded nor mitigated. It can be no pleasant feeling to know that the fates are on one's track in such a pitiless form. Two members of the court that condemned Dreyfus have already committed suicide, preferring to face the hereafter beyond to facing the future here, and though the prosecution has not submitted its line of charges against Dreyfus, at the new court-martial, that will try him, there is no doubt at all in the minds of his friends that he will be triumphantly acquitted.

The court convened is one of high rank, and numbers a majority of men who are known to the whole French army as being absolutely incorruptible, and fearless. Moreover, the order convening this court reads, "For the trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, Thirty-first Regiment Eleventh Battery of Artillery, and for such other prisoners as may be brought before it." Now, who are the "other prisoners" that are likely to "be brought before it?" It seems highly probable that the same court and officers that undo the Dreyfus wrong may deal with some of the eunuchs and high-placed scoundrels, who lent their entire personal and official influence to condemn to a living death a young man whom most of them had never seen, and one who had never harmed or wronged them or theirs. No wonder the orthodox Jew still believes that there is a god in Israel.

MUNYON'S TRIUMPH.

His Inhalation Cure Is a Blessing to Humanity.



Munyon's Inhaler is a Positive Cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Sir Alexander Crighton, the great English authority, says: "Consumption cannot be cured by medicines which act through the stomach." Neither can Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis or any other disease of the air passages. The only sensible, rational, up-to-date and successful method of treating these diseases is by medicated air.

Reaches the sore spots. Heals the raw lungs. Goes to the seat of disease. Penetrates obscure places where drugs taken into the stomach cannot reach. Acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system.

It is the Greatest Discovery of the Age. Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED.

WITH MEDICINES COMPLETE.

At all Druggists or mailed from our office.

Special Free Test this Week at the Following Stores: Owl Drug Co., 320 S. Spring St. Sale & Son Drug Co., 230 S. Spring St. Thomas Drug Co., Spring and Temple. Killington Drug Co., Fourth and Spring.

If you have Rheumatism take Munyon's Rheumatism Cure.

If you have Dyspepsia take Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure.

If you have Kidney Disease take Munyon's Kidney Cure.

57 cures for 57 ailments.

Mostly 25c a vial.

Write for Free Medical Advice to

PROF. MUNYON,

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Reliable and responsible, square dealings, make sales in any part of the state.



DR. STERLING.

Chief Consultant: Physian Homo-Alo Medical Institute.



Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 553 to 559 South Spring St.

Great Independence Sale Tomorrow

When it comes to cutting prices this store is both independent and aggressive. We do not care what other stores sell at as long as we are positive that our prices are the lowest. We are not located in the high price district. We are here to sell the greatest amount of merchandise in the shortest possible time at the least possible expense. Consequently when we say bargains there is a ring of truth and enthusiasm about it.

Great Sale Ladies' Wrappers

Wrappers, best quality American print, navy, pink and gray grounds, with neat figures, waist line of pleated back, belt and new sleeve, 65c.

Wrappers, best American prints in pink, blue or lavender effects, waist lined, fancy yoke, trimmed with ruffles and braid, only 75c.

Wrappers of fine percale in beautiful ombre stripes, gray, red, waist lined, full skirt, with deep shawl, headed by ruffle, handsome yoke and shawl collar, trimmed braid, only \$1.25.

Great Sale White Waists

White Waists, of fine white lawn, full front, latest sleeve, linen collar, high, turnover style, 65c.

White Waists of fine sheer lawn, high standing collar, three studs in front, linen cuffs, only 75c.

White Waists, satin stripe lawn, full front, V shape yoke, high standing linen collar and link linen cuffs. Special at \$1.00.

Great Sale White Skirts

White Duck Skirts, good quality, full width and length, well made. Special at 59c.

White corded or diagonal Pique Skirts, deep hem, well made, full length and width. Only \$1.00.

White Pique Skirts, flaring bottom, with three groups of cording and wide hem. Special at \$1.25.

White Pique Skirts, heavy, round, full, corded, full width and length, applied down the front and all around the skirt, with three rows of Yale blue duck, only \$1.50.

White Duck Skirts, applique with three rows of navy blue duck in flounce effect around bottom. Special at \$1.00.

A Great Corset Bargain

Summer Corsets, all sizes, perfect shape, steel in back and side steel. Special at 25c.

CRANDALL, AYLSWORTH & CO.

It is Folly to Pay Higher Prices Than Ours

For fine Dental Work. Our modern methods enable us to do the very best dental work of all kinds without pain at prices within the reach of all.

Our Guarantee is Good.

We refer you to the Merchants' National Bank and people we have done work for.

EXTRA CHARGES FREE when best plates are ordered. ALL our work is guaranteed to be the very best. None better can be had anywhere, no matter how much you pay.

Consultation and examination free. Lady attendants for ladies and children. Open evenings and Sunday 4-noon.

See our display of Modern Dental Work at our entrance.

Schiffman Dental Co., 107 NORTH SPRING.

Beware of Cheap Imitators and Professional Jealousy.

A Full Set of Teeth Only \$5.

We make four or five \$5.00 plates per day. If they were not good people wouldn't have them. Several thousand of these sets are being worn right here in Los Angeles today. Look natural, and are giving satisfaction.

The fact that we advertise does not prevent our doing good work.

All business men understand that to do business one must advertise.

Auction Furniture and Carpets

At Our Salesrooms, 438-440 South Spring St. Wednesday, July 5, 10 a.m.

Rhoades & Reed, Auctioneers.

Spot cash for all kinds of Merchandise, Furniture, etc., or sold on consignments.

AUCTION.

RHOADES & REED, Real Estate, Five Stock and General Auctioneers. Office 438-440 S. SPRING STREET.

Reliable and responsible, square dealings, make sales in any part of the state.

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CAUSES OF DEATH

How to Save Yourself From an Early Grave.

The nervous excesses of today cause the early demise of half our population. Modern civilization is very complex, competition is fierce, and life is full of fret and fever. In a kind of frenzied rush to the weeks, not living life, simply consuming it. The trains are never still, the fires in the factories never out; even at midnight the thunder of commerce is heard upon the streets. The commercial spirit so dominates our era that many are mere patent animated machines. An age of telephones and railways, when the modern newspaper is as large as an ancient book, involves high-pressure brain action. Many of our people are going down with nervous wreckage through the fierce strain to which they are constantly subjected. The stimulants to ambition and avarice are excessive.

But you cannot satisfy your ambition nor reap the harvest of fortune against this ceaseless striving unless you are buoyed up by hope, courage, energy and health. Hope, courage and energy are spontaneous with good health. Foremost in importance is a good healthy body, for out of the strength of the body develops the activity of the brain. If you are nervous or run down, have thin blood, pale lips, dragging pains about the loins, constipated or dyspeptic, accompanied with headache, pimples on your face coated tongue, bad breath, despondency, you cannot achieve your aim.

If you have any of the above symptoms do not deceive yourself or remain in ignorance while you are being dragged down by disease. The successful manner in which disease is treated and cured at the Homo-Alo Medical Institute has brought success and happiness to hundreds of people whose lives would otherwise have been complete failures. The physicians of this institution are graduates of the most noted American and European colleges, and should not be classed with so-called "expert specialists" and traveling quacks that infect the State of California.

Mrs. A. C. Manning of No. 216 East Third Street, city, says: "For the benefit of all sick people, I wish to state my experience, and how I have been relieved from the clutches of disease, that has caused me to suffer untold agonies for the past four years. I was almost crazy with my head, ears and throat. I had a continual ringing in my ears and severe pains across my temples. I was so deaf that I could scarcely hear even when people would shout at the top of their voices. My throat was constantly inflamed and my stomach and liver were in such bad shape that food was more disgusting than relished. My system was very much constipated, and when I awoke in the morning the taste in my mouth was something awful. I had been treated by several different physicians without any benefit whatever, and they all told me that my hearing could never be restored."

"Four months ago I began treatment with the Homo-Alo Medical Institute at 345 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. With the first week's treatment my hearing improved and I had relief from those severe headaches, and for the first time in four years. I can now hear any ordinary conversation, and

can truthfully say that I would not feel as I did before for \$1000. I would advise any and all suffering to consult the Homo-Alo Staff of Physicians and Surgeons, as they have given me instant and permanent relief, and I have always found them to be gentlemen as well as physicians. For illustration of the above statement I would be glad for any one to call upon me at my residence at 216 East Third Street, Los Angeles, and I will be glad to put myself in the care of these reliable physicians. do you not owe it to yourself to do so? Are you not wise to drag away your life in misery and health instead of checking the disease?"

MEN who are suffering from nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, partial or complete loss of vital force, muscular drains, blood, palsy, etc., brought about by excesses which caused a severe drain upon my system. I think I would be a sufferer still had I not sought your aid. I spent a great deal of money and valuable time treating with so-called specialists for men, who would promise anything to get my money, but I got worse at the time. However, the physicians of the Homo-Alo Medical Institute have relieved me of every one of my symptoms, and now I am thoroughly cured and enriched by perfect health. I have found them to be thorough gentlemen as well as physicians, who do all and more than they claim. I suffer severely both mentally and physically before going to them. My mental symptoms were caused by constant worry, brought on by my inability to find relief. I had no energy and did not do mental or physical labor of any kind. On account of the drain on my system, there was a gradual loss of vital power which made me very weak. These were the only symptoms at first, but afterwards my bowels became constipated, my digestion poor, and there was a weighty feeling over my liver."

From the very beginning of my taking treatment, I began to improve. I became more energetic, had more ambition and did not mind labor. My bowels became regular, the drain on my system stopped and I became a MAN in every respect. I owe my health to these physicians and will be glad for all sufferers to go to them, as I know they are the best physicians in Los Angeles."

Patients can arrange to pay only when perfectly cured, or if preferred in easy monthly payments. CATARRH CURED FOR \$5 PER MONTH. MOST CASES CURED IN ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT. Their charges are moderate in all cases. Their past experience has been such as to give them unbounded confidence of their ability to cure every case they accept for treatment. This positively guarantees to do or forfeit \$1000. Their guarantee is good. References, commercial agencies, or any bank or business house in Los Angeles. Hundreds of patients are cured at home. I cannot call, write for full particulars and information upon you ought to know. Consultation and valuable advice free. All letters answered in plain envelopes and strictly confidential. A method of treatment is the result of a quarter of a century of careful study and successful practice. When consulting a physician it pays to see the best. Call or write Address

Homo-Alo Medical Institute,

245 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.



YOU have doubtless adopted summer time clothing in an effort to secure hot weather coolness. Have you considered the matter of

SUMMER TIME FURNITURE,

and the resulting comforts? Perhaps you do not realize how much extra comfort can be gained by attention to this little matter—little because it need not cost so very much. The very things best calculated to make it a cooler day at your house than at your neighbors' are

THE INEXPENSIVE GOODS.

They're cheaper here, quality considered, than you might think. No matter what you may fancy, we have thought of it, and you will find the Big Store a delightfully cool place in which to do hot weather buying.

The Hodges Fiber Floor Covering

Combines all the advantages of the best matting with many beauties found in expensive carpets. In addition it is more sanitary and healthful than any other floor covering ever made. Ask to see it and decide if we have overstated its merits. There is satisfaction and safety in supplying your furniture needs here.

NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO.,

439-441-443 S. Spring St.

Ask for our New Booklet.

RUPTURE CURED.

Eleven Neighbors--- Prominent Business Men

Living within a radius of 30 yards of each other in the most central portion of Los Angeles.

I had suffered a long time from a severe and troublesome RUPTURE when I changed to hear from nine of my neighbors that had been cured by Prof. Joseph Fandrey, 642 S. Main St., the European Specialist in RUPTURE CURED, by a new and natural treatment, without operation or injection.

After interviewing these NINE neighbors, whom I will introduce to any fellow-sufferer, I desired to take advantage of the Professor's skill myself, and the marvelous fact is that now I am the ELEVENTH NEIGHBOR CURED. Who can show any such a RECORD as this? ELEVEN in one short block CURED!

Prof. Joseph Fandrey has been in our city now three years, and shows testimonials of the hundreds of cures he has performed. He does not guarantee to cure, as many mushroom companies do, who start today, never show any cures, and die tomorrow. By constant addition of sufferers CURED to his long list, the Professor is proving that he is the only one who can actually cure RUPTURE.

I give this voluntary testimonial of my own cure, knowing that any rupture sufferer will make no mistake if he puts himself under the Professor's simple method, which will not detain any one from his business—and, if he follows his instructions closely, will be cured, as I, the eleventh neighbor, have been. Any one wishing to interview me personally can do so, and I will gladly introduce him to my neighbors, who will be able to verify my statements.

JOHN J. SHAY, Reception.

219 N. Main St. and 216 N. Spring St. May 24th, 1899.

PROF. FANDREY, 642 S. Main St.

Special Sale of Trimmed Hats.

We have sunk the blue pencil deep into the prices throughout our entire stock of Trimmed Hats. Tomorrow every woman can have one for almost the asking.

We are not looking for profit on this sale. We want to sell for cost and below to move our immense stock.

The Millinery World,

125 South Spring Street.

Special Sale of Trimmed Hats.

We have sunk the blue pencil deep into the prices throughout our entire stock of Trimmed Hats. Tomorrow every woman can have one for almost the asking.

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The Millinery World,

125 South Spring Street.

Special Sale of Trimmed Hats.

th FOR THE Weak, Health for the Sick,
cay, Rupture, Sleeplessness—Blood
Poison, Private Diseases, or
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Spine,
Liver, Heart or Stomach, etc., should go to
Dr. Meyers & Co. for a speedy and perma-
nent cure.

Their large practice comes mainly from the friends of patients they have cured. Dr. J. C. Meyers & Co. conduct the largest medical institution in America. They use only their own private formulas and methods. They never use injurious drugs or dangerous

the least doubt about being cured, may de-
sire to be paid only when they are satisfied that
they are cured. Weekly or monthly installments if preferred.
For private book, diagnosis sheet, free advice.

consultation free. No printing on envelopes or
ers & Co.
 ELEVATOR | Hours—8 to 5 Daily.
 ENTRANCE. | Sundays—9 to 11.
 | Evenings—7 to 8.
 Gold Free

1000OPRRWY

Give **\$100.00 in Gold** to any one who will arrange to have printed above these names (naming three well-known ships of the United States Navy during the Spanish-American war) and send out one of your money. There is no charge, which we will waive you when your prize is delivered.

Give names as they appear when this no letter can be held for three correct names, you will have won every letter in it. It will be paid August 15th, 1900. Should more than 100 names be received, the prize will be divided, the 1000 will be equally divided. It makes little difference to 100 names. (Unpublished magazine, where it is at least unknown. Our magazine is carefully checked by the best authors produce. Try and win. It is once, who know; but that you will get the gold! I am very interesting. As soon as we receive your money, we sincerely hope you will, as we shall give the prize.

Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

DE WEALTHY.

MADE AT CRIP-REEK.

Investments

200

Lankershim Block,

Minning Company

Birth from Ten to

and Dollars a Ton.

Free Claim a Bo-



**Don't Sacrifice Your
Future Eyesight Trying**

To save a few cents now by going to a cheap optician. The **best** optician is none other than good when

your eyes are in danger.

More ruined eyes are caused by improperly fitted glasses than by natural causes. Eye troubles come sooner or later to all alike and to be without fitted means years of comfort ahead.

=====

BOSTON OPTICAL CO.,
235 S. Spring St.
Kyte & Granicher, Proprietors.

=====

Hot Weather

Comfort

The "Insurance" Stove is the best hot weather stove made.

It is a safe stove—it cooks with a very small flame. It is economical, and it is easy to clean. It is the best and safest gasoline stove made in the world. Sold by

**The Wholesale
and Retail**

Supply House

611 South Broadway.

Send for free book.

Mail 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Page.*
 Chlorsolter Chemical Co. *Medicine for Women.*
 Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



THIS STORE IS SAFELY ECONOMICAL.

If you bought an alarm clock for 49c and found the works of it to be partially lead, you would waste the 49c. If you bought one of our alarm clocks for 75c and found the works to be entirely of brass, and the clock to be the same as jewelers sell for \$1.25, you would save 50c. Your buying would be economical and safe. Every sale slip written here is a guarantee that the goods are sold in good faith and worth the price paid. You are made doubly safe by our willingness to trade back the money paid, or other merchandise for any article you may wish to return, if in returnable condition. To charge high, or even usual prices, would be a blunder, and this Great Store could not have grown on a blundering policy. Our buying organization is constantly broadening and expanding. It is securing goods closer and closer to their first cost, but there is a limit to our buying, and that limit is "trash." There we stop. The alarm clock incident illustrates it. It also illustrates that

In Buying Here You Are Economically Safe.



Women's Cool Summer Apparel

No use to spend time in a search that will invariably end here. You can in justice to yourself begin and end your shopping tour here. This great store can supply every wanted garment. The assortment of cool, summer apparel is most complete and every garment is priced as you would expect it here.



Suits Crash and cotton homespun with blazer-style jackets, skirts are the new sheath shape; suits are trimmed with plain blue duck and strapped with white duck bands; the correct summer outing suits, selling at **\$3.98**

Suits Pure white pique suits with fancy Eton jackets, new style skirts; jacket and skirt trimmed with white and blue braid; very handsome, stylish and well made suits; on sale at **\$6.50**

Suits Plain white pique suits with Eton jackets and plain skirts; very elegant material. The suits are up-to-date in every respect and are remarkable for the price. **\$10.00**

Skirts A very large and varied assortment of wash skirts in brown, new blue, navy, covert and tan; some are trimmed with white braid, others are embroidered; your choice of the lot at **\$2.98**

Skirts White pique skirts of a very fine quality; trimmed in front with embroidered insertion; they have just been received and will be shown for the first time this week, at **\$4.50**

Skirts Plain blue and tan denim skirts, elaborately trimmed with embroidered braiding, also Tunic effects. The correct style in summer skirts, on sale at **\$7.50**

Waists Fancy percale and gingham waists in an endless variety of styles, perfect fitting, made with pointed yokes and laundered collars and cuffs; your choice of a very fine assortment at **\$1.50**

Waists Dainty white lawn waists with the new round tucked insertion. These waists are entirely new and are remarkable values, at **\$2.25**

SECOND FLOOR.

Accommodation Department

The sole object of the young man in charge of this department is to be accommodating. He'll check your parcels without charge and guarantee safe keeping. He'll tell you where any street is located, where your friends live and where places of business are to be found. If you wish to leave parcels while shopping, they're safe with him. If you lose anything in the store, ask him for it. If you want to telephone to anyone, he'll direct you to the free phone. He'll tie the bundles, tell the time of train departures and arrivals. He is a walking directory.

\$1.25 Heavy Corded Taffeta Silks, all shades, at
\$1.25 Taffeta Silks, with fancy satin stripes, at
\$1.00 Fancy Checked and Plaided Taffeta Silks, at
\$1.00, 24-inch, Black Brocaded Foulard Silks, at
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Heavy Brocaded Taffeta Silks, at
\$1.50 Heavy, Printed Warp, Dresden Silks, at
\$1.25, 27-inch, Corded Silks, soft finish and washable, at
\$1.25 Heavy Corded Taffeta Silks in cream and white, at

CENTER AISLE.



Women's Bathing Suits

Last year we thought our bathing suits as pretty and as dainty as could possibly be made, but our assortment this year is even more beautiful. Navy, black and violet suits made with fancy fronts, reverses and sailor collars, and elaborately braided. So many delightful styles that it is hard to choose.

Navy blue flannel suits with yoke, collar and bottom of skirt trimmed with white braid, very well made suits, selling at **\$2.00**
 Bathing Suits of navy blue flannel, made with large sailor collar finished with wide ruffe and trimmed with braid; bottom of skirt trimmed to match waist, at **\$3.00**
 Bathing Suits of fine black alpaca, shield front sailor collar and reverses, are braided with several rows of white soutache; very handsome suits, selling at **\$4.00**

Bathing Suits of the black alpaca: fancy vest, reverses and large collar of red duck, elaborately braided with black; bottom of skirt is trimmed with red duck in a fancy scalloped design; also braided with black; price, **\$5.00**
 Women's bathing caps of pure gum 55c.
 Women's light swimming caps "The Diver" 55c.
 Women's silk covered bathing caps 75c.
 Women's black bathing hose with cork soles 50c.
 Women's cloth covered rubber bags for carrying wet bathing suits; has pocket for toilet articles, 21c.

SECOND FLOOR.

Children's Apparel

The second floor is the mecca of all that is pretty and dainty for the little tots to wear. Beautiful gingham, lawn and organdie dresses, lawn and nainsook sun bonnets, hats and caps and pique and cloth reefers are there by the score.

Children's Cambric Dresses, made with yoke of fine tulle and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, sizes 6 months to 4 years; at **50c**
 Children's Dresses of fine nainsook, made with the Bolero jacket effect and daintily edged with embroidery, sizes 1 to 4 years; selling at **\$1.00**
 Children's Dresses of fine nainsook, made with round tuck yoke and double ruffe of embroidery over shoulder, sizes 1 to 4 years; **\$2.00**
 Children's colored dresses of plain lawn and fancy checks; waists are prettily trimmed with lace; sizes 1 to 4 years; price **50c**
 Children's dresses of plain and fancy figured lawn; made with round yoke of fine tulle and finished with lace edged ruffe; selling at **\$1.00**

Smoked Glasses

Smoked glasses are easy and restful. We have some in good looking, strong nickel frames, such as sell elsewhere at 25c; our price is **15c**

LEFT OF CENTER.

A Big Lace Sale

Big, new assortment of summer laces. Normandy Valenciennes laces for trimming lawns, organdies and all wash goods. An extra good line from 1 to 3 inches wide, in white, cream and butter, is selling at **5c**
 Another line of extra values up to 4 1/2 in. wide, all pretty new patterns, with wide scalloped edges; price per yard **8c**
 A big line in cream, white and butter, up to 6 inches wide, neatly scalloped edges and very handsome patterns; unusually good for **12c**

LEFT OF CENTER.

COOL WASH STUFFS.

(Pure White and Fancies.)

It is natural to associate "Hamburgers" with thoughts of cotton dress fabrics, for there isn't such another gathering of them on the whole Coast. Every store sells percales and gingham and organdies; each year the mills bring out hundreds upon hundreds of new designs. Lucky if one new thing in a score is really charming. There is almost no reservation in the statement that producers give us first choice, and in hundreds of cases confine patterns to this house. There is a difference—a beauty difference—in wash fabrics of all classes. Hence, leadership. There are decided bargains here too.

A lot of some 100 pieces of cool, summer wash goods, consisting of embroidered Swiss muslin, fancy dimities and figured tannines, every piece is worth 10c

Some pretty corded stripe dimities, white grounds with blue and red stripes, charming color plays; selling at **15c**

Handsome French Organdies in the latest patterns and colorings. The grade that sells in other stores at 35c and 40c a yard; our price **25c**

An assorted lot of pure white India Linens, fancy open-work muslins and satin etamine stripes; dainty and cool wash fabrics worth 15c and 20c a yard; our price **12c**

(NORTH ENTRANCE)

EVERYTHING FOR THE FOURTH.

Here you will find everything with which to decorate and celebrate. The small boy will find all the noisy things that his jubilant heart can desire.

24 feet bunting flags \$1.20
 48 feet bunting flags \$2.70
 1218 feet bunting flags \$10
 1820 feet bunting flags \$22.50
 24 inch muslin flags 30 dozen
 62 inch muslin flags 12 1/2 dozen
 24 inch muslin flags 30 dozen
 1824 inch muslin flags 50c dozen
 1827 inch muslin flags 5c each
 27x45 inch muslin flags 12 1/2c each
 40x79 inch muslin flags 45c each
 7x10 inch silk flags at 10c each

10x15 inch silk flags at 30c each
 15x22 inch silk flags at 40c each
 24x36 inch silk flags at 90c each
 National bunting all styles 3c to 6 1/2c yard
 Tri-colored ribbons 5c to 25c
 Flag ribbons 6 1/2c to 25c
 Dewey breech loading cannons \$5.00
 Magic blank cartridge pistols 25c
 Repeating torpedos per dozen 15c
 Mounted brass cannons, 25c to \$7.50
 Iron cannons from 10c to 50c
 Toy pistols and 10c to 25c

Fire cracker cannons 10c to 25c
 Artillery, 5-in mounted cannon, horses and driver \$1.00
 Dewey gunboat with 24-in m't'd cannon 25c
 Explosive cap guns 10c
 Bombs to explode caps 5c
 Explosive caps 12 boxes for 5c
 No. 22 blank cartridges 10c box
 Big horns, flag colors, 5c and 10c
 20-in vocophones with flag attached, make big noise, 10c

ANOTHER RIBBON SALE.

We have just received another tremendous shipment from the New York markets. Yard after yard, mile after mile of the latest style ribbons in both plain colors and fancy effects. Every yard is all silk and is marked at near to half its regular value. If you want anything in ribbons come now before the choicest are gone.

14-inch all-silk Taffeta Ribbons, in good desirable colors; on sale at **7 1/2c**
 3-inch all-silk Taffeta Ribbons in a good assortment of shades; on sale at **8 1/2c**
 2 1/2-inch black silk Moire Ribbons, that can be used for all kinds of routings; on sale at **10c**

2 1/2 and 3-inch all silk fancy ribbons in blocks, plaids, stripes and checks. A splendid line of colors; price **19c**
 2 1/2 to 4-inch all silk fancy ribbons in Dresden moire, two-toned stripes, fancy weaves, large plaids and lace stripes; **25c**
 3 to 4-inch all silk fancy ribbons in fine checks with alternate satin stripes, fancy changeable and rainbow effects; **35c**
 3 to 4-inch ribbon in new designs, changeable checks, silk shirred grenadines, shaded centers with solid borders and flowered centers, a splendid variety; at **50c**
 5-in. shirred ribbons in two toned effects with fringed edge and fancy checks; with three toned stripes; **65c**
 5-in. shaded changeable check and rainbow effects, very new and pretty bow and ribbon; remarkable quality; **75c**
 5-in. ribbon in new designs, changeable checks, silk shirred grenadines, shaded centers with solid borders and flowered centers, a splendid variety; at **50c**

RIGHT OF CENTER.

Blue Serge Suits \$8.50

Don't think them of the usual \$8.50 quality because they are far better. Back East blue serges are so popular that manufacturers have gone wild over them, resulting in over production. Our buyer secured about a hundred that were intended to sell for \$12.50. Swell in every respect. Coat, vest and trousers are cut in the very latest style. Coats are 4-button single breasted jackets. The tailoring is superb, fit guaranteed. Come soon. **\$12.50** worth of goodness and style for **\$8.50**



Men's Linen Suits

The coolness of these crash suits is not more enjoyable than is the littleness of the prices. They are made of materials that will be found satisfactory in wear. The manufacturer is not afraid to guarantee them and to his guarantee we add our own broad money-back-if-you-want-it offer. Sizes 34 to 44 except in the \$3.00 ones which include 34 to 40 only—

Plain linen crash suits at **\$3.00**

Plain linen crash suits at **\$4.00**

Brown and tan striped crash at **\$4.00**

Tan mixed crash suits at **\$4.00**

Brown hairline striped at **\$5.00**

Plain tan linen crash suits at **\$5.00**

Pure linen suits, natural color, at **\$6.00**

SOUTH ENTRANCE.

Boys' Wash Suits \$1.00

Suits that will look well after laundering. Six distinct styles of sailor suits and every one pretty. Among them are blue striped galatia cloths with navy collars and fronts, striped crashes with green or blue collars, mixed crashes with brown collars, etc. Each suit is prettily braided; choice of whole line for **\$1.00**

SECOND FLOOR, REAR.

Every Day Drugs

Our immense drug business has been built upon our ability to give the purest drugs at the lowest prices. Our goods sell so quickly that they are always fresh. This news is of some every day necessities:
 Moth balls, per pound 64c
 Bicarbonate of soda, per pound 10c
 Red Cross absorbent cotton, per pound, 20c
 Tincture of benzoin, 2-oz., 10c
 Glycerine, 3-oz., 10c
 La Cigale Talcum Powder, 10c
 Sulphur and Cream of Tartar, 8-oz., 10c
 Stick Licorice, 2 1/2c
 Royal Cleaning Fluid, 16-oz. bottle, 25c
 Bay Rum, pints, 35c
 Witch Hazel, pints (Dickinson's), 25c
 Wood Alcohol, pints, 25c
 Castile Soap, 7 1/2c
 Ammonia, pints, 10c

RIGHT OF CENTER, TEL. M. 10.

25c For Bathing Suit Material

38-inch brilliantine in black, navy blue, cadet blue, red, gray and cream, all wool flannel in black, red, green, brown, etc., both are excellent fabrics for bathing suits, usual 35c and 45c grades, selling at 25c a yard.

For All-Wool Silk Striped Chally.

All-wool Silk Striped Chally in dainty colorings in four and five-tone effects, with silk stripes clustered between; also dark chally raised and blistered patterns are the genuine French fabrics which if imported today, would cost more than 50c a yard. We can sell them at 50c.

\$1.00 For \$1.50 Black Crepons

Black crepons made of pure mohair wool, giving them a very silky effect. Some very elegant raised and blistered patterns are shown, 44 inches wide and regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 grades, selling at \$1.00 a yard.

CENTER AISLE.

Dining-Room Furnishings

We are prepared to furnish your dining-room table with everything from the ordinary white stoneware to the finest French china. For cottage use we are showing 15 open stock patterns from which we sell a number of pieces. Compare these prices:

56-piece white porcelain cottage sets, \$9.50
 56-piece decorated porcelain cottage sets, \$9.50
 100-piece decorated dinner, breakfast and tea sets, \$12.50
 100-piece fine, semi-porcelain decorated dinner sets, \$12.50
 100-piece Carlsbad china dinner sets, with soup tureen, \$15.00
 101-piece Bavarian china dinner sets, with soup tureen, \$17.50
 101-piece J. Poyat French china dinner sets, \$24.00
 Odds and ends in decorated plates, at 5c
 Assorted lot of cups and saucers, at 5c
 A big variety of sauce plates, at 5c
 Assorted lot of open vegetable dishes, at 25c
 A large assortment of berry bowls, at 5c



Things for the Kitchen

At no previous time during our business career have we shown such a large and complete line of kitchen necessities at such wonderfully little prices. Note the following:
 10-inch agate basting spoons 5c
 4-quart agate milk pans 15c
 8-inch agate deep pie pans 15c
 2-quart agate milk pans 15c
 2 1/2-quart agate lipped sauce pans 15c
 1 1/2-quart agate tea or coffee pot 23c
 1 1/2-pint agate tea steepers 15c
 6-inch agate fry pans 15c
 8 1/2-inch agate roast pans 30c
 4-quart agate teakettles 47c
 1-quart agate buckets, covered, 15c
 6 1/2-inch agate bread pans 15c
 18-quart agate preserving kettles 60c
 1-gal. combined rice boiler and teakettle 80c

Summer Parasols

Our assortment of Parasols includes all the latest fads and fancies as well as the more staple kinds. This news is of some cable corded wash silk parasols in blue, pink, red and turquoise, with new imported handles, they are unusually good for the price **\$1.50**

LEFT OF CENTER, REAR.

Sample Hosiery

A sample line of about 20 dozen Hose for women. In the assortment are real maco yarn hose, lisle thread, fancy ribs, lace stripes, lace ankles, colored tops, embroidered ankles and boot style, easily worth 75c and \$1 a pair, on sale at **50c**

RIGHT OF CENTER.

\$2 Gloves at \$1.30

Yes, it's true. They are real French kid gloves that we have been selling at \$2 a pair. Some of the colors are gone, but there are lots left, brown mode, reds, greens, butters, opera tints and white. On sale while they last at **\$1.30**

Straw Matting

The Japanese make, much better than the Chinese; close weave, fine linen warp and the best selected straw, handsome carpet patterns in pretty cool colors, the only proper covering for California floors, 40c and 45c grades selling at **30c**

Jute Rugs

Jute Oriental Rugs, high class designs in beautiful color schemes, dyes are the best made, an excellent carpet for hall, library or parlor use. A staple \$15 grade is selling at **\$11.95**

FOURTH FLOOR.

Lace Curtains

Novelty lace curtains designed especially for cottage parlors, 3 yards long and 42 inches wide, a good grade of plain white net with a lace edge finish that is very effective. Our price **\$2.25**

FOURTH FLOOR.

A HAMBURGER & SONS
 THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE
 LOS ANGELES

This Paper not
to be taken from
the Library. ♦♦♦

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION

Los Angeles Sunday Times

Part I.—28 Pages,

JULY 2, 1899.

Price, 5 Cents

FUN FOR THE "OLD MAN."



Uncle Sam is going to have lots of company in his celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" this year.

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

(ANNOUNCEMENT.)

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION consists, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 28 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and California color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials, Music, Art and Drama; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which, if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.



ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

NEVER, in the history of the American republic, has there been so great reason for an appreciative celebration of the Fourth of July as there is this year. The Fourth is, beyond all other days, the day on which American patriotism, pure and simple, proclaims itself. Patriotism, it is true, enters into the celebration of Memorial day and of Washington's birthday, but in those days it is only an important element, not the exclusive sentiment, as on the "glorious Fourth."

The Fourth of July has come to mean more than exultation over independence from British sovereignty. It celebrates not merely the success of the armies led by Washington, but victories over problems of statesmanship, of finance, of political policy, over foes within as well as without; victories in the fields of scholarship, of invention, of diplomacy, of civilization, of human liberty; in short, it celebrates all our achievements as a nation, in peace as well as in war, and all that goes to promote happy and prosperous and useful living.

This year, however, there are reasons for enthusiasm in our patriotism such as never have existed before. We have, since the last Fourth of July, consummated the conquest over Spanish arms on land and on sea, and have proven to an incredulous world that there is a mighty nation here beyond the sea that puts humanity above selfishness, justice above the blessings of peace, and will not stand idly by and permit cruel tyranny and oppression to crush the feeble and defenseless. Great as has been the victory of the nation's arms, its moral victory has been far greater. The mere fact of the success of physical force has but little to commend it; but the triumph of a righteous purpose, when such triumph involves the sacrifice of life and treasure, is something sublime. It is such a victory which enters into the spirit of the celebration of our Independence day this year as an added motive to all that has made the day great heretofore.

And while we have been undergoing all the exactions incident to raising, arming and equipping an army and placing it in distant fields, this great nation has moved majestically onward, not only unembarrassed by financial or commercial difficulties, but enjoying material prosperity such as it has seldom experienced in its history. So far as the people at home have been affected in their material resources, or their commercial or industrial progress, the war has been an incident of comparatively slight importance. This fact alone is sufficient proof of the stability of the foundation upon which our forefathers built.

We have entered, too, upon a new era of national unity. Never before since the close of the revolutionary war, have the people of this country been bound together by such a strong feeling of compatriotism and fraternity as they are today. North and South, East and West, practically without a break in the ranks, march shoulder to shoulder, an irresistible phalanx in the battle for human rights, for upholding the American flag, and for all that goes to make that

"righteousness which exalteth a nation." The contest against tyranny, so gloriously begun on American soil more than a century ago, has carried its conquest to the islands of the sea, and in so doing has created a stronger unity at home. The same iron in the blood that made the conflict between the States, more than a third of a century ago, so determined and so desperate, now binds North and South together in a happy, harmonious fellowship, and we have in fact as well as in name, a "new birth of freedom," and a new cause for triumphant rejoicing that we are citizens of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

THE LESSONS OF TODAY.

FORTY thousand more men for the Philippines—forty thousand of the advance guard of Freedom! It costs something to carry civilization into barbarous fields, and the gospel of enlightenment into the dark corners of the earth. But the twentieth century of this Christian era is going to see a general uplifting of benighted peoples, and in the work of that uplifting this great, free, American republic is destined to take as active a part as any of the civilized nations of the globe. Providence has not been training us in the school of Freedom for the past century without some purpose. He has not made freedom as essential to us as the air we breathe without having some high end in view, outreaching beyond ourselves, and affecting the good of the race. Isolate we can no longer be, and American manhood is ready for the demand made upon it, and the sacrifice which it may have to offer.

No truer is it that "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church," than that the blood of our American soldiers in Cuba, and the distant Philippines, is the seed of freedom for those lands. Every American soldier who falls is an immortal hero, a martyr to Liberty, and he does not die in vain. There is no turning back for us. There is no such thing as giving up the fight, but we must battle until the right triumphs and those lands are made ready for the march of enlightened Progress.

We are, in a larger sense than ever, an object lesson to other civilized powers. France, torn by internal strife and dissensions; Russia, on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin; Germany, restless and jealous of our strength, and England, great in her imperial grandeur, are all looking in open-eyed wonder at this less than a century and a quarter old republic, and marveling at the vastness of its achievements, and they are realizing, as never before, the strength, the power, the intelligence and the overmastering love of freedom which is the heritage of a sovereign people, and when this war is over the spirit of republicanism will have advanced a hundredfold. The civilized world is making ready for it. Thrones are growing weaker, and the one-man power pales before the invincible might of a sovereign people. The great lessons that Providence is teaching the world today are lessons that will tell powerfully upon the future, and they will be as wide-reaching in their influence as any that the world has ever learned, for they are lessons that will tend to a recognition of the strength of human sovereignty, and the weakness of autocratic rule. Into the slow, plodding mind of the toiling and oppressed this truth will gradually creep, and the semi-barbaric hordes of the great Philippine Archipelago will not be blind to it much longer. As our armies move across the great seas the world looks on, and it respects the old flag as it never did before. Well may we denominate it "Old Glory," for it is like the pillar of fire that went before the Israelites on their march to the promised land, a signal of triumph, a sign that Jehovah led them onward.

And that He is with the American people today in this war for humanity, who can doubt? Not once since the opening of the war with Spain and in all our struggle in the Philippines have our forces failed to be victorious, and that, too, without heavy losses on our part. And when God fights for us Freedom will win, and the might of American principles will triumph.

CURRENT EDITORIAL THOUGHT.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] There are men who seem to think it is their life duty to ruin Rear-Admiral Schley, though they ruin themselves in the attempt.

[Indianapolis Journal:] The best way for Canada to get a new port on the Pacific Coast is to become part of the United States. In that way she can acquire an interest in a lot of new ports.

[Omaha Bee:] Harvesting first-crop alfalfa has already begun in Nebraska. The introduction of alfalfa has opened a new and profitable field which the Nebraska farmer is not neglecting.

[Troy (N. Y.) Times:] The death rate from sickness among our soldiers in the Philippines is less than it is in New York City. Military rule is far more efficient and merciful than Tammany control.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean:] One of the depressing thoughts of the hour is that young America has several hundred more fingers than he will possess after the last Fourth of July firecracker has exploded.

[Washington Star:] With the "referendum" figuring in San Francisco local politics while pugilism is gravely discussing the "solar plexus" it cannot be denied that popular education has made marvelous progress.

[Boston Globe:] President McKinley has expanded the popular respect in which he was held in this State, although he has hardly hinted at the anti-expansion movement. The policy generally stands for the man, as in this case.

[Baltimore American:] Already our manufacturers are shipping automobiles to France. One day a foreign country hears of an idea, or mentions it, and the next gets a consignment of the idea, reduced to practical shape, from the United States.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] If the inhabitants of Luzon could vote on the question of submission to the United States it would carry by ten to one. They know from experience that the Tagal military despotism is as bad a government as could be devised.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] The King of Samoa has resigned his \$50-a-month job. Inasmuch as he can pick his meals off of the trees and doesn't really need the necktie he has been in the habit of wearing, he probably came to the conclusion that it was foolish for him to keep on bearing up under the cares of state and adding to the gayety of nations.

MY UNKNOWN SELF.

I do not know myself, unfathomed, I
Live on from day to day, my destiny
To be forever. Oh, when shall I unfold
Some knowledge of myself, when shall be told
What God knows of me—of that soul
Which makes the I of me, which is the goal
Of my self seeking. God is and I am,
Spark of His being I from Him I sprang.
For God is Life and Light, and boundlessly
He is, and was, and shall be, filling space,
The omnipresent One from whose great face
No soul can flee. Oh what is mind, what lies
In the vast chamber of its mysteries?
Dull, soulless matter holds not any seed
Of human thought. It does not ever breed
Or hope, or fear, as aspiration high,
Or dream of life or ceaseless destiny.
'Tis th' God nature in me that makes me rise,
Seeking to know all being's mysteries;
That giveth thought unto the senseless clay,
God-fashioned and mind-clothed, and which alway
Outreacheth upward, which at last shall spring
O'er death's great border and take living wing
Into God's presence, always, for aye to be,
Kindred with Thee, Spirit-immensity.
'Twas some of Thine own life which Thou didst breathe
Into the form Thou fashioned and didst weave
In new-created man a living soul,
The highest link between Thee and the whole
Of earth. Man, Spirit, God.
This the great chain of being. No more shall plod,
Like a mere worm of dust, this soul of mine,
As I perceive my being is like Thine.
Father of all, Thy child, I cling to Thee,
Born of Thy life, breath of Infinity!
When time shall cease, and sun and stars shall pale
Before Thy greater glory, I shall exhale
The last of earthliness, the last that dies,
And unto endless, God-like being rise.
Millions on millions shall the years pass by,
Yet still unfolding, growing still am I.
What measure for my spirit can I know,
When there's no goal where I shall cease to grow?
Ceaseless, Infinite and Eternal Thou!
Finite, and yet undying I, I bow,
The shadow of Thyself, O, God, to Thee,
Creator, Father, blessed Deity!
The effluence of Thy life pervading mine,
Until it grows more fully like to Thine,
And each day, Father, nearer unto Thee,
My soul shall rise throughout eternity.

June, 1899.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

MRS. FITZ.

The little tin god is out of the game,
And battered and bruised he feels;
And the goddess who soared to the heights of fame
Is trailing along at his heels.
Time was when the god was ever ace high,
And the goddess was in the swim;
And that was the time, in the long gone by,
When he landed on Gentleman Jim.

She shouted for joy when he left the ring,
In a voice like a brazen bell;
And she howled, "My dear Fitz has not done a thing
But given that lobster h—"
While all the great throng admired in awe,
Forgetting the time and place,
As they marveled how such a Samsonian jaw
Could be hinged on so fair a face.

But the shout of triumph has turned to a wail,
And the flashing eye is dim;
For battles are doubtful, and strong men fail,
In a world that is cold and grim.
And we wonder so much that we'd give two bits
To be certain beyond a doubt,
Just what were the words of good Mrs. Fitz
When her husband was counted out.

—[Portland Oregonian.]

The Empress Eugenie enjoys the distinction of having been godmother to more children than any other royal lady. The number of her godchildren is said to exceed three thousand.

TO AVOID WAR.

A GLANCE AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF
ARBITRATION AMONG NATIONS.

By a Special Contributor.

ARBITRATION, rather than disarmament, has been made the leading subject and phase of the International Peace Congress at The Hague, and it will doubtless remain so. This change in the original plan has made the United States and Great Britain the foremost influences in the congress, because these two countries have both preached and practiced arbitration as the most sensible and most Christian mode of settling international differences. The failure of the American Congress to ratify the arbitration treaty made with Great Britain several years ago has only stimulated the friends of that policy to fresh, more determined efforts; and the slow progress of the many-obstacled Canadian arbitration has served to reveal the advantages of effective arbitration rather than to discourage its promotion.

It is the proud privilege of Americans to say that their nation has been first in working for the permanent establishment of international arbitration in modern times. Great Britain has been no less prominent in practicing the principle. Before enlarging upon this point it may be well to glance at the earlier history of arbitration. Darius once arbitrated a dispute between Artabazanes and Xerxes, deciding in favor of the latter. The Greeks often resorted to arbitration, but only among themselves, for they regarded foreigners as barbarians. Nor did they include political questions in such settlements. Religion, commerce, boundaries and the possession of contested territory were thus submitted. Rome never consented to arbitrate her disputes with foreign countries. The Senate at first, and the Emperor finally, set up as absolute arbitrators of all claims. "In one case," says a recent writer, "the Romans were arbitrators of some questions of boundary between the Aricians and the people of Ardea, and they decided the point at issue by seizing the disputed territory themselves."

In the Middle Ages the church excited a great influence. The Roman pontiffs "constituted themselves judges of all cases and evoked to their tribunal all differences between people and kings." It was Pope Alexander VI who traced, acting as arbitrator, an imaginary line from pole to pole, dividing between Spain and Portugal the possession of all countries discovered in the New World. The monarchs of Europe frequently acted as arbitrators and occasionally a city assumed the duties.

First Trial of Arbitration by This Country

The first trial of arbitration by the United States was under the Jay treaty, made with Great Britain in 1794. This treaty provided for three mixed commissions, which were to settle respectively the following points: A dispute as to what river was intended under the name of the River St. Croix, which was specified under the peace treaty of 1793 as forming part of our north-eastern boundary. It was decided that the Schoodiac was the river intended.

The second commission was organized to determine the compensation due to British subjects because of impediments that certain of the United States had interposed to the collection of bona fide debts by British creditors. This commission "broke up in a row," so to speak; and the claims which it failed to adjust were settled under a treaty concluded in 1802, by which Great Britain accepted \$3,000,000 in satisfaction of its demands.

The third commission was able, better disposed and more patient. It considered several important questions of law, such as contraband, the rights of neutrals and the decisions of prize courts.

The Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war of 1812, provided for three arbitrations. The first related to certain islands in Passamaquaddy Bay, and the others to the northern and northeastern boundary lines between this country and Canada.

In 1853 a convention was concluded at London for a general settlement of claims pending between the United States and Great Britain.

The Treaty of Washington, signed in May, 1871, by this country and Great Britain, composed the controversies growing out of the civil war, the northeastern fisheries, and the disputed San Juan water boundary. Prof. John B. Moore says: "The right of this treaty to be regarded as the greatest treaty of arbitration the world has ever seen, was only emphasized by the fact that it provided for four distinct arbitrations, the largest number ever established under a single convention." The first was the Geneva conference, which adjusted the "Alabama claims," awarding the United States the sum of \$15,500,000. The dispute as to the San Juan water boundary was referred to the Emperor of Germany, who rendered, on October 21, 1872, an award in favor of the United States. Claims of British subjects against the United States, and of American citizens against Great Britain (excepting the Alabama claims,) growing out of the civil war, were referred to a mixed commission. The fourth arbitration was to fix the compensation due to Great Britain for privileges accorded under the Treaty of Washington to the United States in the northeastern fisheries. Great Britain was awarded \$5,500,000.

More Recent Arbitration.

The Bering Sea arbitration with Great Britain is still fresh in the minds of the people. England came off first best in the case.

Our differences with France have usually been settled by direct negotiations, but a mixed commission arbitrated the claims of French citizens growing out of our civil war and of American citizens growing out of the Franco-Prussian war. With Spain we have had four arbitrations. The first was under the treaty of 1795, relating to claims for illegal captures of vessels by Spanish subjects. The second considered claims growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. It began in 1871, and was not finally concluded until 1882. The third arbitration related to the seizure of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall by the Spanish in 1870. The fourth submitted the question of damages to be paid by Spain for the wrongful seizure of the American bark *Mason*.

We have had two arbitrations with Mexico, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848, imposed the sincere consideration of arbitration as a means of settling any differences that might arise.

The United States has had three arbitrations with Hayti, with Venezuela two, with Colombia two, with Portugal two, and with Chile, Brazil and Denmark one each.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the United States and Great Britain lead the world in settling differences in this manner. Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, in the Review of Reviews, points out that the United States has arbitrated about forty cases; Great Britain not less than thirty. The United States has settled differences in this way with sixteen nations, thirteen of which are weak powers; Great Britain with eleven, six of which are weak powers. The two countries have settled thirteen disputes between themselves in this manner, some of which were the most delicate, difficult and far-reaching of all the cases ever adjusted by arbitration.

During a period of three-fourths of a century, beginning in 1798, with the Jay treaty, and ending in 1872, with the settlement of the Alabama claims, there have been about thirty-five settlements of international differences by arbitration. Either the United States or Great Britain has appeared as a party in all of these except three. In the forty-five cases that have occurred since 1872, one or the other of these two nations has appeared as a party twenty times.

Official Recognition in Great Britain.

In 1873 the House of Commons adopted, by the casting vote of the Speaker, a resolution formally approving of the principle of arbitration. "This was," says Dr. Trueblood, "the first general official recognition of the principle ever given by a national legislative body. The resolution of the same kind introduced by Charles Sumner in the United States Senate the year before having got no further than the order to refer and print."

Still further strength was given the growing arbitration movement in 1887, by the visit of a distinguished British deputation bearing a numerous signed memorial, to which was added the International American Conference of 1889-90, called by the Secretary of State. An arbitration treaty was drawn by this conference, but it failed of ratification. The failure to ratify, however, did not grow out of any opposition to the principle of arbitration on the part of the Senate. Indeed, Congress had previously adopted unanimously a resolution approving of that principle. Then, in 1893, the House of Commons passed a similar resolution by a unanimous vote.

It is very easy to understand from this record how it has come to pass that the United States and Great Britain are standing side by side urging the indorsement and adoption of arbitration by all the great nations of the world, in a manner that shall make the operation of the principle certain and effective.

Interesting Resolutions.

It is interesting to note the text of the latest resolution referred to in the foregoing, passed by the Congress and the House of Commons, respectively. Following is the resolution adopted by Congress:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby requested to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States have or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes that may arise between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means."

The British House of Commons, on July 16, 1893, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that this house has learned with satisfaction that both houses of the United States Congress have, by resolution, requested the President to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States have or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and peaceably adjusted by such means; and that this house, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, expresses the hope that Her Majesty's government will lend their ready cooperation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the foregoing resolution."

Nor should the "plan of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, adopted by the International American Conference (composed of delegates from North, Central and South America, and commonly known as the Pan-American Conference), April 18, 1890," be forgotten. The plan sets forth that the republics represented adopt arbitration as a principle of American international law for the settlement of the differences, disputes or controversies that may arise between two or more of them; and stipulates that arbitration shall be obligatory in all controversies concerning diplomatic and consular privileges, boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity, construction and enforcement of treaties.

The last great movement to promote arbitration held in this country was "The American Conference on International Arbitration," called specifically to promote the establishment of a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. It was composed of nearly three hundred members from thirty-six States and one Territory, and was held in Washington, D. C., April 22 and 23, 1896. The idea originated in Chicago, and soon spread to New York, Philadelphia and other large cities of the Union. John W. Foster was temporary chairman and ex-Senator Edmunds president of the convention, and many celebrated men from all parts of the country were present. Some valuable addresses were made, but the important part of the proceedings was the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

A Broad Treaty Proposed.

The preamble sets forth the evils of war. It is then declared that religion, humanity and justice, as well as the material interests of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration; and the earliest possible extension of such a system to embrace all civilized nations. It is earnestly recommended to our government, as soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British government, to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration to international controversies. It is further resolved that a committee of the conference be appointed to prepare and present to the President of the United States a memorial urging the taking of such steps on the part of this country, as will best conduce to the end in view.

On May 14, 1896, the designated committee presented

the resolutions to President Cleveland, together with an appropriate memorial. The President, in response, expressed himself as being heartily in sympathy with the spirit and aim of the resolutions. Mr. Cleveland's sentiments were heartily indorsed by Secretary of State Olney.

President McKinley is, of course, in full accord with the purpose and general plan of international arbitration, and his choice of delegates to the Peace Congress, now in session at The Hague, has given the United States a very able representation there.

The British plan for the creation of an international arbitration tribunal proposes that "each of the signatory States, number not prescribed, shall be pledged to submit to the approval of the other States the names of two persons, with the necessary qualifications, vacancies to be filled in like manner. These are to be ex-officio members of the tribunal. From these members each litigant in any case is to select as many judges as may be stipulated for in the arbitration agreement with the other litigant, and each is to have the further right to name one or more judges whose names are not on the list. In this way the bench in each case is to be constituted."

The immunity of private property from capture at sea in time of war, is a subject that will be pushed by the American commissioners to The Hague conference. The proposal is not a new one. J. S. Tucker, writing to the New York Sun, presents a very interesting history of this phase in international relations. The first statesman to promulgate the idea that non-combatants should be exempted in their persons and property from the evils of war was Benjamin Franklin, who, in 1783, proposed that the following clause should be inserted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain:

"And all merchants or traders, with their unarmed vessels, employed in commerce, exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessary conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to obtain and more general, shall be allowed to pass freely, unmolested."

Approved by Thomas Jefferson.

The clause was not made a part of the treaty, but the next year it appeared, almost word for word, in the report of a committee of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman, appointed by Congress "to draft instructions to our ministers relative to the formation of commercial treaties with European powers." This report was adopted by Congress, and the "new gospel of immunity" became known as the American doctrine. In 1785, a treaty was concluded with Prussia, then under Frederick the Great, which contained and accepted the American doctrine. This treaty expired by limitation in 1795. No other country would agree to the immunity clause, probably because the great naval powers did not wish to give up the advantage of being able to cripple an enemy's commerce in time of war. So the United States was finally forced to give up the policy and engage in privateering in time of war. It is interesting to know that Emperor Napoleon frequently expressed his approval of the American doctrine.

In 1823 President Monroe sought to interest the governments of France, Russia and Great Britain in a proposal to abolish private war on the sea. Polite but non-committal replies were received, and nothing was accomplished.

We now come to the Treaty of Paris in 1856, following the Crimean war, which was signed by most of the great powers of Europe, and which remains still in force. It covers the following principles:

"First—Privateering is and remains abolished.
"Second—The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
"Third—Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
"Fourth—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective."

The signatory powers agreed to ask other nations to join with them. On the part of the United States, Secretary Marcy was directed to say, on behalf of President Pierce, the Paris Congress fell short of the desired result by not placing individual effects of belligerents beyond the reach of public armed vessels as well as privateers. The President, therefore, proposed that the following words should be added to the first proposition in the declaration of Paris: "And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband."

No decisive action was taken on this amendment, and the United States never signed the treaty. In 1861, Secretary Seward, foreseeing the great injury that Confederate privateers might inflict on our commerce, tried to open negotiations with the great powers for the adoption by the United States of the Treaty of Paris, the latter to waive its own proposal to exempt private property from capture altogether. The English and French governments took the ground that "the Confederate States, being acknowledged as a belligerent, might, by the law of nations, arm privateers, and that their privateers must be regarded as the armed vessels of a belligerent;" and so the matter was dropped. In the late war with Spain the United States formally acknowledged the Treaty of Paris, but Spain did not.

In the war between Austria and Prussia, and in the Franco-Prussian war, private property on the high seas was exempted from seizure. CHARLES V. BARTON.

THE REJECTED CONTRIBUTOR.

[Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in Harper's Bazar:] The one thing which the rejected contributor is apt to forget is that the editor, of all persons, is unable to have personal friends or foes, and that the whole purpose of his being is to make his periodical a success according to its own standard. There is not an editor in America who can afford to gratify his private likes and dislikes at the expense of his magazine. Moreover, the contributor may be sure of this—that every editor is hungry and thirsting for novelties all the time; he knows that his best contributors may be growing old or growing dull, or may be bought away by some rival, and that he must be looking toward the future. He yearns for new talent. Of course this temptation may lead to hastiness and transient idols. "Chimmie Fadden" and "Mr. Dooley" are as available while they last as Kipling, even if Kipling be not, as some think, a skyrocket rather than a harbor light; but it is desirable in the long run that the editor should be a man of sense, and that he should have his own way.

"Windyhaugh," a story of the growth and expansion of child-life, is the latest novel written by Dr. Margaret C. Todd, who wrote "Mona Maclean, Medical Student," under the pseudonym of Graham Travers.

HOUSES AND HOMES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TASTE AND
EXPRESSION IN ARCHITECTURE.

By a Special Contributor.

AMONG all the ancient religions there is none that has a wider ground of reasonableness, from the standpoint of our present knowledge, than the worship of fire. The source of light and life, it was the torch at which civilization was kindled, and the sacred fire of the Romans that was kept burning on the altar of the goddess of home was a survival of the innate recognition of fire as a civilizer.

Before the knowledge of fire, man roamed the earth naked, with no implement but that afforded by nature in the dry branch of a tree or the stone shaped to the hand. Fire furnished him with metallic weapons that made him king over the beasts, and gave him pottery, which in turn necessitated a fixed habitation.

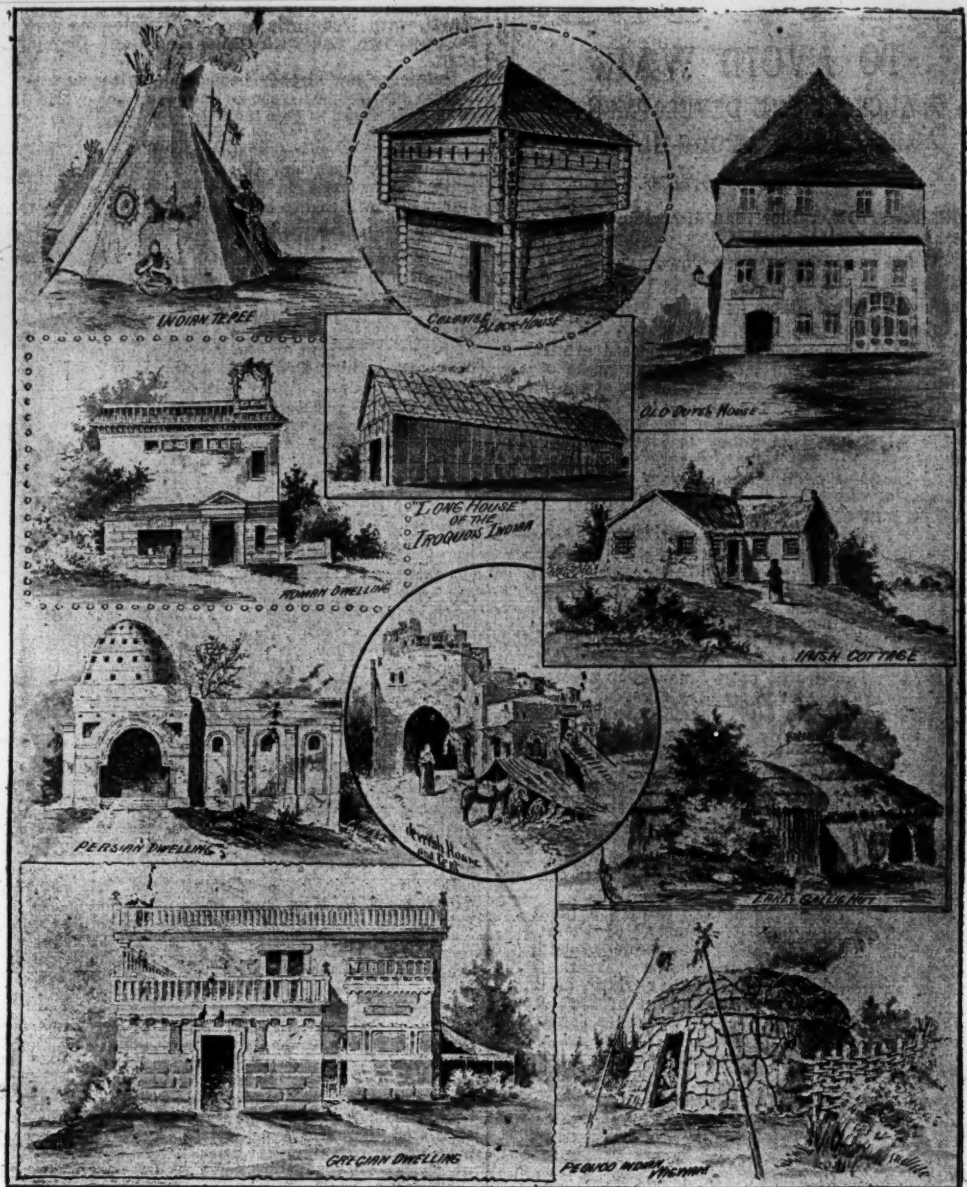
All national life is the expression of the influence of home. Nations are aggregate families, and the home is the sanctuary where the principles which govern society are fostered and where civilization is molded. Written history deals mainly with the rise, progress and decay of dynasties and the public life of rulers. Unwritten history is the rich and varied domestic life of mankind, and it comprises all that is best in the development of the race.

In studying architecture we are impressed with the comprehensiveness of its expression of the intellectuality of nations. Public buildings, temples and tombs of kings are mutely eloquent of the aspirations and memories of nations, as the house in which man dwells is an unconscious index to the unwritten domestic history of the race from which he sprung.

Man's first dwelling was a cave in the earth, but he is essentially a house-building animal, and wherever nature places him he constructs for himself an artificial shelter. When fire enabled him to fashion household utensils, he no longer built a new shelter of twigs and leaves for each night's rest, but made it substantial enough to serve him for longer periods. The tepees of skins or the thatched hovel became the center about which were clustered fruits and grains that were cultivated for food, and animals that furnished milk and flesh. Thus agriculture arose, preceded by the nomadic shepherd state. Where timber was not plentiful, suitable material for building was found in the clay which furnished material for pottery. It is likely that man had long before this built shelters and defenses of stones piled one upon the other, and found that their irregularity of shape made them unstable, and in fashioning his blocks of clay made their surfaces as smooth as possible, and when they were piled in courses plastered them all over, inside and out, with mud.

Masonry Without Mortar.

Dry building with stones reached a high state of perfection in many countries, the Inca walls of Peru, still standing, being the most remarkable example of this sort of work. So perfectly constructed is this dry-



built wall that a knife blade cannot be inserted between the stones that compose it. In Mashonaland, South Africa, similar walls, artistically ornamented and solidly built, have been recently discovered.

The lodge of skins suggested the fundamental principle of perfected architecture, and has its kinship with St. Peter's and Westminster Abbey, just as the savage man was the prototype of the man of today. The poles set up and covered with skins, approaching one another at the top, gave rise to the pointed arch of the primitive builders, which in turn was the parent of the true-curved arch. This latter form of arch was born late in the history of architecture, compared with the hoary age of the art, for the Egyptians knew nothing of it, and the Assyrians were the first to use it.

Before the dwellers in the Nile Valley were conquered by foreigners, they built their homes of reeds, plastered over with river mud, binding bundles of them together as door-posts for their huts. The conquerors came from a country where stone abounded, and they hewed for themselves homes in the rock, arching the roofs, and thus indicating that they had long been builders. They subjected the Egyptians, forced their culture upon them, and left memorials everywhere in the country. Various theories of the origin of these conquerors are put forward by historians. Many believe that they were the ancestors of the Phoenicians, the greatest builders of antiquity, and that this great nation bequeathed to the world a heritage whose written history was destroyed by the ruthless Roman, as the Druidic history of Britain was destroyed by the fanaticism of the early Christian missionaries. Future archaeologists may discover the link which connects the Phoenicians with the ruins in Mashonaland and in Central America, and may bring to light the long-buried history of this dead nation.

The rock-hewn tombs of Egypt, wonderful as they are, cannot be considered more so than the cliff-dwellings of our Southwest. The theory once held that these were the work of foreign builders has been completely disproven, and it has been shown that men in all countries, widely sundered and having no possible communication, develop intellectually in exactly the same manner, notwithstanding the difference of race types. Springing from a common ancestry, men are really all of one race, the variations caused by environment being no refutation of the theory of their inherent capacity for development.

Egyptian Memories Preserved.

When the Egyptian, complying with the laws of his conquerors, built his house of stone and mortar, he preserved in these materials the memory of his mud-plastered hut, with its bundle of reeds at the door, and the lotus-flower pillar became the ornament of architecture. Modified by Greek imagination, this pillar became the support of the loveliest temples of the Greek gods, as the Egyptian religion formed the basis of the lofty and poetic nature-worship of the Greeks.

The pyramids are not so eloquent of the engineering skill of the architects who planned them and the glory of the kings who caused them to be built, as of the patience of the common men of those days. With no tools except those of an alloy of tin and copper, easily dulled and broken, they drilled holes of uniform depth in the limestone rock, and in these openings they inserted wedges of very dry wood. They then wet the wedges evenly, and their drying split the rock. With wooden levers hardened in kilns they pried the huge shaft

from their places and smoothed them by hand with stone planes. Infinite labor, suffering and sorrow, are wrought into the great monuments of the Nile Valley, and while the names of the proud builders have been forgotten, the work of the oppressed slave remains a living witness to all the ages of the cruelty of his conquerors.

The Soudanese house of today is a lineal descendant of the old Egyptian dwelling. Modified somewhat by Arabic influence, it has the flat roof, approached by an inclined plane, and the general features of the dwelling prescribed by the Egyptian laws.

The Hebrews were a pastoral people, and have never been famous as artisans. They were so inferior as builders that they employed the Phoenicians to build the palaces and temples of Jerusalem, and their dwellings were modified by Egyptian influence.

The Assyrians early came in contact with the Medes and Persians, and from them learned many notable principles of building. The curved arch and the pillar were distinctive of their architecture. Where they learned the first whether from Phoenicians or Egyptians, is uncertain, but the great tree that was the favorite shelter of the Aryan tent, and later the central support of his wooden house, the "roof tree," was the ancestor of the pillars of the palaces of Persepolis and Babylon alike. This same idea was developed in Central America, Peru and Mexico, and probably from the same source.

Houses of the Greeks and Romans.

The Greeks, being Aryans, naturally embodied in their houses the best memories of the ancient builders of their race. Pillars of stone took the place of wooden columns, and the cornice, with its rich and beautiful carving reminded the Greek that the roof of his ancestors was supported by logs hewn from the forest and projecting over the perpendicular of the walls. The general interior plan of their dwellings was that of the ancient Aryan, yet the Greeks did not content themselves with mere imitations of old forms, or with copying the architecture of the nations with whom they came in contact. They adapted the building material which they possessed to the highest artistic uses, discarding everything that was inharmonious. Simplicity was the keynote of their art and their lives.

The Romans lacked the intellectual loftiness of the Greeks, and their houses indicated their character. As they grew rich and brought luxuries from every part of the known world, they built their houses of stone, brick, plaster and wood, in a combination of all forms of architecture that were then developed. Fine paintings, marbles and carvings enriched the interiors, and conveniences unknown to the Greeks added to their comfort. When Nero was building the stately Rome that replaced the old city that was burned during his reign, and was boasting that civilization was complete, the Aryans of Northern Europe still lived in hovels like those of their remote ancestors.

The Britons wove the framework of their houses of osiers, and thatched them with mud. The Franks built their uncleanly huts of sticks, plastered with clay, and the Paris of the old Frankish kings did not equal, in architectural excellence, a Mandan Indian village. The Romans carried new ideas of building to all the nations of Northern Europe. The Teutonic tribes, in their migrations, took with them their domestic animals, and these were sheltered at night under their wooden-wheeled carts. When they settled in agricultural communities, a thatched hut on stilts typified their memory of these wanderings, and under the hut, as under the primitive wagon, the horses and cattle were folded at night. Later, stable and dwelling were built adjoining, and these thatched Gallic huts, clustered together for defense against enemies, brute and human, formed the nucleus for the walled city of feudal days.

The Saracenic Seen in California.

No European architecture has received more attention from historians than the Saracenic. The people of the Southwest are especially interested in this form of building, and some of our loveliest California homes are patterned after Saracenic models. In its typical form Saracenic architecture was the idealized Arabic palace, the survival of the tent life of the race. The delicate arabesques, brilliant mural decorations and pavements of colored marble, were the perpetuation in stone of the rich stuffs and carpets with which the chiefs decorated their domiciles, and their embowering gardens recalled the happy oases, where their philosophers and poets drew wisdom and inspiration from the beauty that walked hand in hand with death.

The Mongolians retain the form of house that prevailed among their ancestors, and as people of Turanian origin, long dominated Russia, the domestic architecture of that country has little of the Aryan in its composition. What is not Tartar is Byzantine, and that form does not commend itself to our sense of beauty. The Russians substitute timber for cane in framing their houses, and Peter the Great, in building his capital upon the Neva, set new fashions for the Russians. Modern styles now prevail among the cultured classes, but the thatched cottage is still found everywhere, and the log house is as common as it once was in America.

The natives of the Pacific islands construct remarkable houses, the people of the Caroline group being especially clever builders. The long, sloping roof projects like a hood over the low walls, and the workmanship is artistic and excellent. Conical and cylindrical huts are found in many of the South Sea groups, but in others European influence has modified native ideas.

As for our own house-building, it is certain that America in the course of time will produce a characteristic architecture. It will not, however, be original, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, as an original art is only possible to a pure-blooded race, that has long inhabited a country, and has traditions preserved for centuries. Heterogeneous in our national life, our art will be conglomerate, but it will preserve all that was best in the dwellings of all the nations that have contributed to our nationality, and adapt to our needs all that is in harmony with our environment.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

W. A. Brady has entered judgment against Edwin Foy, the actor, for \$635.82. "I owe Mr. Brady the money, all right enough," said Mr. Foy last week, "and I'm going to pay as soon as I can. A couple of seasons ago I tried to star in 'The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown.' Mr. Brady owned the play, and the \$600 is what I owe him in royalties. That's only part of what I lost."

"OLD MAN DODGE."

HOW THE BOYS GOT A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, AFTER ALL.

Contributed by a Los Angeles Boy.

WHEN I was a boy there lived in our town a certain miserly, much-avoided old fellow named Caleb Dodge, who for some unknown reason had a grudge against boys that had grown with his years.

He had come to our village some eight years before, bought a little farm near the edge of the town, and built a small cabin on the only hill of any size in our part of the country. We boys disliked him from the first, for this hill was our chief delight in winter, and he was too "grouchy" to let us play there after he came. He never appeared in any public gathering, and only a few people made any pretense of getting acquainted with him.

We learned, I don't know just how, but in that way which people living in a small town always do learn all of their neighbors' affairs, that he was very well off, and people who talked with him expressed the opinion that he had a "lot o' book larnin'." Such was Caleb Dodge, old, eccentric, well-off, and a lonely old man.

Various little tiffs that we boys had with him made it seem that we hated him, but in reality we had no hard feelings, as the events following show.

The pride of Lincoln, our town, had long been its Fourth of July celebrations. Being the center of a prosperous district and boasting several wealthy men, it had always produced its best on that holiday. This year, however, owing, so they said, to the hard times and the high price of pyrotechnic displays, the city fathers had decided to do away with the regular celebration.

The boys and that crowd of peddlers, fakirs and hangers-on that are always in evidence on such occasions held up their hands in horror. "No celebration! No fireworks! No parade!" cried the boys. "No crowds, no farmer-boys with money to spend! No rich hauls!" cried the crowd aforementioned. And although the wise fathers and mothers nodded their heads at the plan and tried to console the boys with promise of better things next year, we boys would not be consoled.

A party of us gathered at "our cave" and held an indignation meeting. "No cannons nor bombs; think of it!" exclaimed Clarence James, a blood-thirsty youth whose ambition was to be a pirate. "No picnic in the grove; just imagine!" cried "Stuffy" Black. "No horse races, nor shooting matches; by my guns and fish-hooks!" cried Gerald Simmons, our sporting man. "No torpedoes, nuther," sniffed little "Pieface" Smithers, whereat the boys laughed.

Various subjects, all centering on the Fourth that we weren't going to have, were discussed, till at length some one suggested that we play Indians. This was an old and favorite game, in which three or four of the boys were whites and the rest Indians. The whites were given "1000 by fives" to make good their escape, and it was no "baby-game" to hunt them out and then make them surrender.

Harry Benton, who, as the oldest boy in our "gang," was a sort of leader, started toward a small tract of hazel brush near by, in search of the hiding whites, and I followed him. Now these bushes were a favorite hiding-place in this game, for all around them a ditch had been dug and the dirt thrown up onto the inner side, thus making a rather steep embankment, which afforded a good hiding and fighting place.

Harry, who was ahead, had just reached the ditch when he suddenly halted and turned to me with his finger on his lips. I stood on the instant, and heard a voice on the other side saying, as if asking a question, "—where the stuff's kept."

"Yes," answered a rough voice. "The old fool sleeps on it. Bill found that it's in his mattress. He will have to be moved, but I don't think he'll make us much trouble, and then 10,000 apiece and it's done."

We stood perfectly still, listening and hardly breathing. Then the first speaker said, "What if he fights, or somebody comes up?"

"Then every fellow for himself, and the devil take him as gets the worst on it. Are you with us?"

"When?"

"Tomorrow night, about 9:30 o'clock."

"I am, you bet your boots!"

"Shake!" said the gruff voice, and then it added, "Now here's luck and confusion to Dodge."

That was all we wanted, and so, stealing softly back, we soon arrived in front of the cave, where we were at length joined by the rest of the Indians and the captured whites. When we had told our story, a lively discussion followed as to what we should do. Clarence James proposed that we get pistols and go and capture the plotters on the spot. Harry and I and a few others vetoed this. "They'd fight or run, and get away without being arrested," said Harry.

"Pie-face" Smithers suggested that we go and tell the marshal. The most of the boys favored this plan, but Harry again dissented.

"These fellows would get wind of it and wait till another time. Besides, we don't want to be 'tattle-tales.'"

"Oh! I say, you fellows, why don't you drop the whole thing," said a young Englishman, who didn't believe in worrying about things he didn't have to. "Besides, you know, it's old Dodge and we don't care what he loses."

Several of the boys said, "That's right," but I said, "Why, look here, you fellows, you're the very crowd that has always been wishing for something exciting to turn up, and now when you have—What if it is old Dodge? We're not worrying about who it is, for there's a better adventure than you'll get again for a long time." As most of the boys agreed to this, I said to Harry, "Go on, and tell your plan, now."

"Well, fellows," said he, "I'll tell you what Brig and I thought of. We thought that eight of us older boys could wait around that hedge at the side of the house, until these fellows are in. Then we can gather around the porch and take them as they come out. We may have to fight, but there probably won't be more than three, and—"

"We'll do it!" cried several of the larger boys.

So we made our arrangements, and after pledging perfect secrecy all around we went home, the little

boys to wish that they were big, and the big boys to dream of the morrow.

When I look back at that time, how I wonder that some of the boys didn't tell, either from fear of the result or inability to keep a secret. But they kept it well, and on the next evening we assembled at the cave. The next hour we spent in examining our weapons and making final plans.

As to the former, they were various and mostly useless. We had one good revolver, two shotguns, one rifle that was good and one that wasn't, one ancient horse-pistol, two or three knives of as many different kinds and sizes, and several lengths of rope.

About 9 o'clock we started for "the hill." The night was dark and we reached our destination without meeting any one. A few last words from Harry, and then we went silently up the slope and lay down behind the hedge. The cabin faced southeast, and directly to the east of and about thirty feet from it ran our friendly hedge. Almost as we reached it, the cabin became dark, and we guessed that old Dodge was in bed. Now came the worst time of all, just lying there and thinking. It seemed a long time, and we were just deciding that they weren't coming, when three forms seemed to grow up out of the darkness on the plot in front of the house.

We tried to hear what was said, but they talked low, and the first intimation we had of what they were talking about was when two of them started forward and left one man behind. "On guard," whispered Harry, and then, turning to Merrill, he said: "Now, 'Crawfish,' will you creep up on that fellow and tell him to keep his face shut. If he starts toward you, hit him in the legs; but if he runs, let him go."

Crawford slipped stealthily out, and, creeping up to the fellow, said in a low tone, "Hands up, pardner, and don't you yell!" Quick as a flash the man turned, and, looking into the barrel of a big revolver, cried out, "The game's up!" and fled down the hill, like the coward that he was.

"Now, boys, over with you and at the house, quick!" And we jumped and surrounded the porch before those inside could get out.

"It's no use, boys," said Harry, in his gruffest voice, "so hold up your hands."

"All right, cap; only don't shoot," said one of the fellows.

"Now, Black, up with you and take their guns," continued Harry, and up jumped a lean, wiry boy, chosen for his quickness. He had taken the first man's gun, and had just reached for the other's, when the leader of the two cried out, "D—n it, they are nothing but boys!"

With one blow he sent Black spinning, and made a jump himself. But, falling as he landed, and being near "Fatty" Gordan, he was soon an unimportant factor in the fight, with that gentleman astride of him.

Meanwhile the other tramp, for they were evidently nothing more, had sprung among us, and before we could grab him, was knocking us down right and left. He was at the side of his partner in a moment, and it might have gone hard with us yet, for he was a heavy hitter, when suddenly we heard a cheer, and "strong reinforcements came up on our flank."

In a little while we eight boys, all more or less bruised and bleeding, stood around the very-much-discomfited and disgruntled "thieves" in handcuffs, while the city marshal and a deputy gazed at us with big eyes and open mouths.

We soon told our story, and then they relieved our minds as to the why and wherefore of things by telling us how, a few minutes before, two very-much-worried and anxious little boys had reported the whole thing and begged them to come up before we were all murdered. They had come, and none too soon.

Old Dodge here appeared in the doorway, and he was a queer sight. He was dressed in his night robe, and wound around like a mummy with sheets and twine. His mouth was full of handkerchief, and his eyes full of wonder. He was soon untied and explained to, and—well, he didn't say much.

That is the end of my story, but I might just add that we had the best Fourth of July celebration that Lincoln ever saw, before or since, and the city treasurer didn't pay for it, either.

At the picnic in the grove the orator of the day was—Caleb Dodge. WILBUR HALL.

A QUEEN'S CHARITY.

[Harper's Weekly:] We hear less about Portugal than about Spain at any time, and of late have heard less than usual. The Queen of Portugal is a sovereign deserving a long mark for her interest in hospitals and hygiene, and also in the welfare of the children of poverty. At Alcantara she founded, in 1893, a dispensary peculiarly for meeting the demands of childish invalids, as pleasantly situated as possible, and spaciiously planned, combining a diet kitchen, consultation rooms, surgical halls, and much of the departmental work of a hospital. Almost every day the Queen herself goes to the establishment and takes a personal share in the labors of the charity—now waiting in the kitchen distributions, and again assisting in the surgery. Several well-known women of her court are equally practical. The general charge of it is committed to a religious order, a favorite of the Queen's, but the eminent Portuguese physician, Dr. Silva Carvalho, heads the staff of medical workers. In one year (1895) there were given in the building 8559 consultations, 63,704 rations from the diet kitchen, 32,521 bandagings, 76,480 prescriptions, and 470 vaccinations. The milk and vegetables are furnished gratis by the Queen, and the medical supplies are also defrayed by her. Fifteen hundred babies were treated in one twelvemonth. It is said that there is not any royal charity of the sort in Europe so efficiently managed, with the additional active co-operation of the founder.

NEWSBOY BECOMES GOVERNOR.

Miles B. McSweeney, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, who succeeds the late Gov. Ellerbe as Governor of the State, was left an orphan when 4 years old, and at the age of 10 was earning his living by selling newspapers in the streets of Charleston. Afterward he attended a night school, and was employed in a printing office. He won from the Charleston Typographical Union a scholarship offered to the most deserving young printer in the city, but owing to lack of means was able to remain at the university only a short time. With a capital of only \$65 he started a newspaper in a small town, and in this venture was successful. For years he has been a trustee of South Carolina College.

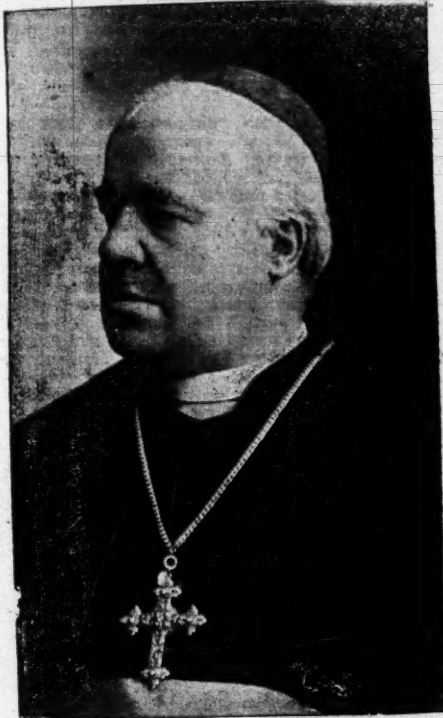
A NOTABLE EVENT.

DUAL CONSECRATION TO TAKE PLACE
AT NEW ORLEANS TODAY.

By a Special Contributor.

WITHIN the walls of the historic St. Louis Cathedral, in the Quartier Français, New Orleans, there will occur today a ceremony of great interest to the ecclesiastical world. A dual consecration, possibly the first in the history of the Catholic church in this country, will mark the first definite step taken in connection with the plan to unite the West Indian and American hierarchies. The two dignitaries of the church to be honored today with the conferring of high ecclesiastical authority are Most Rev. Francis de Paula Bernada, archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, and Rt. Rev. Hubert Blenk, bishop of Porto Rico. At a public consistory held in the Vatican at Rome, on June 19 of this year, the appointments of these two distinguished churchmen were announced. Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, special apostolic delegate to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, through whose influence the appointments were secured, instructed Archbishop Bernada and Bishop Blenk to present themselves at the St. Louis Cathedral on the morning of Sunday, July 2, for consecration.

The ceremony today constitutes a strange shifting of the panorama of life. Nearly two centuries ago the



ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE.

first bishop of Louisiana was consecrated in Havana, and under the flag of Spain came to Blenville's little settlement, which is now New Orleans. Upon his arrival he established the very church in which the archbishop and bishop-elect are to be consecrated and go forth to Cuban and Porto Rican fields of labor. Two hundred years ago it was the mission of the first bishop of Louisiana to establish the Catholic church in the vast expanse west of the Mississippi River, which was then known as Louisiana, to meet the Spanish idea. Today it is the mission of the archbishop of Santiago and bishop of Porto Rico to reconstruct the Spanish Catholic church in the West Indies to accord with the American idea. The vigorous, young western child of Spain has outstripped its parent in the race, and now goes back to lend a helping hand to its mother.

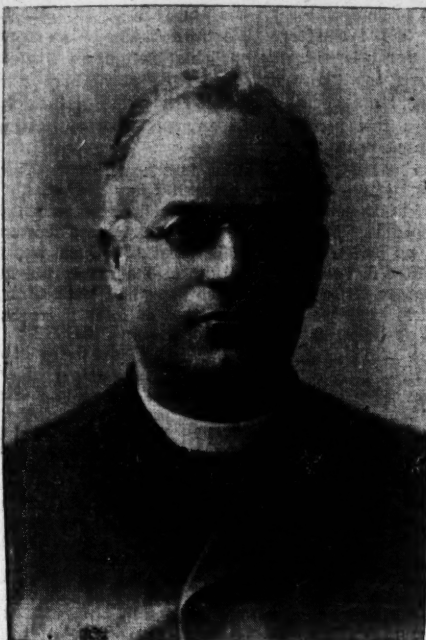
The old St. Louis Cathedral, which has stood for nearly two hundred years, has been the scene of many ceremonies, ritualistic and ordinal, but the consecration today promises to exceed in grandeur and impressiveness any of its predecessors. The services will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon and last until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The decorations are elaborate, festoons of flags and evergreens and garlands of natural flowers forming the chief accessories. The flags of Cuba and the United States and the Consular flag of Porto Rico are blended in one harmonious strand which lends color and magnificence to the ancient altars of the cathedral. Invitations to participate in the ceremonies were sent to every bishop in the diocese and to many distinguished prelates in other sections of the country. Consequently there will be a large attendance of clergy, both native and foreign, and among the number will be some of the leading clericals of the Union. The civic display promises to be commensurate with the importance of the occasion. It will include the Governor and staff and other officials.

The history of the unification of the Catholic church of Cuba, Porto Rico and the United States is fraught with great interest to the Catholics of this country. Shortly after the signing of the peace protocol, the Pope appointed Most Rev. Louis P. Chapelle, archbishop of the Catholic See of New Orleans, special delegate to the West Indies. Mgr. Chapelle took with him upon the occasion of his first visit to Cuba, Father James H. Blenk, then pastor of the church of the Holy Name of Mary, in Algiers, a suburban district of New Orleans. Father Blenk's duties were those of an auditor and secretary, but Archbishop Chapelle soon saw that his eminent qualities fitted him for a much loftier station. After leaving Cuba, Archbishop Chapelle and his secretary traveled through Porto Rico, and closely studied the needs of the Catholics of that country.

Father Blenk expressed a desire to labor in that field of religious work, but his ambition did not aspire to the bishopric. Returning to Cuba, Archbishop Chapelle made a close study of religious conditions at Santiago, and weighed well the claims and qualifications of the various candidates for the archbishopric. Upon his return to this country he forwarded to the Vatican an exhaustive report of his labors, and suggested the appointments of Archbishop Bernada and Bishop Blenk, which were subsequently made.

The Most Rev. Francis de Paula Bernada is a native Cuban. He is a man of deep piety and profound learning, energetic, zealous and prudent. During the siege of Santiago he bore himself like a brave and Christian gentleman, giving temporal and spiritual relief to the suffering and afflicted Spaniards and Cubans.

The Rt. Rev. James H. Blenk is a native of New Or-



RT. REV. HERBERT BLENK.

leans. He was born in 1856. Time has dealt lightly with him, and his curly, black hair, shading to gray at the temples, sets off a youthful-looking face. His primary education was received in New Orleans, but he journeyed to the North for classical instruction. After finishing his course he returned to New Orleans, and was appointed professor of mathematics in Jefferson College, a position which he held for three years. After resigning this post he went to France and studied philosophy, after which he visited Dublin, Ireland, and took a course in general science and higher mathematics. He afterward taught in St. Mary's College, Dundalk county, under the direction of the Marist fathers. At the close of his engagement there he returned to Dublin, where he studied theology, and at the conclusion of his course was ordained to the priesthood. Returning to New Orleans, he was made director of Jefferson College, a position which he occupied for five years. In 1896 he again visited Europe, touring England, France and Ireland in the pursuit of knowledge. Upon his return he was appointed pastor of the church of the Holy Name of Mary, in Algiers.

Father Blenk occupied this post when Archbishop Chapelle made him his auditor and secretary. His promotion is without a parallel in the history of the Catholic church in America. From the pastorate of a parish containing but a few hundred souls, he is placed at the head of a diocese containing over two hundred thousand communicants, whose spiritual wants are ministered to by between 350 and 400 priests. Bishop Blenk is a deep theologian, a broad-minded Christian and an administrator of great executive ability.

BIBLICAL RESEARCH.

[The Independent:] While the Tel-el-Amarna tablets have not proved as prolific of important results for direct Biblical research as was so confidently expected when they were first discovered, they are proving to be valuable finds for the general archeologist and historian in throwing light on the spread of the historic civilizations. A new illustration of this fact was furnished by the report made to the Berlin Society of Archeology and Ethnology in a recent convention by Dr. Ohnefalsch-Richter, on the basis of some of his recent excavations made in Tamassas in Cyprus. Here he found a bilingual inscription, dating from about 1400 B.C., the period of the 296 Amarna letters, in which inscriptions he found the evidence that the country of Alasia, the king of which is mentioned in nine of these letters, and which is there described as famous for its rich copper mines, and which name had hitherto not been identified, is none other than Cyprus. This identification was suspected before, but inscription testimony to this effect has only now been furnished. Dr. Ohnefalsch-Richter found in the bilingual and biographical contents of this Graeco-Cypriote text the name Apollo with the title "Alasiotas." This inscription was discovered in the sacred grove of Apollo at Frangissa. The speaker declares that the word Alasia, which in the Phoenician text of the Cypriote bilingual inscriptions reads "Alahjotas," is a Greek word, and that the King of Alasia mentioned in the Tel-el-Amarna correspondence was a Greek. This gives new significance to the finds of a large number of Mycenaean clay utensils found by Flinders Petrie in Tel-el-Amarna, especially as these utensils are covered with Cypriote characters. These, together with the hand-made Cypriote bronze utensils also found here, were evidently tribute sent by the King of Alasia-Cyprus to the King of Egypt, the fact of which tribute-paying and paying is repeatedly mentioned in the Amarna tablets.

William Dean Howells is at work with Frank C. Drake on a dramatization of his "A Hazard of Fortunes." Mr. Howells has long been anxious to win laurels as a playwright. A dramatic setting of "The Rise of Silas Lapham" has been offered to actors and managers without appealing to them. His theatrical success so far has been his farce, "The Mouse Trap."

BOHEMIAN DAYS.

THE DELIGHTS TO BE FOUND IN AND
AROUND LOS ANGELES.

By a Special Contributor.

I KNOW of nothing more delightful than Bohemian days in California, wandering at one's own sweet will, hither and thither, without let or hindrance, in the glory of the year's long, golden days. Nature here is always companionable, always suggestive of great, unfathomed mines of thought, which stretch on and on, while all of her moods appeal to the best that is in one, whatever the season of the year may be. Her broad, sunny plains show her great, open, smiling face, and there is a look of calm content about them that appeals to one's spirit of cheerfulness. How full and warm they are, breathing beauty and sunlight and drinking in the soft air like the wine of summer! How glorious with bird-song and how fragrant with flowers! The landscape everywhere is one great alembic of color and light. The butterflies, like air blossoms, dot the pleasant sunshine; there is a shimmer and tremble of wings everywhere among the trees, the ripple of song in all the meadows, and sometimes just a sparkle of water from low-lying marsh lands to fill up the picture.

I sometimes wonder how many of our Los Angeles dwellers have any conception of the beauty that may be found just outside the city, which Nature has folded in her soft lap, and which she is waiting to reveal to us when we come with open eyes to look into her face. She is a dreamer like ourselves, and she is a poet with the most marvelous epics written in her alphabet of light and shade, of valley and hillside, of tree and flower, and she is generous with all that she has and loves to have us share her riches and read her full-flowing rhymes.

A few days since, as I looked out from my window, it seemed as if I saw a special beckoning movement of her hand which proved irresistible, and I at once sallied forth to answer her call.

"Let us go out to Cahuenga and Hollywood," I said to my nature-loving companion, as we took our seat in the trap that stood at the door. Our little jerk of the reins and we were on our way, the fairest of bright skies overhead, and against the melting background of the heavens the great blue wall of everlasting mountains. Driving down the broad Wilshire boulevard for a short distance to the westward, with a wide and beautiful perspective of rolling hills, miniature valleys and broad plains forever unfolding on every hand, with a beautiful breastwork of trees in the distance, and far off to the left the extended streets of the city, which thread their way over the beautiful Pico Heights, where we could see rising like some Old World castle the red and towering walls of the Catholic convent, we reached at length Western avenue, that loveliest of highways about Los Angeles, stretching from Pico Heights clear to the very foot of the mountains.

It is useless to attempt to put into words the beautiful panorama that gradually opened before us of hills and vales; of green orchards and pleasant vineyards; of great, yellow harvest fields; of tree-dotted plains; lovely country homes and tiny hamlets; of roads overarched by great, branching trees, fit home for forest dryads; of high, huge-shouldered Cahuenga, his bald, bare face looking down upon the valleys reposing at his feet. There nestles beautiful Hollywood, in her forest of orchards, her lap filled with fast-ripening fruits, and there lovely Prospect Park, smiling forever into Nature's face, and from which one obtains a series of wide, enchanting views, with wonderfully-varied touches of color.

We passed here a group of wagons, which had stopped in the midst of the highway, and the occupants, young and old, were engaged in an earnest consultation which we did not quite comprehend as we drove past them, but the mystery of which was solved on our return. They were campers, and they had driven into a wide field, which had been shorn of its golden harvest of wheat, and whose floor was now covered with yellow stubble. But to one side was a great breastwork of forest trees, and upon the other some low, rounded hills, which looked down upon them with a fraternal, sheltering air, and close at hand some pretty country cottages, near which a sleek cow fed and one or two dogs lay in its shadow. What a happy look of content was in the faces of the young girls of the party as they sat watching the white tents lifted under the shadow of the trees. The starry stillness of the night, with the young moon in the sky watching them, with the great mountains so near, how beautiful it would all be!

"I am delighted that we were so fortunate as to find this lovely avenue," said I. "How beautiful it all is, and only a stone's throw, as it were, from the city's streets."

"Yes," said my companion, "and yet these people who live with Nature every day do not seem to love her as city people do. They appear to look with unseeing eyes at her manifold charms."

But this was not true of them all, for no one could have built such lovely homes or cultivated such beautiful grounds as we frequently passed if their hearts had not been in sympathy with the charm and grandeur about them there.

"I am more than glad to have discovered this beautiful drive," I said, as we drove homeward in the golden glow of the late afternoon, when the landscape reposed in the warm rosy lights, and with the distant heights suffused with a faint, intangible veil of mist, which glorified the distant towers and roofs, and made them look to us like an ethereal city. How delightful the calm and repose of the great valley as we looked away toward the sea! How beautiful the whole, wide perspective as its boundaries seemed to melt into the refulgent ether, and as we threaded the boulevard and came into full view of the park, how beautiful the lake, girdled with trees, its waters shining like purest crystal, and surrounded by its grand amphitheater of hills, covered with beautiful homes, all glowing in the rosy light of sunset! Where, I would like to know, will you find a lovelier picture? ELIZA A. OTIS.

Mrs. Phoebe R. Sturtevant of Jamaica Plain, Mass., is to furnish the greater part of the money to build a \$70,000 dormitory for girls at the Hebron (Me.) Academy. Mrs. Sturtevant is a native of Maine, and has done much for the upbuilding of the academy.

VERY BUSY MEN.

HOW SOME OF AMERICA'S GREAT MEN LIVE AND WORK.

By a Special Contributor.

President McKinley at Work.

HOW does the ruler of the greatest nation of earth manage to get through the enormous amount of work which falls upon his shoulders as he takes the oath of office? How is President McKinley able to receive the scores of daily callers at the White House, talk over the affairs of government with members of the Cabinet and Congress, answer the mass of important letters daily addressed to him, look over and sign documents of state, prepare his messages and proclamations and keep clearly in mind and give just decisions on questions ranging from a country postoffice to a war with Spain? In other words, what are the President's methods of doing the work of ten men? What are his working habits?

To obtain answers to these interesting questions, I called upon the Secretary-to-the-President Porter, at the White House. In answer to the question:

"What is the programme of a typical working day of the President?" he said:

"He breakfasts at 9. After breakfast he reads the papers. Reaches his desk by 9:45 or 10 o'clock, and does not leave it until luncheon at 1:30. The first two or three hours of the morning are devoted to receiving Senators, Cabinet officers, Ambassadors of foreign nations, Congressmen and all persons entitled to his presence through official position.

"An hour is then given to the reception of the general public. Sometimes, however, the stress of public duties is so great that this hour is omitted.

"After luncheon the President enjoys a chat with Mrs. McKinley. Between 2:15 and 2:30 o'clock p.m., he is again in his office, and until 4:30 goes through substantially the same process as in the morning. Then, if the weather be pleasant, he takes a carriage drive of an hour through the streets of the city, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. Sometimes he rides several miles on horseback; frequently he walks. His favorite pedestrian resorts are Pennsylvania avenue, Massachusetts avenue, or a circuit of the White House lot. In his journeys afoot he usually has a companion, a Cabinet official, or some intimate friend.

"On his return he opens the telegrams that have arrived during his absence, and glances over the evening papers. Dinner is at 7 o'clock. The President follows his old-established custom of never appearing at a dinner table without being attired in a dress suit. Dinner lasts about an hour. The President then engages in social intercourse with intimate friends, members of the Cabinet and their wives and daughters, and old Ohio acquaintances, who may call. At 9 or 9:30 he leaves the party, comes to the office and engages for two or three hours in the hardest work of the day. It is at this time that he writes his messages, examines important bills of Congress, passes upon questions submitted to him for decision, etc. It is often after midnight before he retires.

"On Sunday the President does no work whatever. In the morning he attends the Metropolitan Methodist Church. In the afternoon he frequently takes Mrs. McKinley out for a drive, and the evening is spent in listening to sacred music in the parlors of the White House. No public lunches or dinners of any kind are served on Sunday."

"What, in your opinion, Mr. Porter, is the secret of the extraordinary amount of work the President gets through?"

"I believe it is due to his perfect training, acquired by a quarter of a century of continuous public service. All the great questions of the day are as familiar to him as the A B C's. He knows the exact standing of all the men that call upon him or correspond with him. He possesses in a remarkable manner the faculty of quick analysis and decision. He renders a verdict in two minutes, where most men would require fifteen."

How Edison Works.

I paid a visit to Edison's home in Llewellyn Park, N. J., to discover the working ways of the greatest inventor of this generation. After considerable ringing of an electrical bell on the gate of the high fence surrounding his laboratory, I was finally admitted. A boy took my card and went in search of the wizard. He said there was no telling in what part of the big building the inventor might be at that moment. I sat down and waited. At the end of thirty minutes a man appeared and told me to follow. After zig-zagging here and there and up three flights of stairs I was given a seat in a large room where half a dozen men were working on sections of future inventions. In a few minutes a figure appeared in the doorway that was instantly recognized from his picture in the newspapers—it was Edison, the prince of inventors. He was clad in a gray suit, which was literally plastered with dirt and dust. His face was full, smooth-shaven, ruddy—without the trace of a wrinkle. His hair, however, is turning gray in places. Mr. Edison greeted me cordially and chatted entertainingly, but would not consent to talk about his methods of work. He referred me finally to Mr. Mallory, who gave me the following interesting outline of how the inventor does the work of a dozen men:

"Mr. Edison reaches the laboratory where his different experiments are conducted, between 7 and 8 a.m. He immediately dons his working garb and begins work, which is kept up with scarcely a moment's interruption until 7 p.m. At the present time he is superintending the construction of twelve different inventions. All day long he walks from one department to another where the various machines are building, showing his workmen just what to do on each instrument. He seems to have no difficulty in carrying the twelve inventions in his head at once and developing each simultaneously. He never gets one confused with another. Each screw or bolt or wire of each machine he sees in his mind as distinctly as though he were looking at the visible object.

"Lunch is brought from his home to the laboratory, but he frequently forgets all about it. Generally, however, after half a dozen of us have called his attention to the fact that he has eaten nothing, he will sit down and munch a few minutes between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Edison is a very light eater. He has been so from boyhood. What are his favorite dishes? It's hard to tell—he cares so little about his food. I think,

however, that he likes a good steak as well as anything."

"Is it true that Mr. Edison was once a great lover of pie?" was asked.

"Yes," said Mr. Mallory, "but of recent years, on account of somewhat impaired digestion, he eats less of it than formerly. Years ago it was his delight. He tells the story of how he once went to London on an important mission. The chief thing they gave him to eat was roast beef. Mr. Edison finally rebelled. He declared his brain was becoming roast-beefy, and his thoughts were as clear as an ocean fog. In sheer despair he ran out of the restaurant one evening and sought far and near for a piece of good Yankee pie. He found it shortly and ate several pieces. His brain cleared as if by magic. He quickly and successfully finished his business and returned home a happy and pie-loving man."

"What is Mr. Edison's favorite recreation in the evening?" I asked.

"Recreation!" exclaimed Mr. Mallory. "He has no recreation except work. He gets his recreation in a change of work. In the evening after dinner he goes into his den and reads up on the various inventions on which he is engaged. Next morning when he reaches the laboratory he has a number of new ideas which he incorporates into the machines."

"Doesn't he take any outdoor exercise?"

"Hardly any, save walking to and from the laboratory. He doesn't ride a wheel and don't like to drive because he has been thrown from a carriage several times. Of course he gets considerable exercise all day long in walking from one department of the big laboratory to another."

"How many hours does Mr. Edison sleep?"

"Four hours as a rule. Sometimes, however, he takes far less than that. You have doubtless heard how he once worked sixty hours without a wink of sleep. It is a fact. I remember another time Mr. Edison, myself and several others worked for six weeks with only two hours of sleep a night outside of Sundays."

"It seems as if it would have been impossible to stand it," I said.

"No," said Mr. Mallory, "we soon became used to it. The first three nights between midnight and 3 in the morning, it seemed as though we must fall asleep. Afterwards we got along very comfortably. Feel dull and as if in a dream during the day? Not at all. We felt very much as usual. Still, such a strain does not pay in the long run. It uses up too much vital energy."

"To me it is a curious fact that Mr. Edison seems, when hard at work, to lose all perception of time. He will frequently say to me: 'Mal'ory, what day is this?' 'Thursday,' I will reply. 'What!' he exclaims, with a startled look. 'I thought it was Tuesday.'"

Possibly one thing that has enabled Mr. Edison to attain his wonderful concentration of mind is his slight deafness. He can sit in a room where his assistants are working and pursue his investigations in quiet, uninterrupted by the conversation they carry on. When anyone wishes to speak to the inventor he raises his voice slightly above the ordinary conversational tone. As it thus aids him in his work, Mr. Edison considers his defect of hearing a blessing in disguise.

Wanamaker's Working Day.

John Wanamaker, the merchant prince of Philadelphia and New York, is a man whose working capacity seems unlimited. He has built up his immense business by sheer pluck and keeping everlastingly at work. He began as a penniless boy, and is now the greatest merchant in America. Though 61 years of age, Mr. Wanamaker looks hardly 50. His figure is full, stalwart, straight as an arrow. His hair is brown, close cropped and tinged with gray just above the ear tips.

Here is the story of Mr. Wanamaker's working day: Rises before 6 a.m.; takes a short walk or ride on horseback before breakfast at 6:30; eats little at all times; arrives at the office on the Juniper-street side of his Philadelphia store at 8:15. Spends an hour in looking over and answering letters. His rule is to answer each letter received as quickly as possible. Receives callers and confers with the chief managers until noon. He is famous for his courteousness to callers, and also for his quick yet pleasant method of dismissing them to make room for others. During the noon hour he often attends business, political or religious meetings of one kind or another. Takes a light lunch in a private room in a corner of the store with his son and some distinguished guest. Vegetables and fruit constitute his principal articles of diet. He rarely drinks tea or coffee.

The afternoon is usually spent in his son's office, seeing only the most urgent callers, and actively supervising the work of the fifty-four different departments of the great enterprise. He walks much about the store, speaking a kind word here, overseeing that alteration there, always watchful, alert, planning, organizing, scheming. Leaves the store about 6:30. Has dinner at 7. Spends the evening in conversation with family or friends, in reading or quiet recreation, or possibly returns to the city to deliver an address.

During the summer and fall Mr. Wanamaker lives at "Lindenhurst," his beautiful country home, situated in the midst of the historic Chelton Hills. A ride of half an hour on the Reading Railway takes you to Jenkintown, Pa., and a mile southward appears the red tiling on the cupola of the mansion.

An intimate friend gives this account of the merchant's home life:

"This country home, you know, is particularly dear to both Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker, and there the happiest hours in his busy life are spent among the flowers and trees and birds. It is his custom when at home, to rise early each morning and spend a few minutes at least walking about the grounds. He says it makes the day easier when he carries some of the morning freshness into his office with him. For everyone, from the old flagman at the station to the dogs about the place, he has a kindly greeting when he meets them, and they all feel better for having seen and spoken to him."

Mr. Wanamaker knows no day of rest. On Sunday he attends church in the morning and in the afternoon teaches a Bible class numbering 2000 in "Wanamaker's Sunday-School," which has the reputation of being the largest Sunday-school in the world. When asked whether he had seen God's hand guiding him in his career, Mr. Wanamaker said to me:

"Many times and most distinctly with his help I have accomplished tasks which otherwise would have been absolutely impossible."

His life motto is a verse from the Bible: "He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him."

A Busy Preacher's Day.

Probably the busiest preacher in America is Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Central Church, Chicago. In addition to his ministerial duties, Dr. Gunsaulus finds time to act as president of Armour Institute of Technology, lecture, write novels, biographies and poems. In the course of a single day he will prepare a sermon,

oversee the institute work, write a chapter in a new book, and in the evening deliver a lecture. He works with refreshing ease, and is always ready for a joke or story in a spare moment.

Here is the outline of his method as he gave it to me one morning in the president's office at Armour Institute:

"I am at work at my desk in this office at 7:30 a.m. For two hours I am occupied with my correspondence, and in getting a general survey of the work in the various departments. Nine-thirty to 12 o'clock are my office and reception hours, when I have appointments with all sorts of people concerning the affairs of the institute. At noon my secretary and I go over to my mother's house, which is near by, and get some pancakes, 'such as mother used to make,' pumpkin pies and other good things in the form of luncheon, to bridge over the chasm of our hunger."

"In the afternoon I have a long talk with my secretary, Mrs. Bell, who has been with me nine years, and knows all my lecture appointments, and engagements to speak, and keeps track of all the business phases of whatever I may write or whatever I may have to do in other lines of work. She keeps account of all the vouchers I sign; of all the institute money which comes over the desk, which amounts to \$125,000 yearly, etc."

"After this I take my assistants and go into the library to read and study. These assistants work near me, taking dictation and making notes from their own reading of things in which I am interested, and I look over them at other times. They know all my peculiarities of phraseology, know what I have preached about and where I have preached it, and whether I have used certain material in this place or that."

"During the entire afternoon I have a horse and buggy out in front into which I jump at every available opportunity and get a breath of fresh air by making a call or a purchase down the street."

"After dinner, at home, I have two hours on the average. I use them for general reading, or to regale ourselves with song."

"How do you manage to do so much and varied work, including preaching twice on Sunday, governing a great educational institution and writing numerous books?"

"Well," he replied, "I don't fuss any, I don't allow any friction in my life, except what I can't avoid, and I take these as means of grace and am happy about it. I think my friends are the best things that come to me that help me to work. I am most fortunate in having a host of friends of rich, affectionate natures."

It is not generally known that Dr. Gunsaulus has devoted all his spare time during the last two years to the preparation of a life of Christ, which will be published in the fall, and promises to be the most popular biography of the founder of Christianity since Farrar's notable book a quarter century ago. It is written from a new standpoint, is distinctly a human sketch, is entirely free from scholasticism and theological controversy. Indeed it is what no one save Renan has dared to do heretofore—paint a human realistic portrait of the Man Wonderful. With rare dramatic and literary skill Dr. Gunsaulus has traced the evolution of Christ's character from Nazareth to Calvary. It is stated that the publishers have spent thousands of dollars in illustrating the volume with modern realistic drawings on the order of the Tissot pictures, and with reproductions of the best paintings.

How a Famous Doctor Works.

One of the hardest working physicians in America is Dr. Cyrus Edson. He has a large general practice in New York City, and in addition probably does more popular literary work than any of his contemporaries. For several years he was president of the New York Board of Health. He is intensely interested in every phase of life and can say something worth listening to on any topic that comes up in conversation. Few men have more thoroughly mastered the art of living. He is an athlete, both in appearance and in reality. He is an omnivorous reader, never being, when not at work, without a book or magazine in his hand, whether riding in a carriage, street car or railway train.

When I called at Dr. Edson's office recently he gave me the following outline of his working day, in answer to numerous questions:

"I rise at 7 a.m., dress rapidly and eat a light breakfast. Ten minutes is usually all the time given to this meal. I care very little what I eat—indeed, when any important matter is on my mind, I will sometimes sit down at the table and forget entirely about my oatmeal and coffee."

"After breakfast I invariably spend two hours in literary work, and I may frankly confess that there is nothing that gives me greater pleasure than writing."

"From 9:30 to 12:30 I receive patients. My practice is a general one, with special attention given to electrical treatment of diseases. To many of the persons that come to consult me I give no medicine or treatment whatever. I merely correct the wrong habits of living into which they have fallen through carelessness or ignorance. It is surprising," said Dr. Edson, sympathetically, "how few people understand how to make the most of life. Everybody is in search of happiness yet the blunders they make in reaching after it are simply appalling. I stand in a position to know the facts about people's lives, and it often makes me sick at heart to see what fools they are in the simplest matters of right living. Why take it in the question of marrying!" he exclaimed. "Few know the first principles of the physiology and psychology and ethics of love. The result is often a blunder, the evil effects of which last through life."

It may be of interest to know that Dr. Edson is at present engaged in writing a popular treatise on the relations of the sexes. It will be entitled "Love: the Most Beautiful Thing in the World."

"After luncheon I make whatever calls are necessary. Late in the afternoon three times a week I go to the gymnasium for an hour. For half or three-quarters of an hour I engage in some vigorous exercise, such as boxing, then hurry to the baths and take a shower, which is to me the very elixir of life. I believe it doubles my daily working capacity. I first take a hot shower of from three to five minutes, and then a cold shower of from five to ten seconds. The hot spray cleanses the skin thoroughly; it opens the pores and lets out any impurities that have gathered. The cold spray closes the pores and invigorates the entire system. It acts like a stimulating tonic and is entirely harmless for anyone who is not troubled with heart disease."

G. T. B. D.

Miss Braddon is still, at the age of 62, as industrious as ever, and a new novel, "The Infidel," which has been promised for publication soon, makes it sure that 1899 will not go by without a novel from her pen. Since 1862, when she began to publish in book form, she has skipped only two years.

HOW TO USE MONEY.

VIEWS OF MILLIONAIRES ON THE DUTY WEALTH IMPOSES.

By a Special Contributor.

THESE are indications that a new interest has been awakened among the very wealthy men of the country in the subject of great philanthropies. Men and women are giving or preparing to give away millions to one great charity or another. It looks as though Andrew Carnegie's dictum that to die rich is to die disgraced, was making a good many converts among the millionaires.

If it is a disgrace to die rich, what are our wealthy men to do with their millions? What are the objects, and who are the subjects likely to profit by well-directed charity? Are our millionaires ready to give away their wealth, or a part of it? These and other questions connected with this new movement now on foot among the wealthy are answered in this article by some of the most prominent millionaires and philanthropists in the country.

John D. Rockefeller is reported to be worth \$300,000,000 or more. He has given away at least \$20,000,000. He holds decided views on the subject of charitably giving and employs almoners to see that his own beneficences bring good results. Mr. Rockefeller says:

"I hold that it is every man's duty to make as much as he can, and to give away as much as he can to good purpose. True philanthropy, like charity, begins at home. If the millionaire invests his money in business that provides employment for large numbers of men, if he pays his employees well, so that they can work out their own advancement, he is fulfilling his duty to the community and doing the greatest amount of good to the workmen.

"As for the surplus wealth which a man may accumulate beyond his own needs and those of his family, there are a variety of useful ways in which it may be employed. I have always been interested in church work, and conceive it to be my first duty to give to religious enterprises. Next to that the cause of education appeals to me. If a rich man has any duties beyond those of his fellows, in a country like this, whose stability depends upon the intelligence and moral character of its citizens, it is to help toward the moral and intellectual betterment of those who lack advantages or opportunities. I do not believe there is any man in the country today with a million dollars beyond his own personal and business needs who would not give it to any object which he felt perfectly sure would help the citizenship of the country in these two respects."

Mr. Armour's Views.

Philip D. Armour, who has given away \$10,000,000, and has not yet stopped, says:

"While I do not pretend to be an authority on scientific charity, I have tried to embody my own ideas on the subject in the Armour Institute."

As the Armour Institute is conducted for the purpose of giving the poor boys of Chicago technical and trade education, Mr. Armour evidently agrees with Mr. Rockefeller in holding to the educational idea.

C. P. Huntington.

There are others who believe that there are better ways of employing wealth than by giving it away. C. P. Huntington is one of these. He says:

"Suppose a man who has made fifty or one hundred millions in business, withdraws that sum and gives it away in any form he may select. The chances are nine out of ten that his money will do less real good than it would if he had left it where it was. Great wealth is desirable only for what it can accomplish. I think we are coming more and more to appreciate that. But it can accomplish more by sticking to its legitimate field than it can by going out of its way to promote Utopian schemes or by spoiling young men by over-educating them.

"It is the duty of great wealth to carry out great industrial and commercial enterprises, which result in cheapened production or more opportunities for labor. If \$75,000,000 can so develop our trade with the East that we get one of our necessary commodities a cent a pound cheaper, it will do more good in the end than if it is distributed among the people of the country, giving them a dollar apiece in direct charity. If a man sets a great industrial enterprise in motion he cannot help doing good, and the question of what to do with his money does not bother him, because it is fully occupied."

A Great Banker's Opinion.

J. Pierpont Morgan has given money to build hospitals, to buy works of art for public museums, and to help build a great cathedral. Apparently he thinks the millions given to the first of these objects the best employed, for he says:

"When one looks about and sees the misery and suffering caused by sickness among those who have not themselves the means to relieve it, he cannot help feeling that to alleviate a little of it is the duty of those who have been fortunate or successful. The care of the sick poor is, in my opinion, our most practical charity."

No Disgrace to Die Rich.

Russell Sage agrees with Mr. Morgan that to relieve the sick is a charity that should appeal to wealthy men. Mr. Sage recently gave several thousands toward a woman's hospital. However, he does not agree with Mr. Carnegie's dictum. He says:

"I do not see how it is a disgrace for a man to die rich. If it is, I am afraid that Mr. Carnegie will die disgraced. My own opinion is that a man may better employ his money in productive enterprises that give employment and benefit the community, than to give it away. Suppose I gave away all that I own to thousands of poor people in this city today. Next week it would all be gone, and they would be back here for more. But by using it in the business enterprises which I represent, it gives steady work to hundreds of honest workmen, who don't want any charity beyond what they can earn."

Says Wealth is a Trust.

Nathan Strauss, the wealthy merchant, who has given away large sums to various practical charities, such as providing pure milk at a nominal price in the tenement districts of New York, believes that the question of the

unemployed is the greatest problem that philanthropists have to face. He says:

"Undoubtedly our wealthy men are coming more and more to regard their possessions as a trust held in keeping by them, and to be devoted in part at least to the betterment of their less fortunate fellows.

"I believe that if any man has a million or several millions to give away, the best use he can put it to is to furnish work to the unemployed. It cannot be denied that there are thousands of men in the country all the time who are willing and anxious to work, but who, for one reason or another, cannot find work to do. Your man of millions can accomplish a world of good if he will provide employment for these men and women, giving each the work that he or she can do, and helping them to permanent positions. It would require a good deal of money to set such an enterprise going on any extensive scale, but once under way it would be largely self-supporting."

Dr. Rainsford on the Question.

Dr. William E. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church in New York, which gives a great deal of money every year for charitable work, holds very different opinions. Dr. Rainsford said:

"If a man came to me today and asked: 'How can I best employ a million dollars in charitable work in New York City?' I should reply: 'Go buy some blocks of tenements; tear them down and turn the space into a playground for poor children.' Anything that adds to the enjoyment, healthfulness and right training of children, improves the moral and physical tone of the community, and gives assurance that the coming men and women shall be decent and worthy citizens.

"Another broad line of work which I think deserving of greater attention from those who want to do good with their money is the relief of the poverty-stricken over 60, who have failed in the battle of life.

"Do you know that 30 per cent. of those who die in this city are buried in quick lime in the potter's field? That is a terrible indictment against our social system, a terrible testimonial to the neglect of the deserving poor of advanced age. I do not believe that there is any pauperizing tendency in helping the deserving poor of advanced age. For myself, I believe in old age pensions. I believe that the time will come when we shall have them. Meanwhile, here is a large and profitable field for the employment of private charity.

"The trouble with our millionaires and great givers is that they are so accustomed to authority, so masterful, that they want to dictate exactly how their gifts shall be applied and used.

"That is a great trouble with us today. We have men on our art commissions, not because they know anything about art, but because they will give money. We have trustees on our educational boards who know nothing of scientific education, but who are able to force their hobbies upon practical educators because of the money they give. Similarly our charities are largely in the hands of men who never gave the subject any particular thought, but who dictate because they give.

"I do not believe that charity can be employed advantageously at the present time in providing employment. As soon as one attempts that he runs up against vested interests and encounters a variety of difficulties which will embarrass and to a great extent nullify his work."

D. O. Mills Discusses Wealth as a Trust.

Darius O. Mills, the San Francisco and New York multi-millionaire, has given hundreds of thousands to charity, and has unique and practical views on the subject. He says:

"Probably there never has been a time when so many men were ready to give largely to worthy objects. 'It is a good sign, in an age that is often denounced as grossly material, that so many men are ready to devote at least a considerable portion of their wealth to altruistic purposes.

"I do not believe that one can say off-hand that any particular charity is the most useful or the most practical. Any man who is deeply interested in such matters is more familiar with certain lines of charitable endeavor than he is with others. He is apt to exaggerate the importance that he knows most about.

"For myself, I do not know of any form of charity that I would condemn. Neither do I know of any that is doing more practical good than the Mills Hotels. When the plan of providing cheap, clean and comfortable lodgings for poor workmen was discussed, it was freely predicted that it would result in failure. It was said that a scheme which was part business and part philanthropy would never work. But the test of actual operation has proved that the Mills Hotels are all business as well as some philanthropy. They are proving successful far beyond my expectations.

"In my opinion, the success of the Mills Hotels, as of any philanthropic undertaking that is to be really beneficial, lies in helping men to help themselves. My idea of charitable work is not the reformatory idea, but the building-up idea. If a man is determined to go down hill, you can't hold him back. But it is the man who is unfortunate; the honest man who has had ill-luck, the hard-working man out of a job, who deserves help, and who will profit by it.

"If you give such a man a chance to put food in his stomach and a roof over his head, you give him a new outlook, fresh encouragement. He will feel that he has a chance, and will set to work to make the most of it. By making him pay for what he receives, you keep him from becoming a pauper. By making him pay as little as possible you do not make his attempt to rise to a better condition a hopeless one.

"This is my idea of the most useful charity today—to help the honest, the unfortunate, the deserving poor man to help himself. And there are enough such men and such ways of employing money to use all the spare millions in the country today."

J. J. Hill.

James J. Hill, the railroad king of the Northwest, who has developed a vast section of this country's territory within the last two score years, at the same time creating one of the more noteworthy private fortunes of the age, believes that men who have large sums of money at their command should devote it to the great work of bringing the country and its people to the highest possible state of development as speedily as may be. For those men of wealth who devote their time and their means mainly to the promotion of their personal comfort, who live chiefly for the purpose of going through certain social programmes from year's end to year's end, he has not the slightest sympathy, nor does he consider them of sufficient importance to warrant discussion. He looks upon the world, especially this part of it, as a vast and splendid field of labor, and has little regard for all those, whether rich or poor, who refuse to obey the call to work therein. His views upon the correct use of money were indicated in outline in a

recent private conversation, the parties to which were discussing the education of rich young men.

"In these days the greatest dangers to the sons of rich men," said Mr. Hill, substantially, "are indolence and the tendency to disregard the obligations every human being owes to his fellows. It seems necessary to send such young men to the great universities, that they may be fitted properly to play their parts in modern life, which is far broader than any which has gone before. There are many influences at these universities which are not good for young men, but which must be met fairly and not in any sense avoided. If not combated, these influences would tend to foster selfishness, triviality, love of ease and disinclination to meet the real problems of life. Every rich young man who manfully overcomes these influences is a distinct addition to the valuable forces of the entire nation, besides being far better fitted than he who weakly yields, to live a life in which he may take proper personal pride. Young men who pass through the period of education without loss of moral fiber, will use the money they inherit to their own credit and the moral, material and intellectual uplifting of the race. The others will come to naught; they will be the victims of Nature's inexorable law as to the survival of the fit, and in this country, which has no law of entail, they will be speedy victims, too. It is well for the republic that there is no law of entail here; it is a safeguard to the institutions of the country that those who, through incompetence or disinclination rightly to employ their wealth, misspend it, are certain, soon or late, to find that it has flown."

M. N. O.

A PROFESSIONAL ANXIETY BEARER.

SHE SHOWS HOSTESSES HOW TO BE HAPPY WHILE ENTERTAINING A BIG DINNER PARTY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

How to be happy, though the hostess of a large dinner party with a long menu, is what an exceedingly thoughtful young lady, at the rate of from \$3 to \$5 an evening, is showing a number of wealthy women. This young lady, who enjoys a great gift for all artistic devices and practical measures in connection with entertaining, lost her own fortune not long ago, and in looking round for a means of bread-winning decided to become a professional bearer of dinner-party anxieties.

Her idea was too good not to fall into prompt and profitable working order, and last winter she had rather more engagements at \$5 an evening than she could fill. What she does, literally, is to manage dinners, or wedding breakfasts, or large luncheons, and though she neither cooks nor waits on table, she fulfills a most important mission.

She stands before the hostess in all worry. A half hour before the meal is served, she appears in the dining-room and sees to it that the butler has got the table set and his own toilet arranged and the pink of perfection, that the wines are rising or falling, to precisely the right temperature, then she dons her big apron, and as guests file into the dining-room she takes her stand by the pantry's dumb-waiter, to not only observe that every dish comes up exactly on time, but piping hot when it ought to be hot, chilled to the marrow when the chill is necessary, but, furthermore, she tastes it to see that its flavor is exactly what it ought to be.

Having a quick wit, resourceful mind, and a profound knowledge of French cookery, she takes care that no dish passes onto the table that is not above reproach. Where she stands in the pantry there is heard none of the crash and grind of dinner-party machinery; no long waits between courses elapse, and the first drop of every wine poured must first be tested on her sensitive pink tongue.

Now this may seem a sinecure, but grateful hostesses look upon her work as an exalted modern philanthropy, for even if the butler is a perfectly new man, the cook a possible traitor to her trust, and the caterer apt to play tricks with his ices and sorbets, so long as the dinner manageress is at the pantry helm nothing can go wrong, no cold soups, hot champagne, dried-up birds or scorched vegetables will ever make their appearance at the table. With all the ease of an unfettered soul the hostess can give her whole mind to her guests. If she is a hostess new at the business, she can send for the manageress beforehand and have her dinner all planned for her, every detail considered, even to the color of the flowers and the pattern on the table cloth, and the very latest surprise in an envious delectation of her guests. But this is an extra.

SOME REAL KITCHEN WISDOM.

HOW TO FRESHEN WITHERED VEGETABLES, DO CRISP FRYING AND MAKE MINT SAUCE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Always heat a frying pan before putting anything in it, not scorching, but hissing hot. Test it with a drop of water—if it dances about a little hissing globule the pan is just right. Things laid in a cold pan and then set over the fire are certain to stick, besides they lack the appetizing crispness, which is the main reason for frying. In breakfast bacon, particularly, it makes all the difference in the world in flavor.

Unless vegetables are taken direct from the garden they are improved by freshening in clean cold water. Wash them well, then cover them an inch deep and let them stand two or three hours. They will cook tender and full flavored, whereas if put on to boil half wilted, they are apt to be insipid and stringy. This is especially true of such things as cauliflower, asparagus and Brussels sprouts, also of the plant. If new potatoes are soaked thus, the work of scraping them is made very much easier and the potatoes themselves turn out mealer.

Mint for sauce is best cut with a pair of clean, very sharp scissors. Hold a dozen stalks of even length in the hand, and clip them all through at one stroke, of course cutting the bits very short. Thus you avoid the bitter, bruised taste so often made in chopping. Keep the mint in water until wanted, and do not make the sauce until the meat it is to accompany is on the platter ready to serve. By using fresh lime juice instead of vinegar, with a dash of good brandy and a little cayenne your mint sauce may be quite transfigured.

H. E.

HEART DISEASE.

WONDERFUL CURES BY MEANS OF BATHS AND VIOLENT EXERCISE.

By a Special Contributor.

A CURE has been found for heart disease. No drugs are used in this treatment. All that is required of the patient is that he shall take frequent baths, followed by certain exercises, as in a gymnasium. Persons who were unable to walk have been cured by this simple treatment. It is known as the "resisted movement" cure, and it has made a town famous. Bad Nauheim, which is situated about twenty miles from Frankfort in Germany, is full of heart-disease patients, and it is the Mecca toward which thousands of sufferers are getting ready to travel. This, however, is merely because these people can afford to go to headquarters, but it is a fact that anyone can learn the treatment and have it administered at home.

These facts are reasonably important, for it is calculated that the majority of persons, in the United States at least, have some form of heart disease. This is due to the high pressure under which we live. The result is because the condition has been suddenly thrust upon us, rather than because of the condition itself. For centuries our ancestors jogged along through life with what might be called a measured, dignified tread, each nation within itself. Then came the great commingling which was brought about by the settling and development of America. It bred a race of men that evolved the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the typewriter, and all of the other quickening inventions of the age. Speed became the one great necessity. The days of slow journeys, long letter writing, etc., were past. Men now began to rush into the cities on fast trains. They made fortunes in stock exchanges by methods which depended for success on the difference in time between the East and the West. They rushed out to quick lunches which were swallowed in the interval of so many business deals, and they rushed home again while they scanned successive editions of newspapers which contained information of all the world, in most cases not one hour old. Their wives and children partook of this rush and bustle in greater or lesser degree. And all this in spite of the fact that their ancestors had prepared them for a condition directly opposite to the existing one. To be sure, after several generations the race has worked itself into step—it may be said to have come up abreast of its environment, but the effect physically has been the generating of maladies which frequently leave men dead in bed, in office, or in the frenzied pursuit of amusement. The blame for most of these fatalities has been attributed to heart disease.

Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite of New York, who is on the staff of the Post Graduate and the Orthopaedic hospitals, has been to Bad Nauheim to study the treatment, and is now practicing it in America. He was asked to describe it and to talk about some of the curious aspects of the great American malady. He said:

"The heart, being the central pumping station for all the rapidly moving currents of the human body, is naturally very susceptible of changes that may take place in those currents. It may vary greatly in bulk during twenty-four hours. Its beat may go down to fifty and up to 300. If a man stands up or lies down, the difference in his position will cause the heart to vary ten beats a minute, or 600 an hour. When we think that each one of these lost or gained beats alters the speed of the blood through the veins, we get some idea of what slight changes in this organ may mean to the body at large, for the above change is what takes place in a healthy man; in a diseased man the difference becomes much greater. It is curious, also, that the heart sometimes murmurs when its owner is lying down in a way that cannot be detected when he is standing. These sounds vary with age and with health. Vierordt studied them. He placed a number of flat pieces of gutta percha, shaped like poker chips, on the chests of men, women and children. He piled these chips one above the other just over the heart, until they formed a solid column. Then he placed his ear to the top of the pile and listened. If the sound of the heart could not be heard through the pile, Vierordt removed the chips from the top of the pile one by one, until it could be heard. In this way he got a comparison of the intensity of the sounds. He confirmed the idea that different parts of the heart made different sounds. There were two distinct sounds—one a low-pitched, vibrating sound of about forty vibrations a second; the other a sound in the base clef of between one hundred and two hundred vibrations a second. These observations were invaluable to other investigators. They were enabled to detect differences in hearts which before that were not known to exist. The treatment of heart disease by sound became an important matter in the medical profession. (However, physicians knew more of the existence of the condition than they did of a means of alleviating it.)

"Prof. Schott of Bad Nauheim, Germany, began some years ago to treat heart disease, not as most physicians had treated it—that is, with the fear that any exertion might prove fatal—but with the idea that as a physical organ the heart was susceptible of the same changes as would be any other physical organ if surrounded by a like condition. Schott and his brother were led to these conclusions by an accident. It appears that these men, while treating neurasthenics some years ago, found that in forcing the blood to the nerve centers the volume of the pulse was increased, while at the same time its rate was diminished. As this result was desirable when treating loss of compensation in heart disease, they applied the method in chronic cases with such satisfactory results that it has been recognized and employed by many of the best practitioners in Europe.

"Prof. George Oliver of England had shown that a healthy arm, after being exercised, displaced more water in a vessel than it did before it was exercised. This was attributed to the fact that the blood thickened during exercise. Prof. Schott at Nauheim knew that walking smartly across a room would often diminish the rapidity and increase the force, for the time being, of a weakly acting heart. He decided to treat the heart for its development as he would any other muscular organ of the body. He proceeded to treat it from the standpoint of the relation of exercise to growth. All bodily organs which are exercised, grow;

any organ which is not exercised, ceases its development. Prof. Schott determined to exercise the heart.

"The treatment involved first a series of preparatory baths in the waters of the natural springs which exist in Nauheim. The stimulating effect of these waters prepares the sufferer for the exercise which follows. The exercise involves every muscle in the body. No apparatus is used. The patient is told to make certain motions which bring certain muscles into play, but when he tries to do it an attendant catches him by the arm, or the leg, whichever part is to be moved, and tries to stop the movement. The patient must do it in spite of the attendant, the "resistance" causing him more exertion than if he were left unobstructed. In consequence the houses of Nauheim seem at times to be full of men and women wrestling with one another. One man will be seen swinging his hands over his head like a human windmill, while an attendant stands beside him on a chair, holding his wrists and trying to stop him. Another man will be found standing on one leg and moving the other violently, while an attendant holds on grimly to his ankle and will not be shaken off. Still another, standing with his back to the wall, seems bent on falling flat on his face in spite of the attendant, who persistently props him up as he comes forward. Others around about seem to be indulging in sparring matches, the attendants in every case resisting the movements of their charges. All of these people are under treatment for heart disease.

"In other parts of the place men, women and children are being bathed, some of them in brine, others in water which is hardly brackish. The newcomer is given a simple bath in the water of the springs, which has been freed from carbonic acid and diluted with fresh warm water. After a few days the fresh warm water is left out and he gets the spring water at normal temperature, but with most of the carbonic acid extracted. Next he is put into a bath tub which is charged with the salts and carbonic just as it emerges from the earth. The fourth and final stage of the bathing seances calls for a bath like the one just mentioned, except that the water is allowed to run in and out of the tub constantly. None but a quite vigorous person can take this form of bath without ill-effect. These baths are really the first stage of the exercise treatment, and they are given to diminish the frequency and to increase the force of the pulse beat.

"When the patient comes for treatment it is usually found that his heart is clogged and dilated with blood. The first thing to do then, naturally, is draw this blood as far away from the central organ as possible. The heated bath is the beginning of the process of withdrawal. The capillaries of the skin are relieved of their natural store of blood and some of the over-supply in the heart rushes out to supply the loss. In the second stage of the bathing the carbonic gas numbs the skin, practically paralyzes the capillaries and increases the rush of blood from the heart. In the third form of bath the chloride of calcium sets up an irritation which makes the body appear as if covered with nettle rash. It is the advanced stage of the process by which the heart is relieved of overwork. It prepares the patient for the exercise that follows.

"Hundreds have been benefited by the Nauheim treatment, but there are famous cases which stand out prominently from the rest. These cases naturally are the constant subject of talk by the newcomers who go to take the baths. There was the broken-down Englishman, 50 years old, who was carried into Nauheim, helpless from heart disease, gout, dyspepsia, and enlarged liver. He could not walk a step. They cut down his food supply at once, allowing him about half of what he really wanted to eat. They bathed him in diluted water at first, gradually increasing the strength of the solution. At the end of a week he could walk a little, and he began to take a constitutional of five yards a day. Then they exercised him lightly, increasing the resistance and the work as the days went on. His daily routine was about as follows: He arose at 8; breakfasted on soft boiled eggs, weak coffee, and Zwieback at 8:30; bathed at 9:30; slept at 10 for an hour; exercised at 11; rested from 12 to 1, when he dined; rested an hour; went to walk at 3; returned and rested until 6, when he dined; retired at 9 p.m. He was allowed but one cigar a day in deference to his demands (although no tobacco should be allowed in any form,) and only the sour wines. At the end of four months he could walk five miles a day, and he was discharged apparently without an ailment.

"But it is not necessary to go to Germany to see wonderful results of the treatment. There was Dr. Guernsey, editor of the Medical Times, who some months ago could not walk half a block. He weighed 376 pounds and was 76 years old. He had been a corpulent man many years, and had also suffered from subacute rheumatism. His pulse was feeble, intermittent and usually absent in the left wrist. He was taking, along with other drugs, tincture of digitalis, which is usually the last stage in the drug line for cases like this. His face was pallid and the apex of his heart was situated outside of the left nipple, whereas in the normal heart it is decidedly inside. He was put on the modified Nauheim resistance exercise treatment with baths. At first the baths were warm and salt and lasted but five minutes, with lengthy intermissions. At the end of the second week they were carbonated and the digitalis was stopped. To make a long story short, he grew better steadily. After some months' treatment, his weight had fallen forty pounds, he attended daily to his professional routine of business while in the city, and made long trips out of town in consultation cases, where he was obliged from the necessity of the case to walk long distances in going to and from the train. I could cite a number of such cases.

"This treatment is not, as many might think, allied to the Swedish movement cure. The latter is violent, while the Nauheim treatment is a slow process, both in practice and in development. In fooling with such a dangerous malady as heart disease, one has to be careful or there might be a collapse. For this reason, I should not advise anyone to undertake the treatment except under the care of a skilled operator—preferably one who had personally studied the German method. If gymnasium instructors were to take it up, for instance, I am afraid they could not be thoroughly impressed with the absolute necessity of going slow. Every movement should be made as slowly as possible, and the rests between each movement are quite as important as the movement itself. On the other hand, I believe the cure can be carried on with even better effect in America than in Germany. Schott has no exclusive right to the baths. They are public affairs under the control of the government, and there are twenty doctors in Nauheim giving the treatment. The baths, too, are open only during the summer months. In America our excellent plumbing arrangements are well adapted to the purpose. In Nauheim the patients have to go in the

day time and stand around in the open, waiting to cool off. Here, we give the baths at bedtime with much greater effect. The difficulty of procuring a substitute for the Nauheim salts will have to be bridged by the family physician. I believe the crystallized product of the baths can be imported, but the ingredients can be produced chemically. If you can obtain sea salt, chloride of calcium, bicarbonate of soda, muriatic acid and a bath tub, you will have all of the essentials of the Nauheim bath, but I should not care to put these chemicals into the hands of the inexperienced layman. He might do damage to himself and the tub. Better go to a chemist and have him mix you up the necessary ingredients. Almost any doctor should be able to give the prescription. The bath should be only slightly saline at first, gradually increasing in strength as the days go forward. Do not attempt the strong solution at first or it might have bad effects. After all, the best way is simply to go to your family physician and tell him you want the Nauheim treatment. If he is up-to-date, he will be able to give it to you without sending you to Germany.

"Personally, I have had no bad results from the Nauheim treatment. On the contrary, I feel that it introduces a new era in cardiac therapeutics. But in saying this I must state that success means that the patient must surrender himself to requirements of a systematic course, and the physician must have daily acquaintance with the condition of his patient. There should be a definite system as to diet, baths, etc., but the physician must be prepared to modify them if necessary, and that means, in every case. The best results are, of course, obtained by baths and exercises combined, but the exercises will accomplish good results without baths, though the course will be longer.

"In connection with this treatment I have adopted a new and simple method of showing the size and position of the heart. I draw on the skin with a pencil a line through the nipple and a vertical line from the apical notch to the umbilicus. I then trace out by percussion the outline of the apex with an X. I then apply tracing paper to the chest and trace the drawing through on the paper. At each examination I make a similar tracing. In this way I have an accurate diagram of the heart, showing the changes it undergoes from time to time. In Germany, as the treatment goes on, X-ray photographs are taken of each patient, so that radical changes in the organs of the body may be watched."

J. H. W.

HOLY FIRECRACKERS.

[M. W. Mount, in Leslie's Monthly:] "Independence day reminds me," said the missionary from China, "of the most encouraging and the most disillusionizing experience in my life. I had labored hard in the work of converting the Chinese to Christianity, and there was unfeigned rejoicing among all the missions in China and the churches in America when the demand for Bibles on the part of our converts culminated in orders for 84,000 Bibles in one shipment.

"The remarkable number of new Christians thus indicated, while it occasioned much thankfulness in America, caused the heads of the missionary associations to set on foot an inquiry as to the methods employed in saving the souls of such an unusual number of Celestials, and the uses to which they put the Bibles sent them.

"You may not know that in China the majority of the firecrackers with which we celebrate our day of national independence are made by the Chinese in their homes. Contractors for fireworks give each man a certain amount of powder, and that must be made into a given number of crackers. The paper used in the manufacture he buys himself—and paper is not a cheap commodity in China. The powder furnished seldom fills the required number of crackers, but that does not disturb the Celestial in the least; he turns in his quota, all the same, and the American boy, in consequence, invariably finds in each package of firecrackers a few that 'won't go off.'

"I discovered that Yankee thrift had been absorbed by the heathen hinee with much more readiness than Yankee morals. In contributing his labor toward our festival occasions he hit upon an expedient whereby a considerable profit accrued to himself. In other words, our great shipment of 84,000 Bibles had literally 'gone up in smoke.' They were to be had for the asking, and the Celestial conscience seems never to have suffered a pang as to their disposal for firecracker wrappers."

GOLDEN WARP AND SILVER WOOF.

To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
—[Shakespeare]

In that fair order of my Table Round,
A glorious company, the flower of men,
To serve as model for the mighty world,
And be the fair beginning of a time—
I made them lay their hands in mine and swear
To reverence the king as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their king.
To break the heathen and uphold the Christ
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs;
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it;
To honor his own word, as if his God's.
—[Tennyson]

If any touch my friend or his good name,
It is my honor and my love to free
His blasted fame
From the least spot or thought of blame.
—[George Herbert]

To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile
Assiduous wait upon her;
And gather gear by every wile
That's justify'd by honor;
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Not for to train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent.
—[Burns]

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise.
—[Longfellow]

That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies,
That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright,
But a lie which is part of a truth is a harder matter to fight.
—[Tennyson]

There is no surer way our honor to preserve
Than never from our plighted word and faith to swerve.
—[Omar Khayyam]

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep or wake.
—[Browning]

Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.
—[Keats]

HEROIC SACRIFICE. HIGH-WATER MARK OF HEROISM IN THE CIVIL WAR.

By a Staff Contributor.

IMMORTALIZED by Tennyson's imperishable lines, the world has generally accepted the charge of Lord Cardigan's Light Brigade at Balaklava as the acme of military heroism. Yet the feat of the "Noble Six Hundred" in that memorable battle has been paralleled and even excelled in heroic sacrifice by bodies of American troop who charged

"Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell,"

while

"Cannon to the right of them,
Cannon to the left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volleyed and thundered."

not simply because "some one had blundered," but because on the sacrifice of an entire company, battalion or regiment depended the turning of the tide of battle and the saving of the day to an army which otherwise would have been doomed to utter defeat.

During the civil war in this country there occurred a number of charges quite as thrilling in all respects as the charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimea. The only difference between the heroism of the "Six Hundred," and that of the handful of soldiers of the Union and of the Confederacy who charged an army "while all the world wondered," is that England had a poet for the occasion, who set forth the valor of her heroic sons in rhyme which will command the admiration of the world so long as the English language shall endure, while no gifted bard has embalmed in verse of sufficient power the similar deeds of valor performed by American heroes.

One of the Unsung Deeds of Valor.

On the second day of July, 1863, just thirty-six years ago today, there occurred at Gettysburg, Pa., an incident of which history has taken little note, but of which Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock remarked: "There is no more gallant deed in history. I was glad to find such a body of men at hand willing to make the terrible sacrifice that the occasion demanded. I ordered those men in because I saw that I must gain five minutes' time. Reinforcements were coming on the run, but I knew that before they could reach the threatened point, the Confederates, unless checked, would seize the position. I would have ordered that regiment in if I had known that every man would be killed. It had to be done."

The regiment referred to by Gen. Hancock as having made "the terrible sacrifice" was the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, one honored survivor of which has for nearly ten years been connected with the Los Angeles police department, and than whom there is no more capable and respected officer on the force. This man is Patrol Driver S. B. Stites, who bears on his person today a scar received in that memorable conflict of thirty-six years ago. Officer Stites is a modest man, not given to boasting of the part he took in the defense of his country, but he feels an honest pride in the achievements of his old regiment, which was one of the first volunteer organizations to be mustered into the service of the Union at the outbreak of the civil war, and one of the last—what was left of it—to be mustered out at the close. From the first battle of Bull Run, through all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, till the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, the First Minnesota was in the thick of the fight. The history of the regiment is almost a history of the war in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, but it was at Gettysburg, on the second and third days of the battle, that the First Minnesota received its severest baptism of fire, resulting almost in the extermination of the entire command.

The first historian to call attention to the conspicuous valor of the First Minnesota in the battle of Gettysburg is Ira S. Dodd, a veteran of the civil war, who, in a volume recently issued and entitled, "The Song of the Rappahannock—Sketches of the Civil War," speaks of it as "the high-water mark of heroic sacrifice." Mr. Dodd gives the following graphic description of the sacrifice of the regiment by Gen. Hancock in order to gain five minutes' time on which the fate of the army for the moment seemed to depend:

Story of the First Minnesota.

"The story of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg seems almost an anachronism in this nineteenth century. It carries one back to the heroic ages with a suggestion of the Iliad or of the Spartans at Thermopylae. Its truly modern phase is the matter-of-fact manner in which our military historians pass it by with barest mention as a mere tactical incident of a wholesale battlefield, and the consequent ignorance of the American public concerning one of the most romantic incidents of our history.

"Minnesota was too young in those days to have many native sons, and her generous quota of volunteers was filled with scions of that truest American aristocracy, the commonwealth founders whose motto is 'Westward, Ho!' Out of eastern homes, scattered all the way from Maine to Michigan, these bold spirits had come to the North Star State to carve careers for themselves, and their country's call to arms met with quick and whole-souled response. The First Minnesota Regiment was fortunate in its commanders. Three colonels had risen from it to the command of brigades, two of them, regular army officers, under whose rigid schooling the regiment gained a high reputation for discipline and efficiency. But Colvill, who commanded at Gettysburg, was a typical westerner, tall, ungainly, with strong and homely face of the Lincoln stamp. It is said that when his turn for promotion came he at first refused, thinking himself unfit; but the moment of supreme trial showed his mistaken modesty.

"Perhaps you have seen a thunder-cloud lie black and threatening in the west on a sultry summer day. Slowly it masses its lurid bulk, while you ask yourself anxiously where and when it will strike. So Meade and his generals, unprepared as yet with their scattered corps slowly arriving, watched Lee's army on the 2d of July, the really decisive day of Gettysburg; for Pickett's grand charge on the morrow was but a last, desperate attempt to retrieve an already lost cause.

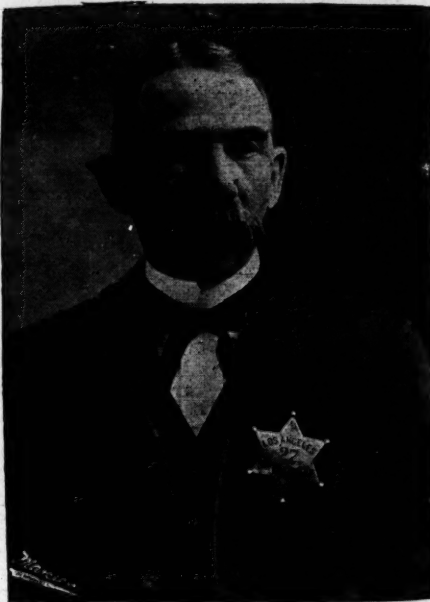
The Marshalled Storm Breaks.

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the marshalled storm marched forth roaring in the fury of Long-

street's tremendous assault upon the exposed line of our Third Corps, and from then until dark, along the Emmetsburg road, in the peach orchard, about Throstle's farmhouse, amid the rocks of the Devil's Den, up and over Round Top, to and fro through the bloody wheat-field such a combat raged as the world had not seen since Waterloo.

"Away at the rear, a mile behind the battle's outmost edge, on the slope of that ridge, against which the storm spent itself at last, Battery C, Fourth United States Artillery, goes into position, and the First Minnesota, weakened now by the detachment of two companies for other duty, is ordered to its support. The eight companies number 262 men, a slender battalion, for their dead and wounded have been left behind on a score of hard-fought fields.

"Unlike many of our battles, Gettysburg was fought in the open country, and from the vantage ground upon which the little regiment stood the scene of strife was spread before them in full view. With eager eyes and anxious hearts they watch the fury of the oncoming tempest. For half an hour it sways hither and thither; the pressure upon our too-extended lines is becoming fearful. Can the Third Corps men endure it? No; slowly, grimly, stubbornly fighting they are borne backward. There is a bad break yonder at the peach orchard, a very wrestle of demons about Bigelow's guns at Throstle's; in the wheatfield the ripening grain is sodden with the wine of that dark harvest which the Pale Reaper is gathering; he is triumphant now. The moments have counted out almost an hour of deepening disaster. The advance guard of the storm, the wreck sent hustling before the gale, is sweeping up the slope. Around the flaming battery, past the



SERGT. S. B. STITES, A HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

[From photo by Marceau.]

silent, solid line of the First Minnesota pours the pallid throng of wounded and of fugitives, the fragments of torn regiments, and behind it all, with awful impact, the storm advances, rolling inward like an oncoming tide. Its advancing waves are breaking at the very foot of the slope, when a new spirit appears upon the scene. Hancock has come. Without waiting for the reinforcements following at his order, he rides alone into the very vortex of the hellish din. His masterful presence is like magic. Order begins to shape itself out of the confusion, a new line of resistance is quickly patched from rallied regiments, rendered hopeful by word that help is coming. But before the new line is complete, while as yet a yawning gap is unfilled, from behind a clump of trees the Confederate brigades of Wilcox and Barksdale suddenly emerge. They see their opportunity, and, flushed with victory, with wild yells they charge directly at the gap in the new line. Consternation seizes everyone. The gunners of the battery begin to desert their pieces; the First Minnesota is left alone. But that regiment has never been known to disobey an order, and its men stand firm. It is one of those moments big with fate whose issue can be met only by lightning-like decision and supreme sacrifice. Hancock's glance lights upon the little lonely unbroken regiment. Instantly he is beside Colvill. Pointing to the advancing masses, he says:

"Do you see those lines? Charge them!"

"Colvill's answer is the command: 'Attention, battalion! Forward, double quick!'

A Call to Death.

"Every man knew what it meant. It was a call to death, but not one hesitated. Down the gentle slope they go in perfect order, 260 against 3000. The Confederate line, blazing with fire, is now only a short hundred yards away. The ranks of the little regiment are rapidly thinned, but they go forward faster and faster. One of them said:

"We were only afraid there wouldn't be enough of us left by the time we reached them to make any impression on the enemy."

"At the bottom of the slope is a little brook, its bed dry with summer heat, its banks lined with bushes. The enemy reach it first, and the rough crossing somewhat disorders their front line. Colvill seizes his desperate chance: 'Charge!' He roars the command, and down come the bayonets in level gleaming row, and at full run the men of the North dash straight at the faces of the astonished foe. One who saw it all says:

"The men are not made who will stand before bayonets coming at them with such speed and such evident desperation."

"The front line of the enemy recoils, breaks, its men flee backward and throw the second line into confusion. The brook's bed is empty now. Again Colvill clutches the moment: 'Halt! Fire!'

"It is frightfully short range, the volley is feeble only in volume, for every shot tells, and there is a hideous gap in the disordered brown ranks.

"Then the heroes fling themselves into the bed of the brook. It is a good extemporé rifle pit. They have but one care now, they will obey, not only the letter but the spirit of their orders, they will hold back that threatening mass while they can, and sell their lives dearly. They fire carefully, calmly, every shot meant

to hit and hurt; and for a few moments longer fear of that desperate little wasp's nest in the brook holds thousands in check. But only for a few moments. The wasp's nest must be exterminated, and from the front of them, from the right of them, from the left of them, a concerted and increasingly fatal fire rains. Fainter and fainter come the answering ring of rifle shots from the little brook. The bed is no longer dry, it runs with blood.

"But at last Hancock's reinforcements arrive. He has not forgotten his forlorn hopes. Not a regiment but a brigade, two of them, three of them, he hurries to the rescue, and 'the First Minnesota is relieved.'

High-water Mark of Heroism.

"Fifteen minutes ago they were 262. Now there are forty-seven able to stand up and be counted! But not one is 'missing.' No prisoners have been taken from their ranks, none have shirked or deserted. Only one man of the color-guard remains, but he carries out their gloriously torn flag in triumph. Colvill is desperately wounded, all the field officers have fallen, only one captain is left. Two hundred and fifteen, out of 262, lie along the slope or in the bloody little brook. This is the high-water mark of heroic sacrifice.

"One might have thought the First Minnesota extinguished. Far from it. At nightfall the two outlying companies came in, and with the forty-seven survivors a miniature battalion was formed in command of the brave surviving captain. On the eventful morrow, the day of final victory, the First Minnesota was again in the thick of the storm where the topmost waves of Pickett's charge spent their fury. And as though conscious that common work was no longer fit for them, they bore themselves with exaltation. A shot cut away the staff of their precious colors and killed the last man of the color-guard. Instantly the standard was seized by another hand and borne far forward into the thick of the fight; a flag was wrested from the enemy, and after the battle their shattered staff was spliced with the captured one. But their captain and sixteen good men were added to the roll of sacrifice."

A Survivor's Comments.

Patrol Driver Stites, after reading the foregoing quotation from Mr. Dodd's book, said it was a very accurate description of the affair.

"The historian has not in the least exaggerated the work of the regiment at Gettysburg, or the fearful losses it sustained there," said he. "We who participated in the charge and the carnage in the bed of the dry brook did not think at the time that our experience was extraordinary. By almost continuous fighting since our enlistment in the spring of '61, we had become inured to the dangers of battle, and there was no task to which we could have been assigned in the line of duty that we would not unshrinkingly have attempted. It is only when we view our adventures in the light of history that we realize that our conduct is entitled at least to honorable mention, if not properly classed as heroic."

"Undoubtedly, Gen. Hancock meant what he said, every word of it, when he ordered the First Minnesota into that awful breach. Certainly every man would have obeyed even had he known that it meant sure death to the whole command. In that respect, our regiment did not differ from many others in both the Northern and Southern armies, for the civil war was one in which men valued principle more than human life, as the pages of history amply show. It was simply our luck to be in a position where sacrifice was needed. Any other regiment of the scores engaged would have obeyed as readily."

Officer Stites was a sergeant of Co. E of the gallant old First Minnesota, when the regiment played such an important part in turning the tide of the rebellion at Gettysburg. It kept him busy helping to close up the ranks as men fell while the regiment was making its famous charge. He escaped unhurt until after the remnant of the little band reached the bed of the dry brook. While lying there, loading and firing as rapidly as he could at the massed ranks of gray, at such close range that almost every shot found a living mark, a spent ball struck him in the right arm, just below the shoulder, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous wound. The bullet, after tearing his flesh, dropped out of the end of his sleeve. His wound disabled him from participating in the fighting on the following day, but he got out of the hospital in sufficient time to take part in subsequent battles.

Sergt. Stites had a younger brother in the regiment who also was wounded in the fight at the dry brook on the field of Gettysburg. His eldest brother enlisted in the Third Minnesota, was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, paroled, and subsequently wounded while fighting Indians in Minnesota. Of four brothers, all but one received wounds in the service of their country. The one who remained at home to care for his parent, died a natural death while the others were shedding their blood on the field of battle.

Officer Stites was born in St. Clair county, Ill., sixteen miles east of St. Louis, nearly sixty-three years ago. He emigrated with his parents to Minneapolis in 1855. He enlisted in the First Minnesota, April 29, 1861, under the first call for 75,000 volunteers. The regiment was the first three-years' regiment of volunteers to arrive in Washington, D. C., after the beginning of hostilities between North and South. The first battle in which he participated was in the first Bull Run, and the last was at Mine Run, Va., late in 1863, shortly after which he was honorably discharged.

Officers of the Regiment.

The First Minnesota was commanded by five different colonels during the war. The first was Col. Gorman, a Mexican war veteran, who was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Col. Dana, a regular army officer, who succeeded to the command, also became a brigadier, as did Col. Sully, another regular army officer, who was the third commander of the regiment. The fourth was Col. Morgan, promoted from the captaincy of Co. E, who resigned on account of ill-health, and died soon afterward at home. The fifth and last colonel of the regiment was Colvill, who led the charge at Gettysburg, and was severely wounded there. He was promoted from the captaincy of Co. F. After the sacrifice at Gettysburg there were not enough survivors to constitute a regiment. It existed thereafter only as a battalion, and a small one at that.

Present survivors of the regiment are few, but there are some men of renown among them. One of them is Judge Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions under the second Cleveland administration. Another is Maj. H. D. O'Brien, editor of the Picket Guard, a G.A.R. paper, published at St. Louis, Mo. Gen. H. L. Gordon, proprietor of the Gordon Block on Broadway, just below Second street, this city, also belonged to the famous organization. W. S. LIVENGOOD.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

How Lincoln Once Played Watchman.

JAMES ETTER, a doorkeeper in the War Department, frequently occupies a chair from which he could not be induced to part, because it was once occupied by Abraham Lincoln, when he was President of the United States, although at that time he acted as watchman, with a badge pinned on the lapel of his coat. Mr. Etter explains the incident by saying: "One day during the war I was sitting here when a tall, angular gentleman entered the main door and asked if the Secretary was in. I told him that it was too early for the Secretary to be in his office."

"At what hour can I depend on finding him here?" he asked. I told him, and with a pleasant "Thank you," he walked away.

"Promptly on the hour the tall gentleman ascended the steps, walked in the door and I was almost struck dumb when he asked me if I would not go into the Secretary's room and tell him to step out in the hall. I recovered myself and informed the caller I could not leave my post of duty and even if I could, I did not think the Secretary would come out to see him."

"He replied: 'Oh, I guess he will, and as for leaving your post I will be personally responsible for that. I am Mr. Lincoln and I will simply take your badge and keep door while you step in for me.'"

"Well, I couldn't doubt him and he pulled off my badge, pinned it on his coat and took my chair, just like an old-time watchman."

"A smile played over his face as I left him, and you can rest assured it was not long before he and the Secretary were holding a quiet talk in an out-of-the-way corner in the hall."—[Washington Letter.]

The White House Flag.

ONE of the White House guardians says: "There are some people densely ignorant, and you can't imagine how often we are jumped on by someone who thinks he knows it all and that we are a lot of blockheads standing around as ornaments and simply to draw a salary. I have people who want to know of me why we do not lower at half-mast the flag which floats over the White House when public men die. That flag represents the President of the United States and nobody else, and should not be lowered except in the event of his death. When Justice Miller died Mr. Cleveland had the flag lowered, and people who knew the true use of the flag thought the President was dead. One of our men attempted to enlighten Mr. Cleveland on the subject when the order was issued, but he came near getting fired by the President, who gave it out straight from the shoulder that he knew all about what the flag was there for. Mr. Cleveland was never open to conviction, but exercised his authority as boss of the ranch, regardless of usages and laws."—[Washington Letter.]

Diamond Cut Diamond.

THERE is one young man in this city who will not be so fresh in the future when it comes to betting with the fair sex. He was filled with an appreciation of his own judgment, and one day last week announced to a young woman that Yale was sure to win the football game against Harvard.

It happened that the young woman was a Harvard enthusiast, and she promptly called the turn, offering to wager that Harvard would prove the victor. A box of candy was suggested for a wager, but this was scorned by the young man, who persisted that if he was to bet he desired it to be for stakes of some consequence, and proposed that she wager 100 choice cigars against a new dress. There are reasons for believing that he thought she would not be equal to the emergency, but he was sadly disappointed, for she accepted the wager. Of course she won, but the funny part of the story remains to be told.

The young man visited one of the dry goods stores Monday and secured samples of dress goods from which the fair winner could select. The prices ranged from 75 to \$1.25 a yard, and knowing the disposition to select that which cost the most, he determined upon a very cute scheme, or, rather, a scheme which looked very cute at the time.

He carefully attached price tags to the samples, marking the lower-priced goods \$1.25 a yard and the \$1.25 samples 75 cents. Chuckling at his sharpness he presented the material for selection.

A little later on he went around to hear the decision. "I like that piece of cloth," said the young woman, picking up one of the pieces marked up from 75 cents, "but this one is such a bargain that I think I shall take it. And besides," she added, "it will let you down easier."

What he said was not intended for her ears, but he will purchase the \$1.25 goods, marked down by himself to 75 cents, but still sold by the merchant at the original price.—[Brooklyn (Mass.) Enterprise.]

A Prayer for Grandma.

A LITTLE girl in Hillsdale, Mich., petitioned the Lord for fair weather, and the next morning the sun shone bright and clear. She told of her prayer to her grandmother, who said: "Well, now, why can't you pray tonight that it may be warmer tomorrow, so grandma's rheumatism will be better?" "All right, I will," was the response, and that night as she knelt she incorporated this request in her little prayer: "Oh, God, make it hot for grandma."—[Current Literature.]

Was Upon Animals.

A STATE Superintendent of Schools was recently examining a class of girls in natural history. "Tell me the names of any animals you know," he began; but the faces of the children expressed bewilderment at the request. At length, however, a little girl at the back of the class shot up her hand as though a

bright idea had suddenly struck her. "Ah," said the questioner, "the smallest girl in the class knows. Well, my dear, what is it?" "A worm," came the triumphant answer. "Well—er—yes, a worm is really an animal, but can no one think of any other?" Again profound silence reigned. "If I were one of you big girls," the superintendent remarked after a pause, on seeing the same hand held up, "I should be ashamed of myself." Then, turning to the little scholar, as a last resort: "Well, what is it this time, my girl?" "Another worm, sir," was the quick response.—[Current Literature.]

A Polite Jag.

A WELL-KNOWN banker of Rochester boarded a University avenue car coming up State street one afternoon. It was the dullest time for the east-bound cars, and at the moment our friend took his seat he was the only passenger. He continued in sole possession until the corner of St. Paul street was reached, when a well-dressed young man, who had been celebrating the nomination of Van Wyck too much, entered the car and plunked into position about half way between the conductor and the metorman.

At Stone street a pretty and well-gowned young woman was the only contribution from the shopping district. As soon as she entered the car our Van Wyck acquaintance arose, raised his hat with utmost politeness and said: "Please take my seat, madam."

Apparently she did not know whether to be frightened or amused, but, being a sensible young woman, concluded to be amused.

"Oh, no, really it isn't necessary," she said with a bright smile.

"But I must insist," said the Van Wyck jag. "I wouldn't think of keeping my seat in the car while a young lady stood."

Looking over the shoulder of her polite interlocutor in some dismay, she caught the eye of the banker, who nodded encouragingly. Thereupon she changed her tone and said:

"Oh, yes, thank you so much; I will take the seat," which she proceeded to do.

The man who surrendered it grasped a strap and held bravely on until the car reached the corner of Union street, where he alighted.—[Rochester Democrat.]

Perfectly Awful.

A MAN who recently returned from a trip to New England, overheard two southerners talking over their experiences on their first visit to Boston.

"You know these here little, round white beans," said one. The other admitted that he did. "We feed 'em to hosses down our way."

"Yes."

"Well, sir, up to Boston they take them beans, boil 'em for three or four hours, slap a little sowbelly an' some molasses and other truck in with 'em and what do you suppose they do with 'em?"

"Well, sir," said the first speaker, sententiously, "I'm d-d if they don't eat 'em!"—[Portland Oregonian.]

Hit Him Again.

IT IS said that a small church was sadly in need of repairs, and a meeting was held in it with a view to raise funds for that purpose. The minister having said \$500 would be required, a very wealthy and equally stingy member of the congregation arose and said he would give \$1. Just as he sat down, however, a lump of plastering fell from the ceiling and hit him on the head, whereupon he arose hastily and called out that he had made a mistake—he would give \$50. This was too much for an enthusiast present, who, forgetful of everything, shouted fervently: "Oh, Lord, hit him again!"—[Grass Valley Union.]

Cool Under Fire.

A T THE surrender of Santiago an officer of the Rough Riders who had been sent forward on dangerous scouting, was at once recalled. He indignantly sought an interview with Col. Roosevelt. He was splashed with mud from head to foot. "Why am I deprived of this chance?" he cried. "What am I to do?" "Well," said Roosevelt, smiling, "the thing I'd advise you to do first is to wash your face."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

He Believes in Prayer.

GEN. WHEELER is a religious man. He was brought up in the Episcopal Church, with a great reverence for sacred things and faith in the efficacy of prayer. One of his former secretaries tells the story that while the general was engaged in a canvass for Congress some years ago, he spent the night at the plantation of a constituent. His host accompanied him to his room at bed time, and bade him good night, but, being reminded that the general might want a glass of cool water before retiring, he carried a pitcher to the room and entered without knocking. He was surprised to find Gen. Wheeler upon his knees before the bed engaged in his devotions. He waited reverently until the general arose and apologized for the interruption.

"Don't mention it," said Gen. Wheeler. "I think all of us ought to kneel before we retire, and thank our good Maker for His mercies and blessings."

The members of Gen. Wheeler's staff say that during the Santiago campaign he never lay down to sleep without offering a prayer, and never arose in the morning without thanking God for His protection and preservation.—[Chicago Record.]

A Pan-American Heaven.

A SAN FRANCISCO newspaper man tells this story about one of Patti's visits to that city: "The diva stepped from the train, and, after inhaling a lungful of fog, remarked: 'Oh, this is heaven! All my troubles are paid for! Thank heaven, I breathe the air of San Francisco once again!' This was all very sweet in the high-priced canary bird, and the newspaper boys were all delighted. However, it was only a short time before I went down to the train to meet Patti at Salt Lake City. She was descending from her car, and as her feet touched the ground she exclaimed: 'Thank heaven, I breathe the air of Salt Lake City once more! All my troubles are paid for! Oh, this is heaven!' The newspaper boys were all delighted with her. As for

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myself, on both of these occasions I was delighted also—with the diva's lovely hypocrisy, that accursed sin which the poet tells us takes the best men in. I never thought Patti much of an actress, but I changed my mind in this respect after witnessing these two exhibitions."

Married Under Difficulties.

"FUNNY things happened to a friend of mine lately," said a gentleman from Mississippi at the counter of one of the hotels. "He lives at Yazoo City, but he had some business interests in the City of Mexico, and became engaged to a young lady of that place. A couple of weeks ago he went down to get married, and had his two trunks, containing his trousseau, checked through from Yazoo to Mexico City, via New Orleans. Through some blunder at the baggage room he was given the checks for a pair of big packing cases belonging to an oil stove drummer, and never discovered the error until he opened them up at his destination. He had made the trip in a suit of brown knickerbockers, and, owing to a delay en route, arrived just before the hour set for the ceremony. The wedding was to be a very swell affair, and when the poor fellow saw the oil stoves he went nearly crazy. Oil stoves are all right in their place, but a man can't very well get married in one of them, so he had to go and meet the bridal party in his old brown knickerbockers, which hadn't been improved, I can assure you, by his long journey. The punctilious Mexicans were scandalized, and the bride almost went into hysterics. Queer part about it was that after he got back home with his wife the very first person that called was a smooth-looking chap carrying a handbag. 'I hear you are just setting up housekeeping,' he said, 'and I would like to show you a very valuable and interesting invention. It is a small, compact oil stove.' He never got any further."—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

Turned the Tables.

IN SPEAKING of the late Thomas F. Bayard, Senator Vest said:

"In social intercourse he was the most charming man I have met in public life. I shall never forget an evening I passed at Mr. Bayard's house, in Washington, nearly twenty years ago, when I met at a family dinner William R. Travers of New York, an old and intimate friend of our host, and the wittiest man in the United States, not a mere story-teller or clown with coarse humor, but possessed of true Attic wit, which, like salt, has no bitterness. I was an enchanted listener to my two companions until a late hour, and was much amused at Mr. Bayard's recital of an incident some years before in which he and Travers were actors. He said that the rats had become such a nuisance in his house at Washington and were so aggressive that he went to New York in search of a terrier and applied to Travers for information as to where he could find an establishment provided with such animals. Travers took him to a rat pit, whose proprietor was a celebrated sporting character, and Bayard stated the purpose of his visit and that he must see the dog tried before he would purchase him.

"The man brought out a beautiful little terrier and, after putting him in the pit pitched a fierce, gray-whiskered rat into the arena also. 'The adversaries confronted each other for an instant like two gladiators in ancient Rome, when suddenly the dog took to flight, pursued by the rat.'

"Buy the rat, Tom!" shouted Travers, 'buy the rat!' "I am the survivor of that delightful evening, and the shadows are fast lengthening on my pathway, but it is something to have known such men."—[Washington Post.]

He Was not Sick.

DOWN in Hyde Park, in the Kozminski school, there is an eight-year-old youngster who believes in the faith of his father and is not afraid to say so. The other day he was misbehaving.

"Harry," said the teacher, "you are very naughty. I think you must be ill."

"No, ma'am; I feel very well," was the reply. "I am sure, Harry, no little boy who was not sick would behave as you do. Now you take your hat and go home and tell your mamma that I think you ought to go to bed and stay all day, so you can behave yourself better when you come to school tomorrow."

Harry fidgeted and argued, and pleaded, but to no avail, so he took his hat and started. And as he went down the front steps of the school he turned around and shook his fist at the teacher and exclaimed:

"I ain't sick! I'm a Christian scientist!"—[Chicago News.]

FRESH LITERATURE.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE WORLD
OF LETTERS.

Kipling's Book of Travel.

IT IS not with entire amiability that Rudyard Kipling has put together in book form the letters of travel which he wrote on his way from India to England, via the United States, at the beginning of his career. For in the preface to the work he says: "In these two volumes I have got together the bulk of the special correspondence and occasional articles written by me for the Civil and Military Gazette between 1887-1889. I have been forced to this action by the enterprise of various publishers, who, not content with disinterring old-newspaper work from the decent seclusion of office files, have in several instances seen fit to embellish it with additions and interpolations." All honestly-minded men and women must wish Mr. Kipling success in his crusade against the unscrupulous publishers, who flourish and grow rich while the authors upon whose wares they fatten do nothing but fume. Nevertheless, all his admirers will be secretly thankful that the unscrupulous publishers forced him to the issuing of this book. For the world would have been the poorer by so many pages of delightful entertainment had these letters of travel remained "in the decent seclusion of office files." The work is in two volumes and comprises "Letters of Marque," a series of letters written during November and December, 1887, descriptive of a trip taken by Mr. Kipling to certain places in India more or less out of the general line of travel; "From Sea to Sea," dated March-September, 1889, the letters which he wrote on his trip from India to England, via China, Japan and the United States; "City of Dreadful Night," a description of Calcutta, dated January-February, 1888; "Among the Railway Folk," "The Grindeh Coal Fields," and "In An Opium Factory," descriptive of phases of life in India, and "The Smith Administration," a collection of unimportant sketches written between 1887 and 1888. "From Sea to Sea" is probably the division of the book that will most interest Americans, because it contains the letters, only very slightly amended, concerning this country, whose publication, unauthorized by Mr. Kipling, some eight or nine years ago, aroused so much unnecessary ill-temper against the young author. It is interesting, and very gratifying, to find that Mr. Kipling has stood bravely to his guns and by this act of authorized publication has shown that he has seen no reason to change the views which he then formed. Even the famous account of the Bohemian Club banquet in San Francisco, over which our sister city roared with pain, is just as amusing in its good-natured ridicule as it always was to everybody outside of San Francisco. That touch-me-not city has not yet forgiven the liberty which Mr. Kipling took with its idiosyncracies and one of its leading papers, in the soreness of still wounded pride, the other day declared that his account of the dinner was "malicious." It is difficult to see why anyone should ever have winced under the adverse criticisms which Mr. Kipling sometimes makes in these letters. For he was so evidently an honest-minded, open-hearted, keen-eyed youth, bent on finding out all the truth about things which it was possible to get at and caring only to say what he really thought was the truth about whatever he criticised. And that he said nothing which was not the truth, everyone must admit who is as honest-minded as was Kipling himself. He is as warm in his praises as he is good-natured in his gibing at what he thinks is absurd. And surely, if there is any nation on the face of the earth that could take with equanimity this sort of genial railing at its faults it ought to be the American nation—but it isn't.

All the work in this book must have been written while Kipling was between the ages of 22 and 24, and therefore bears about the same date as his Mulvaney stories, many of the "Plain Tales from the Hills" and, indeed nearly the greater portion of the best-known of his short stories. And there is no disappointment in store for whoever sits down to read the book with that thought in mind. Every now and then one comes upon something that must have been the germ of one or another character or scene or incident in his early short or later long stories. For instance, on the way to China there is on board the ship a dreadful American child of 8 years who, one feels sure, must have been "Harvey" in "Captains Courageous," before that dreadful youth grew to older and still more dreadful years. In "Letters of Marque" these suggestive scenes and incidents are especially frequent. There one finds occasionally the original of things which afterward appeared in "The Naulahka," and in the terror in which he hurried away from the Gau Mukh spring at Chitor one recognizes the forerunner of the impressions which possessed and haunted the sturdy six-footer from Colorado, who stumbled into the uncanny place.

From a literary point of view, "Letters of Marque" is the best part of the book. It is an artistic blend of descriptions of all manner of strange and interesting things seen by keen young eyes, of strongly felt and vividly described impressions, of bits of history and tradition, all fused into a succession of pictures as brilliant as any that Kipling has ever made. "From Sea to Sea" is less artistic in both construction and finish, as perhaps, from the nature of the work, it was bound to be. But it has qualities of perspicuity in observation and of quick comprehension of things and people and principles, touches of description sometimes light-heartedly whimsical, sometimes poetic and sometimes sarcastic that put it above the level of ephemeral newspaper work. "The City of Dreadful Night" is not the short story upon which he afterward bestowed the same title, but is a description of Calcutta, which sets forth in spirited style some things in that city which ought to have been otherwise. It is, therefore, almost entirely of local and temporary interest and is worthy of attention only because of the way in which it is done. The three shorter pieces in the book are very strong, vivid and dramatic descriptions of phases of local life. Most of the sketches which make up "The Smith Administration" are things which Mr. Kipling would undoubtedly have preferred to leave in their coffins, the newspaper files, if the unscrupulous publishers had not forced him to resurrect them. But there are two or three, notably "The Bride's Progress," a description of the horrors of Benares, which are worth preserving because of the remarkable quality of their word pictures.

[From Sea to Sea. Two volumes. By Rudyard Kipling.

Doubleday & McClure: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

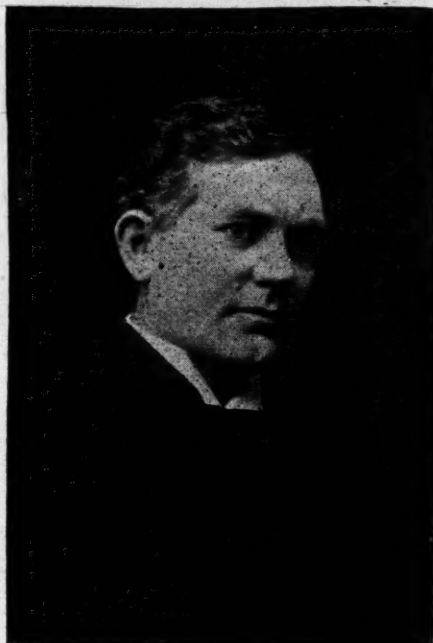
Capt. Mahan's Life of Nelson.

Capt. A. T. Mahan's "Life of Nelson" is universally recognized as the ablest portrait of England's great sea commander and the most masterly presentation of his embodiment, for so many years, of Great Britain's power at sea. Little, Brown & Co. have just issued a second edition, revised, and contained in one volume instead of two, of this important work. In the preface to this edition the author speaks of the two chief criticisms which have been made upon the work since it was first published, namely, his opinion concerning Nelson's actions toward the Neapolitan republicans in 1799, and his estimate of Nelson's affection for his wife. Concerning the first of these, he has recast and amplified the discussion of the subject, but declares that he has seen no cause to change the opinion he first expressed. Concerning the other matter, he has embodied in the text some of the recently found letters from Nelson to his wife, but he has not thought that they present any reason for changing the treatment which he gave to the subject in the first edition. A number of minor details have also been amplified and corrected, but Capt. Mahan closes the preface with this statement: "In the author's judgment, his previous presentation of Nelson's character and conduct is not affected in the slightest degree by these changes. They are part of the frame, not of the picture." The new single volume contains all the portraits, which are remarkably fine illustrations, and all of the maps and battle plans which were contained in the first edition of two volumes.

[Life of Nelson. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. Little, Brown & Co.: Boston.]

"A Double Thread."

Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler published about a year ago a novel entitled "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," which attracted a good deal of attention and had many very complimentary things said about it. The book was especially commended for its brilliancy. She has just



CHARLES MAJOR,
Author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

followed up her first success with a second novel which bears the title, "A Double Thread." This new story is a very clever performance and the people in it are all remarkably clever people. In fact, they are so very clever and are so constantly occupied in saying brilliant things to one another that there is not much chance for anything else in the story. If Miss Fowler had only applied to herself some of those epigrams which her characters so frequently scatter about them concerning clever women, and had concealed some of her own cleverness, she might have made a more interesting novel. But if we must have the novel of conversation in which people sit around and talk from one end of the book to the other, it is, however, a great relief to find a novel of that sort in which the people are not stupid, in which they say brilliant things as easily as they say good morning and utter epigrams as unconsciously as they breathe. In this department of the art of fiction Miss Fowler excels most other English-writing novelists. Henry Seton Merriman is the only other one who can equal her in this sort of sword play between his characters, and he cannot, or does not, fill as many uninterrupted pages with clever conversation as she can and does. But in that respect she falls far below him in the sense of proportion. For she lets her facility run away with her sense of artistic fitness. In "A Double Thread" there are many, many pages of clever, even brilliant talk which is interesting and entertaining, which one reads with amusement, but which is a blemish to the book. It does not help to reveal the characters, does not assist in the development of the story, does nothing, in short, but make known how clever the author is. The tale is concerned with the mystery of the lives of twin sisters who were adopted in infancy, the one by a rich and the other by a poor grandparent. An army captain falls in love with the poor one and is threatened with disinheritance by his uncle, who wants him to marry the heiress. There is much trouble, a famous pink diamond belonging to Elfrida Harland, the heiress, disappears, and Ethel, the twin sister, who is supposed to have stolen it, gives it to her lover, the captain. By the time everybody is pretty well involved in the complications it turns out that Ethel Harland is simply Elfrida, masquerading as a poor governess under the name of her sister, who had died many years before. The structure of this portion of the story Miss Fowler has managed very well. She has kept the identities of the supposed two girls entirely separate and has worked out the twisting of the double thread with great skill and with artistic sensibility to the importance of small detail. The reader is quite as much taken in by Elfrida's mad prank as are all the other people in the book. But she has not depicted her characters with an equal care. In the delineation of her phantom people her hand has constantly

wavered, and there are only three people in the book, Capt. Le Mesurier, his uncle, Sir Roger, and Lady Silverhampton, in whom it is possible for one to believe. Miss Harland, the heroine, begins by being cynical, superior, and very clever, ends by being silly, vain, affected, and in the mean time has been several other inconsistent things. Miss Fowler has undoubtedly gifts as a novelist, but if she will learn to blue pencil her conversations and put more care into the portraying of her characters she will be able to write much better and much more interesting novels. She is an Englishwoman, the daughter of an ex-Secretary of State for India, and previous to the publication of her first novel had brought out three volumes of verse.

[A Double Thread. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. D. Appleton & Co.: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

"Young Mistley."

Henry Seton Merriman is reported to be very indignant over the unauthorized publication in this country of "Young Mistley," and whoever reads the novel must admit that he has every reason to feel aggrieved. It is one of his earliest attempts at novel writing and he felt it to be so crude and so unworthy the reputation and the skill which he has since achieved that some years ago he withdrew it and two others from sale in England and destroyed the plates, believing that he had secured himself, although at considerable financial loss to himself, from their farther appearance before the public. But he reckoned without those unscrupulous American publishers, who for the sake of a little gain are willing to do things by the side of which outright stealing would be a virtue. In all likelihood, Mr. Merriman would rather the American publishers, who have ruthlessly and impudently reproduced in this country his early books, had fished as much money from his pockets as they have gained by their publication of the books which he wished to suppress. To have done so would have been a less unmanly and less despicable proceeding than the course which they have pursued. The books were published before the passage of the International Copyright Law and therefore were not under its protection. Although Mr. Merriman believed he had entirely suppressed them, some copies fell into the hands of certain American firms, who, notwithstanding the expense to which the author had already put himself and his wishes in the matter, thought they saw an opportunity to trade upon the well-deserved reputation of Mr. Merriman, and proceeded to do so by republishing the books in the United States. "Young Mistley" was written a good many years ago, and it shows on every page the immature mind and the unpracticed pen. Mr. Merriman has since developed unusual skill in the construction and unfolding of plots, but this early effort, although the author apparently thought he was giving it just that sort of a skeleton, has only a jumbled association of events, a sort of nebular hypothesis of a plot. The book does give some indication of the skill his more mature years have shown in the portraying of character, but it is done clumsily, with too heavy shading and too much emphasis upon salient points. The point in which the book shows most promise of his later achievements is in the fertile invention of incident, the faculty of making things happen, which is a much more necessary equipment of the novelist than most modern writers of fiction are willing to believe. It is that faculty, more than any other one thing, which has made Dumas the everlasting pleasure which he is to so many thousands of readers. Those who have read Mr. Merriman's later books will be most surprised by the entire absence from the pages of "Young Mistley" of that keen and clever sword play in conversation which make them, especially "The Sowers," a constant delight. Mr. Merriman is a master in the use of that sort of conversation. The talk of his characters is easy and brilliant, but it always has a purpose and it always achieves that purpose with very great cleverness. But of all this there is absolutely nothing in "Young Mistley," not a flash of wit, not an epigram, not an instance of repartee. One would think it to be written by an extremely serious-minded young person, who disapproved of humor and had never heard that there is such a thing as wit. Mr. Merriman has every reason in the world to be deeply aggrieved and highly indignant over the publication of this book.

[Young Mistley. By Henry Seton Merriman. A. Mackel & Co.: New York. For sale by Stoll & Thayer.]

"Dross."

Apparently, the publication of "Dross" in this country has the sanction of its author, Henry Seton Merriman. It bears internal evidence of having been written about five or six years ago and it shows the manner and the method of his mature years. The publishers of the book are a reputable firm, and Mr. Merriman himself, so far, has made no protest, so that, although the copyright notice bears the date of 1896, it is probable that "Dross" is published with the author's sanction, and under agreement with him. The book does credit to the reputation which Mr. Merriman has so quickly won during the last few years. It is a story of French life during the Franco-Prussian war, and much of the action takes place in Paris just before and just after the war, although the scene shifts to London, to country-houses in England and in France, and the climax of the plot takes place in the Alps and at Genoa. It is a skillfully constructed plot and Mr. Merriman has worked up to the climax slowly, with incessant happenings that lead inevitably to the conclusion, although the reader is kept in ignorance of what that conclusion is going to be until it breaks upon him as unexpectedly as it did upon the teller of the tale. For the story is told in the first person by the main actor in the exciting events which he relates, a young Englishman who had fled from England in a piano case to escape his creditors, but who was really a very manly and upright young fellow, notwithstanding the bad reputation he enjoyed among his disapproving relatives. He loses his heart to the pretty daughter of an old Frenchman on first sight, and secures the place of secretary to her father, in order to be in the same house with her. The old man takes a fancy to him and soon comes to lean upon him greatly. The complications began when the war broke out and the old French Vicomte wished to transfer his wealth to England, and was persuaded by one of the mushroom barons of the second empire to allow his own millions of francs to be sent by the same messenger. The money was all stolen from the Vicomte's office, the Baron dropped dead when he learned of the theft, and the old Vicomte, apparently overcome by grief over the matter, disappeared and his body was found in the Seine. Then the story of the young Englishman's search for the money and the thief, the suspicions under which he labors and the story of his love affair with the young French woman are twisted together in constant complication until the final unexpected dénouement.

Mr. Merriman has failed sometimes to pick up a loose thread of his plot, notwithstanding the skill and care with which he has worked it out. But he has used incidents occasionally without having made them bear the significance to which they were entitled by the prominence given to them. This is especially true of the night prowling to political clubs on which the old Vicomte carries his secretary. But "Dross" is more carefully written in this respect than some of Mr. Merriman's recent work has been. The character drawing, as far as it goes, is excellent, although it is subordinated to the plot development, and most of the characters are sketched in with bold outlines and without much attempt at the delicacy of fine shading. Alphonse Giraud, the light-headed, brave-hearted young Parisian of the pavement, is particularly good. This book shows also the sense of sarcastic humor and the skill in conversational repartee which Mr. Merriman has developed in his more recent work. It is, altogether, an interesting book, and one which, although it is slighter in construction than some of his other works, is quite worthy of the reputation of the author of "The Sowers."

[Dross. By Henry Seton Merriman. Herbert S. Stone & Co.: Chicago.]

Minor Mention.

The June number of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters" tells the story of the life of Anthony Van Dyck with that same mingling of keen character study, whimsical philosophy and interesting narrative which characterizes the entire series. It is published by C. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Baker & Taylor Co., No. 5 and 7 East Sixteenth street, New York, have issued a new edition with an enlarged glossary of "Vedanta Philosophy, Lectures by the Swami Vivekananda on Raja Yoga and Other Subjects." Swami Vivekananda and his lectures became fairly well known in several of the largest cities of this country a few years ago, and this explication of an ancient system of Indian philosophy will doubtless be of much interest to those who delve into such subjects.

The "Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America for 1899," published by the International Committee, New York, gives a very full report of the work of that institution during the last year, together with a special report of the Army and Navy Department concerning its work by land and sea during the progress of the war. It is handsomely illustrated with a large number of half-tone reproductions, and presents very full tabulated statements of the affairs of the association.

"The Regulation and Nationalization of the Swiss Railways" is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. Hans Dietler of Luzerne, translated by B. H. Meyer of the University of Wisconsin, and published in Philadelphia by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. It explains very fully the conditions which led to the nationalization of railways in Switzerland, the origin and growth of the movement toward that end, the history of attempts at nationalization and of railway legislation and gives a full account of the organization of the administration of the federal railways. The little pamphlet will be of much value to all who are interested in the subject of the public ownership of railways.

In a little pamphlet entitled "Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish," Charles H. Kerr & Co., No. 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, publish a translation by May Wood Simons of two articles by Wilhelm Liebknecht, who for years has been the leader of the German Socialists. The first article, which was written in 1875, gives an idea of the Socialist philosophy as it was taught at that time, and sets forth the fundamental principles of Socialism. The second article, written in 1894, is a summing up of the argument for Socialism, with an exposition of its present philosophy, principles and tactics. It is written in a strong, terse, concise style.

"Senator Cashdollar of Washington," by Stonewall Cutter, published by the E. A. Weeks Company, No. 34 Wabash avenue, Chicago, is a story of politics and love in Washington State and Washington city, and apparently is written for the purpose of telling what the author knows of the ins and outs of politics in the northwest corner of the United States.

Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, have issued a revised edition of their "Expansion Atlas," which gives excellent maps on a large scale of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and contains also general maps covering all parts of the world. There are also much descriptive text, a chronology of the important events of the Spanish-American war, and considerable tabulated information of general use.

"The Forester" for June, published by the American Forestry Association in Washington, contains a description of the famous "Forest of Vallambrosa," an account of recent legislation looking toward forest preservation, a symposium on the best means to preserve the forests, and another on the benefit to lumbermen of care for the forest areas. There is also an account of the new Lake Tahoe forest reserve, and other matter of interest to all who understand the great need of intelligent care for our wooded domains.

"The Pure Causeway," by Evelyn Harvey Roberts, published by C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, is a half-novel, half-personal presentation of the author's belief in the possibility of making the Christian religion produce a new social order in which wealth and poverty can no longer exist together.

The Cooking of Husbands.

Elizabeth Strong Worthington has written a graceful little sketch to which she has given the cannibalistic title of "How to Cook Husbands." The title page carries the assurance that "they are delicious when properly treated." The sketch, which is told in the first person, begins as if it meant to be a very didactic sort of booklet in which a spinster of more than thirty serious years would point out to the partners of indigestible spouses wherein they have made mistakes, and show them how to mend their methods if they wish to be happy, though married. But a bright thread of a love story soon begins to show itself and winds in and out of the pages until finally it becomes the most important part of the book. A dramatic quality is given to the narrative by the introduction of people and of families whose happiness or unhappiness is made to show the results of different methods of husband cooking. Bits of vivid description are interspersed, and the whole narrative is very gracefully written. The book possesses a very pretty and dainty dress and has a number of fairly good illustrations.

[How to Cook Husbands. By Elizabeth Strong Worthington. The Dodge Publishing Company: New York. For sale by Fowler & Corwell.]

Books and Authors.

A new novel, entitled "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphrey

Ward, is to appear in Harper's Magazine during 1900.

The Anglo-Saxon, Lady Randolph Churchill's extremely aristocratic quarterly, is to appear within a week or two. The American issue is undertaken by John Lane. It is to be bound in leather and each issue will reproduce some famous historical design in the binding. It will contain about two hundred and fifty pages and a specially made very light paper will be used, in order to reduce the weight. The subscription price will be \$24 quarterly, single numbers costing \$6.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who has just been elected president of the University of California, the author of the scholarly history of Alexander the Great now running in the Century, was for some time director of the American School at Athens. He is a distinguished philologist and Greek scholar, and has written several books on the subjects of his special study.

A French woman, Mme. Darmesteter, writing in the Contemporary Review of recent tendencies in French fiction, says that it shows a much more healthy character than heretofore and that French novelists instead of following the beaten track of illicit love affairs are now beginning to write novels which discuss pressing social questions. There are critics who may think that the gain in morality by the new departure will be quite equalled by the loss in art.

The May and June numbers of the Critic have contained papers by Frederick S. Dickson, an acknowledged authority in Thackerayana, on "Thackeray's Contributions to Punch." But M. H. Spielman, the historian of Punch, has indignantly declared that seven of the nine articles attributed to Thackeray were written by other contributors and that the result of Mr. Dickson's researches are "mere guess work." Mr. Dickson's answer to the scathing criticisms which Punch has heaped upon him will appear in the July number of the Critic.

The remarkably ill-advised publication in London of a book called the "Joe Choate Jest Book," has been suspended by the publishers, Messrs. Sand & Co., one report says by the request of Mr. Choate, and another by the buying in by our Ambassador of the entire edition.

The students of Princeton University, since the publication of Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff's remarkable books relating his experience as a laborer, have given him a new name and now unite in calling him "Weary" Wyckoff, after "Weary Waggles."

Israel Zangwill has written two "short" "Ghetto Tragedies," called "Transitional" and "Bethulah," for Harper's Magazine, and one called "Noah's Ark," for Lippincott's, all three of which will appear this year. His next long novel will run serially through Harper's Magazine, beginning in July of next year.

It is said that Theodore Bevan, the "little centipede," who is the chief character in Beatrice Harraden's new novel, "The Fowler," is a real person living in London, with whom Miss Harraden herself has some acquaintance.

Mr. Smith of the London publishing firm of Smith, Elder & Co., has one possession which he cherishes with great care. It is the paper wrapper which inclosed the manuscript of "Jane Eyre." It had upon it the half-erased names and addresses of a number of publishers to whom it had been sent and who declined to publish it. This led the firm's "reader" to read the manuscript to the end; he sat through the night until he had finished it, and advised its publication forthwith. The sale has continued to be large up to the present day.

Ernest Seton Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," has just completed another book of western hunting and observation for Charles Scribner's Sons. The title has not yet been decided on. "Wild Animals I Have Known" is now selling in its twelfth thousand.

It is reported that two unpublished romances by Alexander Dumas pere will be brought out in an English translation this autumn. The original manuscript, it is stated, is owned by Stylianos Apostolides, a wealthy Greek gentleman, who will explain in a preface to the coming volume how he obtained the work, and why the elder Dumas himself never published it.

Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) intends very soon to take up his permanent residence in London.

The publication by the London Daily News of a new edition of Charles Dickens's works has brought out a fact decidedly worth noting—that the novelist is as popular now with readers as ever he was, and perhaps more so. The edition has had a remarkable success.

POSTURE IN MARCHING.

AUTHORITIES WHO FAVOR STOOPING RATHER THAN UPRIGHTNESS OF CARRIAGE.

Sir Edward Verney comes forward in support of the arguments advanced by two French authorities in favor of a bend or stoop in marching, as contrasted with uprightness of carriage. He says that this upright posture is the one taught to the soldier, but that it requires the greatest expenditure of energy, and is against prolonged effort. In the case of savage tribes, mountaineers, country folk and hunters, the body is inclined forward, the knees are more or less bent and the sole of the foot falls flat on the ground. The instance is quoted of two officers, two sergeants and thirty rank and file of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment of the French army, who were put under training at Nantes. After three months' instruction they marched, carrying their rifles, bayonets, 100 pounds of ammunition per man, and food for one meal, along a hilly road, a distance of twelve and a half miles in an hour and forty-six minutes, which is at the rate of over seven miles an hour. Not one man fell out by the way. After a rest of two hours they returned in three hours and five minutes, including two halts of ten minutes each, which gives an average speed of over four and a half miles an hour. Two days afterward these same men, in heavy marching order, covered a distance of six and seven-eighths miles across fields, on hilly ground, in an hour and twenty minutes, which works out at about five and one-eighth miles an hour. At the end of their march they were at once told off to target practice, when their shooting proved superior to that of the best company of marksmen in the regiment. This was done to test whether the exertion of their rapid march had injured their capabilities as riflemen.

One of the best tributes to the late Manager Augustin Daly comes from his property man, who says the manager never tolerated cheap things on the stage in his theater. Cold tea and lager beer were never served for wine on Daly's stage, and if His Royal Highness, the Prince, was required to smoke a cigar in one of his scenes, he smoked a perfect one at the manager's expense, and not a 5-cent stogie. When champagne was opened it was the real article, imported, and of the best quality.

A DESERT TRAGEDY.

THE STORY OF A BRINDLE STEER AS TOLD BY HIMSELF.

By a Special Contributor.

MO-O-A-R-RGH! What a hot, dusty March! What did the herder mean, I wonder, when he spoke of the dry year? It may be charming in the Inyo Mountains; but I love the moist smell of the water-cress and the cool green of fresh alfalfa springing along the banks of irrigation ditches. There is no pleasure in this waste of desert brush with the sharp-spined yucca trees standing in solitary stiffness, like lone sentinels in a graveyard.

How my horns ache! The hot sand bogs my hoofs, and the stinging alkali dust prickles in my dry nostrils. Even my bloodshot eyes have lost their moisture and crepitate in their burning sockets.

Yes, it is a dry year; but it was cool in the Ojai Valley, even though the stubble was trampled into the powdery dust and the scant grass nipped even with the sod upon the green cienagas.

I think I'll stop and rest in the poor shade of this inhospitable yucca. Woo! A spine pricked me—no, it was the cruel lash of this persecuting driver! I would bellow with rage, but my tongue is black with a feverish thirst that never visited us when we browsed in the shade of the big liveoaks and chewed our cud with the sound of running water forever in our ears. Running water! The very thought brings the hot blood thundering to my head, and I glare impotently through the red mist that beats—beats across my rolling eyeballs.

Ah—here is a dead one! I wonder did he, too, feel the horrid dryness? What a poor, pitiful thing is this red skin drawn over the shrunken carcass! The hot, dry desert wind has desiccated the tissue and it is as tough as leather; but the ravens have stolen the eyes, and the marks of coyote teeth are at the shriveled throat. I think I will stop awhile and mourn—wurrgh! That maddening lash again!

What was it I saw when the herder visited us one day, riding with a white-aproned man? I have almost forgotten. Is it not the sharp crackle of my twin-brother's skull that rattles in my ears? No; it was that devilish lash hissing through the hot, quivering air and striking across my eyes. . . . Ah! I was sure I could do it! That mad rush of mine through the herd has sent the whole company scattering through the brush! How that dark-faced Spaniard swears! And how I wish he would pass by where I stand, with lowered head and frothing mouth, behind this clump of blasted greasewood! There is nothing like a stampede for an exhausted steer!

They are gone! I have even lost the sound of clicking horns and the spiteful bark of the hateful lash that cracked like the cowboy's pistol and stung like a giant gadfly. I can still see the cloud of dust rising, a mile away, where the level desert quivers in the fierce sunlight radiating from the red-hot sand; and—ah! I see something else, far to the eastward—a pretty little cienaga with water—running water, and a herd of my kind grazing peacefully upon the moist sod! To be sure, the scene dances bewilderingly; but why should I not, when my throbbing eyes whirl round and round, like the crazy water-bugs, gyrating over the surface of my favorite drinking-pool? . . . The water seems to get farther away the farther I advance toward it. I do not remember ever having experienced such a thing before—but never mind; I would run, but my feet are like lead, and I never before felt it so hard to hold up my heavy head or to walk straight forward. I think I must be very tired; but the water will refresh me.

What! Gone? Why, my eyes never deceived me before; and, all my life, whenever I saw water, I had but to put out my head and I was refreshed. I fear that I am not quite sure of the way. There is no beaten track here—nothing but a dreary, hot plain, covered over with scattered clumps of stunted brush, dried into a powder—paugh! The writhing, repulsive thing! I hate rattlesnakes, and I am frightened at the smell of coyotes. When I was but a calf one came down from the hills and skulked through the pasture-lot with his mangy tail between his cowardly legs. Then he sat up on the hillside and howled for his brothers, and I felt their hot breath at midnight—but I fled into the herd with only one long, ripping scar upon my flank. . . . Surely, I saw a lean, starved body sneak through the brush ahead! Another! See how he stands upon his hind feet to catch the scent, licking his ravenous jaws—the scraggy gray picture of famine! . . . I must be growing nervous. I staggered and nearly fell when that unclean bird sailed around my horns with a raucous croak—like a death-rattle! Ravens and coyotes and rattlesnakes—I hate them all; and here I stumble through a burning inferno with a cloud of the evil things hovering all about, waiting for me to fall. . . . Horror! Have my swollen eyes burst? Oh, the hideous, exultant yell of the half-starved beasts! I can see no longer, but I will paw the sand and frighten them with my deep bellow!

Why should the effort have overthrown me? And why should I find no strength to raise my head from the scorching sand or lift my voice beyond a guttural moan? . . . I hear the patter of stealthy feet and an eager, inquisitive sniff approaching from down the slow wind. . . . Was that a breath from the sea that fanned my face? Terror! It is the filthy bird, alighting upon my palsied head! . . . Ah, it is awful when the cruel beak strikes into the naked eye! . . . The breath from a fetid maw is in my quivering nostrils! Sharp teeth are at my throat. . . . The hot desert sand drinks thirstily my scalding blood. . . .

LOWELL O. REESE.

A HAWAIIAN TEMPLE OF REFUGE.

[Caspar Whitney in Harper's Weekly:] Kawaihae's one remaining point of interest is the ruins, back on the hill, of a temple of refuge built by Kamahameha the Great. It is the very last of the Heiaus, where in the old days, during strife, the peaceful sought and obtained immunity from harm—for into these temples a man might not pursue an enemy. This ruin indicates a very substantial structure, in parallelogram form, about 220 feet long by 100 feet wide. Entrance is gained through a narrow passage between two high walls, and the interior is laid off in terraces and paved with smooth flat stones. The wall uphill is 8 feet high, and on the downhill side 20 feet high, and both are 12 feet thick at base.

SISTER REPUBLICS.

HOW SOUTH AMERICAN STATES CELEBRATE THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) June 26, 1899.—Independence day in South America! It is as great an event as the Fourth of July in the United States. We are by no means the only patriotic citizens of this hemisphere. The South Americans go wild over national holidays. They have processions and parades, and the cities are alive with the noise of firecrackers and cannon. Every house is decorated with flags and bunting. There are more flags displayed in Chile, the Argentine and Brazil than in the United States. One of the funny things about a South American city is the flag poles. They jut out from every house and every story. No one would think of putting up a business block without flagpoles. In the main streets the flag poles from the buildings opposite each other almost meet, and when the streets are narrow, as in the case of the Ouvidor, the main thoroughfare of Rio de Janeiro, the flags form a canopy or arbor over the people below.

Many of the cities arch their principal streets with iron gas pipes, upon which are globes of different colors. On independence night these globes are ablaze with lights and the national colors show out everywhere. The decoration of Montevideo, Rosario and Rio de Janeiro is remarkable as to its gas lights.

Venezuela's Fifth of July.

Independence day in Venezuela is on the 5th of July. I speak of it first, for Venezuela was the birthplace of South American independence. It was in Caracas that Simon Bolivar, the chief of the George Washingtons of South America, was born. He came of a good family, and was sent to Europe to be educated. He went to school in Madrid, and after a tour of France returned there to be married. He was then 19, and his bride was 16. He brought her with him to America, but had hardly arrived in Venezuela before she died of yellow fever. Upon her coffin Bolivar took an oath that he would not marry again. He consecrated his life to American independence, and from then on devoted himself to the raising of revolutions to free the country

from Spain. The declaration of independence was made on July 5, 1811, and that declaration was the death-knell of Spanish authority all over South America. After many ups and downs, Bolivar finally triumphed, and made Venezuela free. He then crossed the mountains to New Granada, or Colombia, and was instrumental in freeing that country, and also Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru.

You will find statues of him in nearly all the great cities of South America, and streets are named after him in every country.

The Spanish oppressed their subjects far more than the British ever oppressed us. They held South America in servitude for 300 years. They would not allow the people to be educated. One of the Spanish kings, upon receiving a petition for the establishment of a school in one of the towns, said: "I do not consider learning proper in America." The South Americans were not allowed to read certain histories of the United States, and the sale of books of any kind without the sanction of the Council of the West Indies was prohibited. All of the officials during the Spanish régime were appointed from Spain. Out of the 160 viceroys there were only four who were not Spanish, and of 600 captains-general only fourteen were born in America.

The Same as in Cuba.

The cruelties of the Spanish were beyond conception. The Argentines, after they had announced their declaration of independence, issued a manifesto describing them. This was on the 25th of October, 1817. The manifesto was addressed to the nations of the earth, and it is a terrible arraignment of Spain. It is too long to quote here, but I can give a few of its items: It charges the Spaniards with wiping out the native populations. It says that entire towns have disappeared, and their inhabitants destroyed by compulsive labor. It states that Spain has systematically tried to degrade her people in America; that she has done all she could to kill off the surplus and to keep the population down. "Men have been indiscriminately killed in order to diminish the number." In some of the countries non-combatants were taken in groups into the squares and shot. One instance is mentioned where the Spanish soldiers cut off the ears of the inhabitants of one of the towns and sent a basket of them as a present to their general. After this the troops burned the town, first shutting up people in their houses in order that they might be burned to death. They charged the Spaniards with whipping old religious persons in the open squares, and also whipping women whom they had first stripped and bound to cannon, thus exposing them to shame and derision.

After a number of more charges of this kind, includ-

ing the brutal killing of old men, women and children, detailing the poisoning of the water and food, the blowing-up of the soldiers' quarters, the Argentines declared their independence. They soon succeeded in establishing it, and they then crossed the mountains to give freedom to Chile.

The man who led this revolution was Gen. San Martin. He had the place in lower South America that Bolivar had in the north, and he was an equally noble character. Born in the Argentine, he was educated in Europe. He served there in the Spanish army, and at the age of 20 was fighting Moors in Africa. After he returned to South America he became the commander of the army, and was in charge of it on that march over the Andes to Chile. This expedition was a greater one than that of Napoleon over the Alps into Italy. It was successful, although it lasted for some time, and included a number of battles. Having freed Chile, San Martin went north and aided in the freedom of Peru, himself and Bolivar meeting in 1822 at Guayaquil.

Two South American Heroes.

There is no doubt as to the honesty of these two men. Either could have been rich beyond the dreams of avarice, but each died poor. Chile offered to make San Martin a present of 10,000 ounces of gold, or about \$200,000, but he refused it. After the struggle was over he left the Argentine for Europe, having with him only \$3000. He died there after years of poverty and neglect.

It was through Bolivar that Bolivia became an independent nation. The new country was called Bolivia after Bolivar, and its Assembly voted him \$1,000,000. Bolivar accepted the gift only on the condition that the money should be used for the emancipation of the slaves of Bolivia. The Congress of Lima elected him perpetual Dictator, and he was later on made President of Colombia. He served several terms, and then resigned from public life.

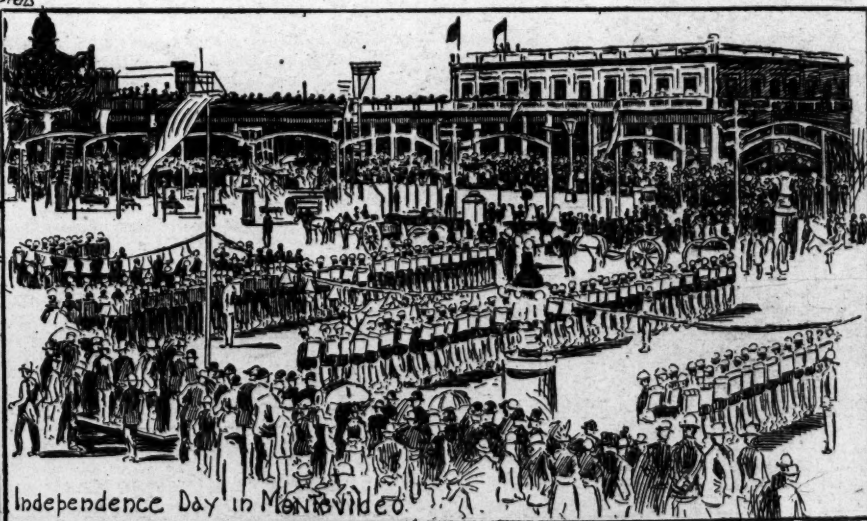
Notwithstanding his resignation, he was reelected, but the opposition party, which controlled Congress, voted to accept his resignation and to give him a pension of \$3000 a year, on condition that he would live abroad. He started for Caracas, with the intention of going to England; but died before he left Venezuela. He was much hurt by this Congressional action, and the slight is said to have hastened his death. His last words were: "My wishes are for the happiness of the people. If my death should unite them, I will go to the tomb content—yes, to the tomb! The people send me there, but I forgive them."

Queer Features of South American Politics.

I am often asked as to the honesty of South American politics, and whether it is true that the republics are republics only in name. The questions are hard to



Statue of Gen. Bolivar in Santiago.



Independence Day in Montevideo.



Federal Palace, Caracas.



Simon Bolivar Statue in Lima.

answer. In most of the countries there is no political liberty such as we have, and men like Bolivar and San Martin are few.

The families of the rich control the republic of Peru. The common people have no rights that the politicians are bound to respect, and there is undoubtedly much stealing in high places. In Chile about two hundred families manage the politics and government. They practically own the country, they control the elections, and put up and down whom they please. There are, it is true, two parties, but the leaders belong to these families, and the members of the families get the fat offices.

It is not far different in the Argentine republic. The ordinary citizen knows that it would be foolish to go to the polls. Buenos Ayres is a city of 800,000 people. During my stay there there was an election, and only 20,000 votes were cast. There should have been something like 200,000. The men who own the lands usually vote their employes as they please, and managers of the elections decide how many votes each candidate is to have before the votes are put into the ballot-boxes.

It is the same in Uruguay and Paraguay, and not very much different in Brazil.

The President of Brazil.

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FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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RATTLER'S VENOM.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS AS TO ITS NATURE AND ANTIDOTES.

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THE old story that serpents "charm" is obsolete though not extinct. This is not surprising when one observes parent birds fluttering near, in defense of their nests, as the marauding snake approaches. For the same lack of opportunity for close observation by those competent to judge correctly, whisky is the chief, if not the sole remedy relied upon by physicians as an antidote for serpent venom, yet there is no proof that it is efficacious or even beneficial.

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The inquiring mind would know why and how this serpent can kill with such celerity and certainty that nearly the entire animal kingdom shuns it as death itself.

All that is known leads to the belief, generally, that the venom of all serpents is alike in toxic character—differing only in degree of virulence.

The venom of all is albuminous, and, certainly, the most delicate chemical tests show no difference between the white of an egg and serpent venom; yet how different—the one an embryo of life, the other a shadow of death.

The venom is manufactured in almond-shaped glands behind the eyes and consists, chiefly, of microscopic tubes, which carry the venom to larger tubes at the lower side of the gland from which a small duct runs forward under the eye and thence around the upper jaw in front, where, by a peculiar enlargement of muscles, the venom is corked up until a greater force overcomes the fibrous resistance. The saber-shaped fangs are located well forward in the upper jaw. The act of opening the mouth raises the fangs from the grooves in which they lie and throws the points well forward, bringing the venom duct in direct connection with the poison gland behind the eye. Two muscles are attached to the upper jaw on each side, above the poison gland, over which it passes and is attached to the lower jaw on each side. Thus, with this exquisite instrument—a veritable bone hypodermic bulb syringe—there can be no failure, for the act of opening the mouth erects and connects the fangs with the poison sac, simultaneously compressing the glands.

Rattlesnake venom will not kill vegetable life; in fact, some seeds may be grown in the venom, diluted in water. A pigeon was given enough per mouth to kill fifty if injected beneath the skin, with no perceptible ill effect.

Prince Charles Lucian Napoleon, brother of the French Emperor, has given us the only trustworthy analysis of crotalus horridus (rattlesnake) poison.

The Prince treated the venom to an excess of alcohol and filtered it, and the residue being well washed with fresh portions of alcohol, the latter was evaporated to dryness.

The coagulum was next washed, drop by drop, with cold water, so as to dissolve the ripine (venom), which was separated from the solution by evaporation. This precipitate, after being repeatedly washed with alcohol, was allowed to dry.

On testing it toxicologically it was found to be actively poisonous, giving rise, even when employed in minute amount, to all the phenomena, local and general, of rattlesnake poisoning.

The writer experimented not only with alcohol, but with turpentine, nitrate of silver, soda and potassium, and found that the mixture of these agents with rattlesnake venom did not alter or even delay toxic action, providing the re-agents were not of caustic strength. Two drops of venom was treated with twenty-five drops of alcohol and after ten minutes the liquid was injected into the breast tissues of a pigeon, which died in thirty-seven minutes.

A check experiment by injecting the alcohol (twenty-five drops) resulted in slight stupefaction, quick recovery.

One-third of a drop of venom was treated with a drachm of alcohol and evaporated to seven drops and was then injected under the skin of a pigeon. It died in twelve minutes. One-half a drop of venom was mixed with a teaspoonful of alcohol and kept for four weeks. The alcohol evaporated, the precipitate collected, redissolved and thrown beneath the skin of a pigeon; it died in nine hours. Experiment repeated, bird died in

two hours. I dissolved crystals of venom, three years old, in 98 deg. alcohol, and injected it beneath the skin of the breast of small dogs, cats, etc. Death followed surely and swiftly.

One-third of a drop of venom was mixed with aqua fortis, and in twelve minutes the acid was neutralized with liquid potassae. The mixture was injected into the thigh of a small poodle dog, which died in four hours.

Is one not reasonably justified in concluding that if the venom is not affected by these agents in the test tube, they are not likely to modify its action within the system?

How, then, does it kill?

Inject two drops of venom beneath the skin of a pigeon; of a sudden, and without a pang it is dead, with no change visible—no pain. It may require days for the same quantity to kill another.

Try a larger animal. A large Newfoundland dog is injected with five drops. He lives over the first few hours of feebleness and seems recovering, but now some horrid malady is seizing hold, and he realizes that his hour is come.

A large and rapidly-growing tumor marks the spot where the injecting needle entered. Strange enough there is no inflammation at first; the whole mass is fluid blood, which, presently soaks every tissue near, even discoloring the bones. Everybody knows that if one or more small blood vessels are opened they bleed, but, that sooner or later Nature stops them with a blood clot. Now, keeping this in view the conclusion seems simple—that this dread venom destroys the power of the blood to clot and deprives the victim of his only remedy against hemorrhage, as illustrated in the case of the dog and tumor above mentioned. Every moment the dog's strong legs are becoming less able to support his weight and every tissue begins to bleed, followed by various symptoms accordingly as each organ becomes involved—death following from exhaustion—painless.

The climax—a recapitulation as it were, of all the experiments now follows:

A rabbit was chloroformed into insensibility, its abdomen opened and a piece of delicate membrane which connects and supports the intestines was laid bare beneath a microscope of very high power. A single drop of venom was placed upon this membrane under observation.

For thirty seconds there was no perceptible change. Suddenly a minute blood vessel gave way, when it was immediately covered up by a rush of blood discs in Nature's effort to repair the break.

A little way off another vessel broke, followed by another wild rush and scurrying about of blood discs, and then a third and fourth, until within four minutes the entire microscopic field was covered with blood, then followed immediately the rupture of the membrane. Here is the very beginning of the end as certainly and plainly as the eye can discern.

This horrid venom has the subtle power to forbid the blood to clot and so to soften or weaken the tissues that they break under the force of the heart's action.

John Brainard, surveyor, Redlands, Cal., aged 26, was stung on the bare calf of his leg by both fangs.

Almost immediately there was exhibited the paleness of body and coldness of surface of approaching dissolution, followed by much vomiting, extreme retching and alarming exhaustion.

Here was a man strong as an ox, prostrated in mind and helpless in body as an infant, and all within a few minutes, through two punctures scarcely discernible to the naked eye. The leg was ligated and from fifteen to thirty grains (about one-half teaspoonful) of carbonate of ammonia administered every half-hour, and the powder forced continually into the wounds after the punctures had been split across to the bottom.

Instead of removing the ligature all at once as is customary by most medical men, it should be loosened by degrees as the venom is neutralized, thus, by installments, as it were. He recovered.

An Italian vineyardist, after having been bitten twice on the forearm, leaving four punctures, and been given a quart of whisky by his friends, made a rapid recovery under the above treatment.

The fact that one bitten may withstand an amount of whisky (it frequently kills) is frequently used as evidence that the excess of alcohol is expended in neutralizing the venom, but the question is, would not the resistance of the system, caused by the fear of death and the venom, cause it to withstand similarly the effect of any drug?

But can we save life in these cases with carbonate of ammonia? The answer of numerous trials by the writer and others on man and the lower animals is, "yes."

Ten to twenty drops of venom may be pressed from the glands of a full-grown rattlesnake daily.

Only the largest rattler can cast enough venom to kill a man, and not even then with certainty, unless provoked to fury before striking. Statistics prove that only one in twenty bitten die, thus you see, as whisky is given in all cases, king alcohol gets the credit if they recover and is charged with no failures.

A rattler's food is frogs, young rabbits, squirrels, birds, eggs, nestlings, etc. When surprised, his attitude is one of the finest examples of discretion, defiant courage and confidence, saying plainly, "I know you will retreat when you learn who I am," and when convinced that he is liable to get worsted, he slowly glides away like an unconquered enemy, sure of his strength, but willing to call it a draw.

JAMES M. BARKICKMAN.

UNIQUE OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY.

[Harper's Bazar:] Five little villages in Southern New Jersey unite annually in a unique observance of Memorial day. They are all near enough to the sea to be dominated by the thought of it. So it is not strange that when they come to think of the men who have died for their country their minds turn to the vast grave at their very doors. There are only 500 inhabitants, all told, in these villages, but the idea of decorating the great sea grave does not appall them. When Memorial day comes around, the children of the neighborhood, carrying flags and garlands and crowned with flowers, go to a pier which runs out into the ocean, where, after marching up and down and singing patriotic songs, they throw their flowers and garlands into the waves, while a bugle sounds and a salute is fired. This ceremony of decorating the common grave of those who have been lost at sea not only can be made a beautiful and impressive one, but has also the significance which would appeal to people.

The action of the University of New York in conferring on ex-Secretary William R. Day the degree of Doctor of Laws recalls the fact that Mr. Day has received three honorary degrees since he was at the head of the State Department.

SISTER REPUBLICS.

HOW SOUTH AMERICAN STATES CELEBRATE THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) June 26, 1899.—Independence day in South America! It is as great an event as the Fourth of July in the United States. We are by no means the only patriotic citizens of this hemisphere. The South Americans go wild over national holidays. They have processions and parades, and the cities are alive with the noise of fire-crackers and cannon. Every house is decorated with flags and bunting. There are more flags displayed in Chile, the Argentine and Brazil than in the United States. One of the funny things about a South American city is the flag poles. They jut out from every house and every story. No one would think of putting up a business block without flagpoles. In the main streets the flag poles from the buildings opposite each other almost meet, and when the streets are narrow, as in the case of the Ouvidor, the main thoroughfare of Rio de Janeiro, the flags form a canopy or arbor over the people below.

Many of the cities arch their principal streets with iron gas pipes, upon which are globes of different colors. On independence night these globes are ablaze with lights and the national colors show out everywhere. The decoration of Montevideo, Rosario and Rio de Janeiro is remarkable as to its gas lights.

Venezuela's Fifth of July.

Independence day in Venezuela is on the 5th of July. I speak of it first, for Venezuela was the birthplace of South American independence. It was in Caracas that Simon Bolivar, the chief of the George Washingtons of South America, was born. He came of a good family, and was sent to Europe to be educated. He went to school in Madrid, and after a tour of France returned there to be married. He was then 19, and his bride was 16. He brought her with him to America, but had hardly arrived in Venezuela before she died of yellow fever. Upon her coffin Bolivar took an oath that he would not marry again. He consecrated his life to American independence, and from then on devoted himself to the raising of revolutions to free the country

from Spain. The declaration of independence was made on July 5, 1811, and that declaration was the death knell of Spanish authority all over South America. After many ups and downs, Bolivar finally triumphed, and made Venezuela free. He then crossed the mountains to New Granada, or Colombia, and was instrumental in freeing that country, and also Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru.

You will find statues of him in nearly all the great cities of South America, and streets are named after him in every country.

The Spanish oppressed their subjects far more than the British ever oppressed us. They held South America in servitude for 300 years. They would not allow the people to be educated. One of the Spanish kings, upon receiving a petition for the establishment of a school in one of the towns, said: "I do not consider learning proper in America." The South Americans were not allowed to read certain histories of the United States, and the sale of books of any kind without the sanction of the Council of the West Indies was prohibited. All of the officials during the Spanish régime were appointed from Spain. Out of the 160 viceroys there were only four who were not Spanish, and of 600 captains-general only fourteen were born in America.

The Same as in Cuba.

The cruelties of the Spanish were beyond conception. The Argentines, after they had announced their declaration of independence, issued a manifesto describing them. This was on the 25th of October, 1817. The manifesto was addressed to the nations of the earth, and it is a terrible arraignment of Spain. It is too long to quote here, but I can give a few of its items: It charges the Spaniards with wiping out the native populations. It says that entire towns have disappeared, and their inhabitants destroyed by compulsive labor. It states that Spain has systematically tried to degrade her people in America; that she has done all she could to kill off the surplus and to keep the population down. "Men have been indiscriminately killed in order to diminish the number." In some of the countries non-combatants were taken in groups into the squares and shot. One instance is mentioned where the Spanish soldiers cut off the ears of the inhabitants of one of the towns and sent a basket of them as a present to their general. After this the troops burned the town, first shutting up people in their houses in order that they might be burned to death. They charged the Spaniards with whipping old religious persons in the open squares, and also whipping women whom they had first stripped and bound to cannon, thus exposing them to shame and derision.

After a number of more charges of this kind, includ-

ing the brutal killing of old men, women and children, detailing the poisoning of the water and food, the blowing-up of the soldiers' quarters, the Argentines declared their independence. They soon succeeded in establishing it, and they then crossed the mountains to give freedom to Chile.

The man who led this revolution was Gen. San Martin. He had the place in lower South America that Bolivar had in the north, and he was an equally noble character. Born in the Argentine, he was educated in Europe. He served there in the Spanish army, and at the age of 20 was fighting Moors in Africa. After he returned to South America he became the commander of the army, and was in charge of it on that march over the Andes to Chile. This expedition was a greater one than that of Napoleon over the Alps into Italy. It was successful, although it lasted for some time, and included a number of battles. Having freed Chile, San Martin went north and aided in the freedom of Peru, himself and Bolivar meeting in 1822 at Guayaquil.

Two South American Heroes.

There is no doubt as to the honesty of these two men. Either could have been rich beyond the dreams of avarice, but each died poor. Chile offered to make San Martin a present of 10,000 ounces of gold, or about \$200,000, but he refused it. After the struggle was over he left the Argentine for Europe, having with him only \$3000. He died there after years of poverty and neglect.

It was through Bolivar that Bolivia became an independent nation. The new country was called Bolivia after Bolivar, and its Assembly voted him \$1,000,000. Bolivar accepted the gift only on the condition that the money should be used for the emancipation of the slaves of Bolivia. The Congress of Lima elected him perpetual Dictator, and he was later on made President of Colombia. He served several terms, and then resigned from public life.

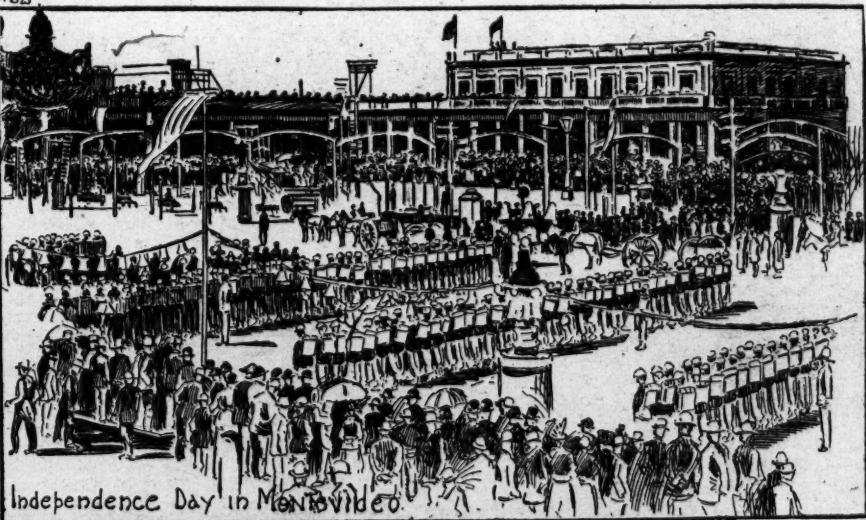
Notwithstanding his resignation, he was reelected, but the opposition party, which controlled Congress, voted to accept his resignation and to give him a pension of \$3000 a year, on condition that he would live abroad. He started for Caracas, with the intention of going to England; but died before he left Venezuela. He was much hurt by this Congressional action, and the slight is said to have hastened his death. His last words were: "My wishes are for the happiness of the people. If my death should unite them, I will go to the tomb content—yes, to the tomb! The people send me there, but I forgive them."

Queer Features of South American Politics.

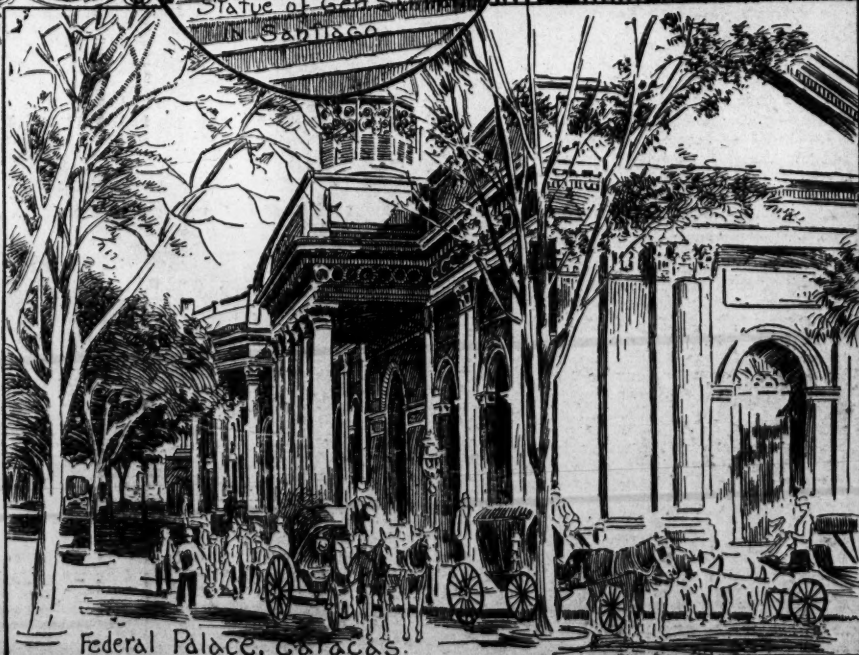
I am often asked as to the honesty of South American politics, and whether it is true that the republics are republics only in name. The questions are hard to



Statue of Gen. San Martin in Santiago.



Independence Day in Montevideo.



Federal Palace, Caracas.



Simon Bolivar Statue in Lima.

answer. In most of the countries there is no political liberty such as we have, and men like Bolívar and San Martín are few.

The families of the rich control the republic of Peru. The common people have no rights that the politicians are bound to respect, and there is undoubtedly much stealing in high places. In Chile about two hundred families manage the politics and government. They practically own the country, they control the elections, and put up and down whom they please. There are, it is true, two parties, but the leaders belong to these families, and the members of the families get the fat offices.

It is not far different in the Argentine republic. The ordinary citizen knows that it would be foolish to go to the polls. Buenos Ayres is a city of 800,000 people. During my stay there there was an election, and only 20,000 votes were cast. There should have been something like 200,000. The men who own the lands usually vote their employes as they please, and managers of the elections decide how many votes each candidate is to have before the votes are put into the ballot-boxes.

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All that is known leads to the belief, generally, that the venom of all serpents is alike in toxic character—differing only in degree of virulence.

The venom of all is albuminous, and, certainly, the most delicate chemical tests show no difference between the white of an egg and serpent venom; yet how different—the one an embryo of life, the other a shadow of death.

The venom is manufactured in almond-shaped glands behind the eyes and consists, chiefly, of microscopic tubes, which carry the venom to larger tubes at the lower side of the gland from which a small duct runs forward under the eye and thence around the upper jaw in front, where, by a peculiar enlargement of muscles, the venom is corked up until a greater force overcomes the fibrous resistance. The saber-shaped fangs are located well forward in the upper jaw. The act of opening the mouth raises the fangs from the grooves in which they lie and throws the points well forward, bringing the venom duct in direct connection with the poison gland behind the eye. Two muscles are attached to the upper jaw on each side, above the poison gland, over which it passes and is attached to the lower jaw on each side. Thus, with this exquisite instrument—a veritable bone hypodermic bulb syringe—there can be no failure, for the act of opening the mouth erects and connects the fangs with the poison sac, simultaneously compressing the glands.

Rattlesnake venom will not kill vegetable life; in fact, some seeds may be grown in the venom, diluted in water. A pigeon was given enough per mouth to kill fifty if injected beneath the skin, with no perceptible ill effect.

Prince Charles Lucian Napoleon, brother of the French Emperor, has given us the only trustworthy analysis of crotalus horridus (rattlesnake) poison.

The Prince treated the venom to an excess of alcohol and filtered it, and the residue being well washed with fresh portions of alcohol, the latter was evaporated to dryness.

The coagulum was next washed, drop by drop, with cold water, so as to dissolve the ripine (venom) which was separated from the solution by evaporation. This precipitate, after being repeatedly washed with alcohol, was allowed to dry.

On testing it toxicologically it was found to be actively poisonous, giving rise, even when employed in minute amount, to all the phenomena, local and general, of rattlesnake poisoning.

The writer experimented not only with alcohol, but with turpentine, nitrate of silver, soda and potassium, and found that the mixture of these agents with rattlesnake venom did not alter or even delay toxic action, providing the re-agents were not of caustic strength. Two drops of venom was treated with twenty-five drops of alcohol and after ten minutes the liquid was injected into the breast tissues of a pigeon, which died in thirty-seven minutes.

A check experiment by injecting the alcohol (twenty-five drops) resulted in slight stupefaction, quick recovery.

One-third of a drop of venom was treated with a drachm of alcohol and evaporated to seven drops and was then injected under the skin of a pigeon. It died in twelve minutes. One-half a drop of venom was mixed with a teaspoonful of alcohol and kept for four weeks. The alcohol evaporated, the precipitate collected, redissolved and thrown beneath the skin of a pigeon; it died in nine hours. Experiment repeated, bird died in

two hours. I dissolved crystals of venom, three years old, in 98 deg. alcohol, and injected it beneath the skin of the breast of small dogs, cats, etc. Death followed surely and swiftly.

One-third of a drop of venom was mixed with aqua fortis and in twelve minutes the acid was neutralized with liquid potassae. The mixture was injected into the thigh of a small poodle dog, which died in four hours.

Is one not reasonably justified in concluding that if the venom is not affected by these agents in the test tube, they are not likely to modify its action within the system?

How, then, does it kill?

Inject two drops of venom beneath the skin of a pigeon; of a sudden, and without a pang it is dead, with no change visible—no pain. It may require days for the same quantity to kill another.

Try a larger animal. A large Newfoundland dog is injected with five drops. He lives over the first few hours of feebleness and seems recovering, but now some horrid malady is seizing hold, and he realizes that his hour is come.

A large and rapidly-growing tumor marks the spot where the injecting needle entered. Strange enough there is no inflammation at first; the whole mass is fluid blood, which, presently soaks every tissue near, even discoloring the bones. Everybody knows that if one or more small blood vessels are opened they bleed, but, that sooner or later Nature stops them with a blood clot. Now, keeping this in view the conclusion seems simple—that this dread venom destroys the power of the blood to clot and deprives the victim of his only remedy against hemorrhage, as illustrated in the case of the dog and tumor above mentioned. Every moment the dog's strong legs are becoming less able to support his weight and every tissue begins to bleed, followed by various symptoms accordingly as each organ becomes involved—death following from exhaustion—painless.

The climax—a recapitulation as it were, of all the experiments now follows:

A rabbit was chloroformed into insensibility, its abdomen opened and a piece of delicate membrane which connects and supports the intestines was laid bare beneath a microscope of very high power. A single drop of venom was placed upon this membrane under observation.

For thirty seconds there was no perceptible change. Suddenly a minute blood vessel gave way, when it was immediately covered up by a rush of blood discs in Nature's effort to repair the break.

A little way off another vessel broke, followed by another wild rush and scurrying about of blood discs, and then a third and fourth, until within four minutes the entire microscopic field was covered with blood, then followed immediately the rupture of the membrane. Here is the very beginning of the end as certainly and plainly as the eye can discern.

This horrid venom has the subtle power to forbid the blood to clot and so to soften or weaken the tissues that they break under the force of the heart's action.

John Brainard, surveyor, Redlands, Cal., aged 26, was stung on the bare calf of his leg by both fangs.

Almost immediately there was exhibited the paleness of body and coldness of surface of approaching dissolution, followed by much vomiting, extreme retching and alarming exhaustion.

Here was a man strong as an ox, prostrated in mind and helpless in body as an infant, and all within a few minutes, through two punctures scarcely discernible to the naked eye. The leg was ligated and from fifteen to thirty grains (about one-half teaspoonful) of carbonate of ammonia administered every half hour, and the powder forced continually into the wounds after the punctures had been split across to the bottom.

Instead of removing the ligature all at once as is customary by most medical men, it should be loosened by degrees as the venom is neutralized, thus, by installments, as it were. He recovered.

An Italian vineyardist, after having been bitten twice on the forearm, leaving four punctures, and been given a quart of whisky by his friends, made a rapid recovery under the above treatment.

The fact that one bitten may withstand an amount of whisky (it frequently kills) is frequently used as evidence that the excess of alcohol is expended in neutralizing the venom, but the question is, would not the resistance of the system, caused by the fear of death and the venom, cause it to withstand similarly the effect of any drug?

But can we save life in these cases with carbonate of ammonia? The answer of numerous trials by the writer and others on man and the lower animals is, "yes."

Ten to twenty drops of venom may be pressed from the glands of a full-grown rattlesnake daily.

Only the largest rattler can cast enough venom to kill a man, and not even then with certainty, unless provoked to fury before striking. Statistics prove that only one in twenty bitten die, thus you see, as whisky is given in all cases, king alcohol gets the credit if they recover and is charged with no failures.

A rattler's food is frogs, young rabbits, squirrels, birds, eggs, nestlings, etc. When surprised, his attitude is one of the finest examples of discretion, defiant courage and confidence, saying plainly, "I know you will retreat when you learn who I am," and when convinced that he is liable to get worsted, he slowly glides away like an unconquered enemy, sure of his strength, but willing to call it a draw.

JAMES M. BARRICKMAN.

UNIQUE OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY.

[Harper's Bazar:] Five little villages in Southern New Jersey unite annually in a unique observance of Memorial day. They are all near enough to the sea to be dominated by the thought of it. So it is not strange that when they come to think of the men who have died for their country their minds turn to the vast grave at their very doors. There are only 500 inhabitants, all told, in these villages, but the idea of decorating the great sea grave does not appall them. When Memorial day comes around, the children of the neighborhood, carrying flags and garlands and crowned with flowers, go to a pier which runs out into the ocean, where, after marching up and down and singing patriotic songs, they throw their flowers and garlands into the waves, while a bugle sounds and a salute is fired. This ceremony of decorating the common grave of those who have been lost at sea not only can be made a beautiful and impressive one, but has also the significance which would appeal to people.

The action of the University of New York in conferring on ex-Secretary William R. Day the degree of Doctor of Laws recalls the fact that Mr. Day has received three honorary degrees since he was at the head of the State Department.

AT THE THEATERS.

LONDON theaters are different in many ways from New York theaters," said a woman who has just got back home. "In the first place, like the railways, many of them are built underground. A big flunkey dressed in the style of George IV or a punctilious personage in a swallowtail points you out the stalls and you go down one flight of stairs. A maid in a white cap and apron directs you down another, at the landing of which another maid in white cap and apron directs you further down still, until you stand at a side entrance and the flare of the stage bursts upon you.

"Standing there at the side entrance, a moment before the maid comes to seat you, the appearance of the stalls strikes you as imposing. Everybody is in full dress. There are some very beautiful shoulders, but, alas! there are also some that are not beautiful; but beautiful or not, they are all bare.

"In my opinion, the pit spoils the effect of the stalls. Our way of making the gallery seats the cheapest is decidedly the best. The juxtaposition of exquisite toilets, elaborate coiffures and bare shoulders with the common everyday clothes of the poorer class is too violent. Imagine carpeted floors, white-aproned attendants, perfumes and flowers divided from you by a broad wall four feet high, above which it reaches just to the eyes—seated in a hardwood chair, with your feet on a bare floor, you gaze in a melancholy way over into the promised land. Some tourists buy seats for the pit—the difference in the price is considerable, 2 shillings and sixpence for the pit, 10 shillings and sixpence for the stalls—but rather than sit there with the fence separating me from the swells, I would stay at home forever.

"The pit applauds strange and unexpected sentiments. In fact, you are never quite certain what it will applaud; neither, I imagine, are the actors. For instance, a large and unwieldy actress says in a loud voice, 'Some people buy their gowns in Paris, but London is good enough for me!' whereat the pit comes down in a stupendous thunder of applause interspersed with cries of 'Bravo! bravo! bravo!' An actress who has been a magnificent success a decade or so before appears upon the stage. She stands in the glare of the footlights, a wreck of her former self, and before her cracked voice can break upon the enraptured stillness the pit goes into convulsions, stands and shouts, 'Bravo! bravo! bravo!'

"Some peculiar customs prevail in the stalls. One evening I saw three young men go out between the acts. They went out in a perfectly natural way, but it was their coming back that surprised me. They entered at about three rows in the rear of their original seats, and deliberately climbed over the intervening backs of the chairs. I stared wide-eyed at the spectacle of those three young men, all in evening dress, with shining patent-leathers and expansive shirt fronts, climbing the backs of chairs.

"The prevailing afternoon tea prevails also at the matinees. Between the third and fourth acts, or after the first piece, while the scenery is being shoved about for the one-act farce, the maids serve tea at sixpence. It gives a home-like air to a theater or sea these neat and tiny trays, waiting on the women, who gather in groups and chatter as they drink their tea for all the world as if they were at home in their own drawing-rooms.

"Every possible effort is made for the comfort of the London theater-goer; otherwise he complains. He must have his money's worth or the manager suffers. In many cases the manager is deserving of sympathy. At a matinee at Her Majesty's theater there was some knocking on the outside wall. It did not annoy me, in fact, I hardly noticed it until some one near by complained. 'I'll go and see the manager about it,' said he. He got up and walked out with a determined stride. Several others in different parts of the theater got up and walked out. The manager was besieged. The knocking continued. Finally Mr. Tree came before the footlights. He apologized profusely for the annoyance caused by the knocking, promising to do all in his power to have it stopped. He had it stopped—I wondered how much he paid those carpenters to stop their work for a couple of hours—and the play went serenely on.

"In one important particular the London manager is zealous to a degree for the welfare of his patrons. Rather than put them to the necessity of going outside in cold, stormy weather in cases of sudden and extreme thirst, he supplies their needs at close range. In a London theater you not only find cloakrooms, umbrella repositories, billiard-rooms and rooms where tea is brewed and thin slices of bread and butter are served upon a moment's notice, but you find full-fledged barrooms, glittering with cut-glass and long-necked bottles, filled to the brim with the ubiquitous Scotch whisky, together with its inseparable companion, the inevitable sizzling soda water."

The number of inquiries received with reference to the dramatization of "Ben Hur," says the Chicago Times-Herald, demonstrates the almost universal interest excited by that really great work. Published ten years ago, this remarkable novel, based upon the life of Christ, created such a deep and enduring impression that the project of arranging the story for stage use has occasioned no little apprehension. Many are inclined to fear that some form of sacrilege will result, but since the work is being done under the supervision of Gen. Wallace, this impression seems quite without foundation. It is understood that he has hitherto refused a proposal for making dramatic use of his novel, and we may assume that his tardy consent was received by means of stipulations which will guard against any possible offense. Of course, Christ will not be represented in the play, nor will the crucifixion be touched upon in any illustrative manner, the intention being to make the most of those dramatic features, including the chariot race, that can be staged without doing violence to any religious opinion. It is said that the dramatist, Mr. Young, has finished two acts of the play to the satisfaction of all concerned, and it is to be hoped that a success will be achieved in harmony with the dignity and significance of the

story. Writing of "Ben Hur" in a recent letter, Gen. Wallace explains how the idea of that work developed in his mind:

"I was just getting over the restlessness due to years of service in the civil war when it occurred to me to write the impressions of the wise men I had carried in my mind since boyhood. Those three men, guided by a moving, almost talking star, never left my memory. I thought a serial on the subject would admit of many illustrations, and would, perhaps, be acceptable to a magazine, so I began to write it under an old beech tree in my dooryard, commencing with the meeting in the desert and ending with the birth near Bethlehem. I was not influenced by religion or sentiment at the time.

"The writing of the novel in connection with the tale of the Christ was an afterthought. The idea came to me a year after the serial was completed, and after I had become interested in some theological discussions involving some elementary ideas, such as God, heaven, the hereafter, Christ and His divinity. I took the manuscript with me to New Mexico and finished it there. I had never visited the Holy Land, and I would not have trusted to the treachery of a tourist's memory even if I had gone, so I wrote the book with an official chart of Palestine before me, showing the villages and all the sacred places, the heights, depressions, passes, trails and distances. Maybe I got some inspiration from New Mexico, for the topography, scenery and general environment are all characteristic of Palestine.

"I chose the name 'Ben Hur' because it was biblical and simple. He was a composite character, showing the Roman influence then making encroachments on the Jews. Esther I named after my own mother, and Simonides I evolved from my knowledge of the characteristics of the Jewish people. Rome having furnished the political complexion of the story; the evolution of Messala was natural."

John C. Fisher, manager for Mme. Modjeska, announces that the elaborate productions which he had in view for next season are now well under way. Thomas Mboes, the scenic artist, with two assistant artists, is now at work at Mr. Fisher's theater in San Diego, where the productions are being built. The scenic outfit for "Macbeth," "Mary Stuart" and "Much Ado About Nothing," will be new and complete in every way.

The feature of Modjeska's repertoire next season and for which preparations are being made, will be her new play of "Marie Antoinette." In this direction, Mr. Mboes has been given carte-blanc, and if all accounts prove true it will almost compare, from a production standpoint, at least, with Henry Irving's much-talked-of success, "Robespierre." The two plays, by the way, will have many points of resemblance, for Modjeska's play of "Marie Antoinette" of course belongs to the same period as "Robespierre," and naturally concerns many of the same exciting events incident to the fall of the French monarchy. Clinton Stuart, the author, is said to have made all the dramatic material possible out of the characters of Mirabeau, Marat, Robespierre, and King Louis, and in the character of Marie Antoinette, the noblest victim of the bloody revolution, he is said to have furnished Modjeska with one of the best opportunities of her career.

John E. Kelder, who is to be featured as Modjeska's leading support next season, is now in Europe, for pleasure and study, and while abroad he is to get the designs for his many costumes. It is not yet known which character he will elect to play in "Marie Antoinette," but in other plays of the repertoire he will be seen as Macbeth, as Leicester in "Mary Stuart," as Benedict in "Much Ado About Nothing" and as Mark Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra." Charles D. Herman, who earned so much favorable comment with Modjeska last season, will continue as a member of the company, as also will George Spencer, Wadsworth Harris and Lynn Pratt. The tour will embrace all the principal cities, including San Francisco, Chicago, and a long engagement in New York.

The Week's Attractions.

The novelty for the coming week at the Los Angeles Theater will be Warde and Sackett's comedians, in the Hoyt's Theater success, "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," commencing Monday evening, July 3.

"A Bachelor's Honeymoon" was written by John Stapleton, and is a farce in the French acceptance of the term. It was originally produced at Hoyt's Theater, New York, and has since been seen in all the large cities of the North and West, with gratifying results.

To tell the story would take half the interest away; it suffices, therefore, that the plot concerns the experience of a man who secretly marries an actress, and tries to introduce her into his home without betraying the fact of his marriage to his family. Messrs. Warde and Sackett have always been identified with the foremost attractions of the country, and are establishing an enviable reputation with their new venture. Mr. Warde is the eldest son of Frederick Warde, and was his manager for years.

The supporting company includes Thomas O'Malley, Emil Hoch, Franklyn Hill, Thomas Mullin, Joseph Swickard, Della Stacy, Helen Tracy, May Warde and Ann Hathaway. Miss May Warde is the youngest daughter of the favorite actor, Frederick Warde, and makes her debut in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon."

There will be an extra Fourth of July matinee at the Orpheum Tuesday afternoon, in addition to the regular performances through the week.

The new bill that goes on Monday evening includes four features, the Phoebes troupe of pantomimists heading the list. They give a spectacular, pantomimic entertainment, something after the fashion of the acrobatic clowns that were once the primary feature of Hanlon's and Kiralfy's spectacles. The Phoebes include a number of the best performers from the "spectacle shows," and have but just returned from a European tour.

Tacianu is a female impersonator, whose appearance at the Orpheum three years ago will be remembered. He has a fine soprano and baritone voice, each under perfect control. His dresses are models of elegance and taste.

Francesca Redding has achieved success of a high order in vaudeville, with comedies that depend for their strength upon merit and capable players. Miss Redding is a beautiful woman, and as the Duchess of Devonshire will wear a number of dress creations calculated to charm the eye. She is assisted in her comedy sketch by Carlton Macy.

Houdini, the youth whose work with the handcuffs, the cards and the cabinet has given the goomies food for chatter, is to be retained on the bill. The Orpheum

has probably never had a performer of Houdini's character whose work was at once so completely mystifying.

McAvoy and May, the gingery and tempestuous comedians, who storm the risibilities of an audience, remain another week, as do also the Wartenberg brothers, acrobats and musicians.

Plays and Players.

Belle Archer will star in a new play season after next.

Sara Bernhardt's first appearance in a male role was in 1869.

Julia Marlowe is going to spend her summer vacation in Switzerland.

Wilton Lackaye will play Reb Shemuel in "The Children of the Ghetto."

Arthur W. Pinero, the English dramatist, lately celebrated his forty-fourth birthday.

Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith will write a new comic opera for the Bostonians.

Lillian Burkhart has a new one-act play, called "Her Soldier Boy," which scored a success.

Rose Eytinge is to make her debut in vaudeville in a comedietta called "The First Old Lady."

The body of Francisque Sarcey, the great French critic, was cremated, in accordance with his expressed wish.

Sydney Grundy's adaptation of Dumas's "Black Tulip" will be produced in London about the last of October.

Etienne Girardot, well known as the comedian of "Charley's Aunt," is in a New York hospital, suffering from appendicitis.

"David Harum" is to be dramatized next season. Another successful novel, "The Gadfly," is also to be turned into a play.

William Gillette has sailed for New York. He stayed in London long enough to see the production of Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes," for copyright purposes.

W. S. Gilbert, among his stock of curiosities, has the model of a man-of-war of 100 years ago, fifteen feet long. From this he designed the scene of "Pinafore."

David Belasco says that all his future first productions will be made in Washington. The Capital has proved a place of good luck for all his former ventures.

Maude Adams has closed her season. It is claimed the receipts for her six weeks in "Romeo and Juliet" were \$137,000. The cost of the production was over \$30,000.

An English divine has published a pamphlet called "The Religion of Shakespeare," in which he proves that the great dramatist was neither an agnostic nor a Puritan.

"An American Citizen," which Nat Goodwin presented in London, created great enthusiasm, the critics predicting that it will prove one of the hits of the London season.

The Chinese play written by Chester Bailey Farnaud for Mrs. Patrick Campbell is called "The Moonlight Blossom," and the actress will take the part of a Chinese priestess.

Emma Calvé has signed with Grau for a series of operatic performances in New York and the large cities next season. She will sing in "Lohengrin," "Sappho" and "Herodiade."

Clement Scott, the veteran English dramatic critic, is preparing his reminiscences for publication. His memoirs are anxiously expected, as possessing more than usual interest.

Before leaving for this country, William Gillette, who has been dramatizing Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes," gave a London dinner to Mark Twain, in whose backyard he used to play as a boy.

The mystery surrounding Paderewski's marriage to Mme. Gorski and Helen von Rosen is cleared up by the explanation that the two are really one and the same, Von Rosen being the maiden name of Mme. Gorski.

Mrs. T. Benton Leiter made her long-heralded appearance in vaudeville in New York, and showed herself to be a handsome woman and an intelligent and easy actress, of no striking ability, but graceful and pleasing.

A rumor was started lately that a private marriage had taken place between Melbourne McDowell, the widower of Fanny Davenport, and Blanche Walsh, with whom he has been starring. The rumor is authoritatively denied.

Grace Elliston has sprung into sudden prominence as a result of her brilliant acting in "His Excellency, the Governor." In private life she is said to be an exceedingly modest young woman. Her physical beauty is such as to require no aggressiveness on her part.

Eleanor Duse and Eremete Zaccani have dissolved their dramatic partnership, owing to their failure in presenting d'Annunzio's plays. Duse says she is tired of appearing before the aristocracy only, and that she will make a tour of Italy with an inexpensive company, so that the general public will have a chance to see her.

May Moore, long the leading actress of Charles Wyndham's company, has just inherited a fortune from Mme. Gabrielli, who was well known in English society and who figured as one of the characters in "The Green Carnation." She also left a valuable library to Charles Wyndham.

John Philip Sousa denies the story that he will have a theater in New York this year for the production of his operas. He will spend the entire summer season at Manhattan Beach. He may take his band to the St. Louis exposition. His opera, "El Capitan," with De Wolf Hopper and Nella Bergen in the leading roles, will open in London on July 10.

[Died at Paris, June 6, 1899.]

Let down the curtain. Close the playhouse door.
The hand that ruled doth hold the helm no more.
The voice that called the actor to his best
Is silent, and the tireless man's at rest.

"The world's a stage," the Bard of Avon said,
And spoke his line without the slightest dread,
Because he knew beneath the thought of man
Was One who'd chosen well the guiding plan.

The world may be a stage; the stage is not the world,
Yet there was one whose banner, e'er unfurled,
Defiance bade to all, from year to year,
For that in all he did he was sincere.

God give him rest! His work may be
The subject of both love and envy.
Yet was he patterned on the goodly plan
Of him who does his best, and rules: A Man!

—[John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.]

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Weekly Review.

UNDER the caption, "How Strauss Composed," is the following bit of interesting data in the current number of Musical America:

"The wonderful dance music that gave Johann Strauss the title of 'Waltz King' was written in an erratic and impulsive way that is strangely in contrast to the pulse-like rhythm and continuity of the 'Blue Danube Waltzes.' Musical impressions, themes, combinations in harmony, came into the musician's head at the most unexpected time and places. And Johann never let them escape. No matter where he was or what he was doing, the inspiration of the moment was obeyed and the melody was written down almost as soon as conceived by the brain, on whatever material was at hand.

"This happened oftentimes to be the composer's cuffs; and when they were covered, his shirt bosom. Often and often after his linen had gone into the wash, Mme. Strauss would be startled by a frantic appeal for a shirt or a pair of cuffs that held some musical fragment jotted down in a moment of inspiration, and now lost to the despairing composer who had forgotten to copy it. The most famous of all the themes he wrote, 'The Blue Danube,' was first jotted down on his cuff with a pencil, and might have shared the fate of other inspirations had it not been for the sympathetic care and devotion of his wife. Mrs. Strauss entered into her husband's erratic moods with infinite tact and care. Instead of being irritated at his uncertain and inconvenient methods of composing, she did everything to help him.

"He wrote on anything, books, papers, pictures, in whatever room he happened to be. His wife had pens and paper scattered all over the house so that wherever he went he should find them. She had a piano in every room that her husband used, and never let a bit of his linen go to the laundress unless it were perfectly clean, as far as musical scores were concerned. It is owing to her wise sympathy that many of the composer's best-loved dances are known today.

"In common with most great men, Strauss loved a garden, and often worked in his. Nothing seemed to stimulate his musical ideas like weeding or hoeing. He would often drop his hoe in the middle of a row of turnips or jump up from the absorbed weeding of a carrot patch, rush into the house, seize the first sheet of paper he saw and dash off a bar or two of melody to be afterward elaborated into a tone-poem.

"This impulsive quality is probably what gives the dance music of Strauss its vibrant, and living quality. It sweeps the dancers along like a river and appeals to emotions as old as human nature. Strauss belongs to no time, place or nation. He is universal and immortal, and while girls and boys live they will dance to the music of the 'Beautiful Blue Danube.'"

In a recent issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel is the following bit of valuable information:

"An American national hymn, written half a century ago by a now dead German composer of music, has been unearthed in Chicago recently. Gustave Reichert is the author, also known as having produced a national hymn of the Germans. The song in question is said to be of great power and has never been sung anywhere. There has now been put forth an English transcript of the words, as appended below:

HYMN OF THE FLAG.

"Hail, Stars and Stripes, red, white and blue,
We stand enraptured at thy view.
Lo, proud on high thy blue does stream,
Thy starry wreaths on waters gleam.
Forever to thee we will be true.
Hurrah! hurrah! red, white and blue!
Hurrah! red, white and blue!
Pure as the snow on mountain height,
Thy white, truth's symbol, sheds its light.
Thy laws knew master not, nor slave,
And human rights thy emblem gave
To all thy children—not the few.
Hurrah! hurrah! red, white and blue!
Hurrah! red, white and blue!
Flame out thy red over land and sea,
That beacon light of liberty.
And must it be, our heart's blood red
For thee and glory we will shed
Out of the love that is thy due.
Hurrah! hurrah! red, white and blue!
Hurrah! red, white and blue!"

Musical Melange.

There is a report that Adelini Patti is to return next season to this country and make a concert tour, which shall positively be her last, says Musical America. One American impresario, who went abroad last summer, wanted to engage her for a tour here during the past winter, but the negotiations came to nothing. It is regarded as extremely uncertain whether Mme. Patti would be able to repeat the great successes she at one time made here in concert. But Mme. Patti, whatever the state of her voice may be, is one of the best-known persons in the world. Those who have never seen her would probably take advantage of the opportunity if she came, and her recent marriage would stimulate this part of the public's interest to hear her. Others would go to discover if she still sang as she did in the past.

In celebration of the Queen's eightieth birthday, says a London letter to Musical America, a performance of "Lohengrin" was given in the Waterloo Chamber, at Windsor Castle, when Mesdames Nordica and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, David Bispham and Muhlmann all exerted themselves to their utmost to win the approbation of England's first lady. They had a most attentive and appreciative auditor in Her Majesty, who herself led the applause after each act.

After the performance, the artists were summoned to Her Majesty's presence, as is usual on such occasions; but the De Reszkes, who had never appeared in opera at Windsor before, had omitted to provide themselves with the swallow-tails, white cravat and other accessories of nineteenth-century evening dress, for, having decided that they could dress more comfortably at home, they had traveled from London in their royal and knightly habiliments, shrouded from the vulgar gaze by voluminous cloaks.

The Master of the Ceremonies was at his wits' end, but there was nothing for it. Her Majesty had summoned M. Jean and M. Edouard, and appear they must. Preceded by the ladies, in their smartest attire, and flanked by Messrs. Bispham and Muhlmann in the cor-

rectness of evening dress, the medieval knights approached the royal presence, where they were received, and each one individually thanked, with that gracious manner which has endeared the Queen to all who have had the privilege of contributing to her entertainment.

[Musical Age:] Emma Calvé is a profound believer in palmistry, and that faith has probably had much to do with her decision not to return to this country for the past season of opera at the Metropolitan. One of her intimate friends in Paris is a palmist, and so great is Mme. Calvé's belief in her powers that she practically controls the singer's affairs. Two years ago Mme. Calvé was under contract to sing at Covent Garden. Her friend told her that the lines in her hand prognosticated unmistakably her death if she went to London that year. So Mme. Calvé notified the management of the theater that she could not under any circumstances go that year to England. A short time afterward Mme. Calvé bought a house in a certain street in Paris, after making a long search for a quarter that was entirely satisfactory to her. The prophecy of her palms was death within a short time. Mme. Calvé immediately decided that she would never enter the house, and soon afterward it was sold.

W. S. B. Matthews, the well-known Chicago teacher and writer, tells an interesting story of the manner in which the Boston Symphony Orchestra is dominated by its leader. He says: "I have heard many anecdotes of Gericke's way of doing business. For example: When the ensemble had reached what seemed very like perfection, the idea of playing in New York was broached, and Mr. Higginson (the Boston rich man and lover of music and his kind, who has financed the Boston Orchestra at his own expense) caused a hall to be engaged and advertisements put out. Such was the interest awakened that the house was sold out a fortnight before the date of playing. The last rehearsal took place in Boston, perhaps on Thursday morning, the New York date being the following Monday. The rehearsal went apparently as usual, the programme being mainly gone through with and corrections being made from time to time. Nothing indicated that Gericke was less pleased than usual. After the close of the rehearsal Mr. Gericke called at the office of Mr. Higginson, and after the customary greetings remarked in his usual quiet voice: 'We will not be able to play in New York on Monday.' Mr. Higginson stared and thought his ears must be playing him false. Gericke repeated the statement, in the same quiet voice. 'But,' exclaimed the financial master, 'we have to play; the house is all sold out, and we have promised.' 'I cannot help that,' said Gericke, 'we cannot play next Monday—we do not play well enough.' Mr. Higginson is said to have drawn a long breath, and to have remembered that the contract with Mr. Gericke provided that he was to be sole judge of the readiness of the orchestra to play outside Boston. Accordingly he recalled the advertisements, paid back the money for tickets, paid the hall rent, etc. The following year, when the season was well under way, Mr. Gericke came to Mr. Higginson's office, one day after rehearsal, and remarked, quietly, as before: 'We are ready now to play in New York.' The concert was duly announced, sold out and given. The result was a great triumph, and at one bound the Boston Orchestra established itself as the leading orchestral body in this country."

[New York Tribune:] Equally valuable for the students of musical history, as well as of singing, is "The Operatic Anthology," now issuing from the press of G. Schirmer, in this city. When the work is complete it will have traversed the whole field of operatic composition from the first work of its kind up to the last—in round numbers, 300 years of opera. The anthology is not a series of volumes, but a series of single pieces, solos, duets, trios, quartettes, etc., which are appearing, simply for convenience's sake, in an alphabetical order arranged according to the titles of the operas. The plan has one great value for those who contemplate adding "The Anthology" to their libraries in that it keeps up the interest by reason of its variety of styles. Had a strictly chronological plan been adopted, all the compositions which are generally spoken of as having only an antiquarian interest would have come first and might have wearied the students. As it is, though the list of A's has not yet been exhausted, the style of the composers for over two centuries has already had interesting exploitation. The scope which the work is to take may be guessed from the fact that it has required over ninety numbers to reach "Atys." Max Spicker is editing the collection, which will embrace many airs, etc., which have never before been printed, these being largely from Mr. Krehbiel's collection of manuscripts. In the first installment we observe exceedingly interesting airs of this class by Bernasconi, Galuppi, Leonardo da Vinci, Leonardo Leo and Schiassi—composers who are almost strangers even to the most comprehensive musical encyclopedias, but who stood in public favor during the first half of the eighteenth century as the most popular of our composers do today. Mention has been made elsewhere on this page of the work done by the Musical Clubs of America. There is no writer or lecturer on musical topics of any prominence who has not been deluged during the last year or two with letters asking for sources of study touching some phase of musical history. The opera has occupied much attention. In "The Anthology" the best of material is put at the service of students. Here is the music to study at first hand, and much study is worth much more than scores of opinions by writers, most of whom never either heard or even saw the bulk of the music on which they presume to pronounce judgment.

The time has long passed when the woman who composes music was a legitimate object of doubt and ridicule for men, but even the tolerant spirit of today does not accord female composers that undisputed rank which some of their best representatives have fairly earned, says Musical America. Their efforts are viewed half cynically by the critics, and one can read in their praise the underlying thought, "Good for a woman." The public knows very little of our prominent female composers, and the following details, taken from a recent article in the New York Sun, should prove very interesting reading:

"Mme. Liza Lehmann, who wrote the song cycle, 'In a Persian Garden,' has never received any profits on the great popularity of the work in this country, as it was not copyrighted. She had hard work to get a publisher for it, as nobody could foresee the great vogue which the composition would ultimately attain. It is as much in demand here as it ever was, and is sung from one end of the country to the other. Her father is Rudolf Lehmann, the painter, and she is the wife of

Herbert Bedford, also an artist. She was a singer before her marriage, five years ago.

"Maude Valerie White, whose songs have been sung here by David Bispham and Emma James, is said to make more money from her compositions than any other woman composer in England. Mme. Guy d'Har-delot, who came here three years ago as Mme. Calvé's companion, but did not return for a second season, has lately begun to be popular in England as a writer of songs. The rewards of the popular woman composer are very much greater than persons usually suppose. There are consequently a great many struggling for the success which may come to them eventually.

"Mrs. Beach of Boston is probably entitled to rank first among the women composers of this country. None has attempted such ambitious works as she, and her results have been remarkable in view of the field she has entered. Another woman, who might be supposed to represent the opposite extreme, is Emma Steiner. She does not attempt such serious forms as the symphony, but she has composed three comic operas that have been played continuously in spite of the fact that their performance has generally been confined to such small towns that New York has heard little or nothing of them. They were played in the South.

"Cecile Chaminade of Paris has made a great hit with her charming piano-pieces and songs. Augusta Holmes of Paris has written a grand opera that was produced and highly praised. She is rather eccentric, and her customary costume for evening wear is a dress made in closest possible imitation of a man's dress-suit."

Notes.

Mme. Johanna Gadski will make an extended tour in this country next season, under the management of Clarence Graff.

At a recent Colonne concert, in Paris, a great triumph was scored by Mme. Reida (Rose Adler), a young California soprano.

The annual rumor of Jean de Reszke's resolve not to appear again in America arrived on time this summer, and, as usual, agitated only the trans-Atlantic cable, says an exchange.

Somebody has said that the three great pianists now before the world might be summed up as follows: Rosenthal for technique; Sauer for poetry; and Paderewski for the ladies.

Hugo Heinz, the portly baritone, who came from London to show Americans with what little vocal outfit one can pose as a singer, has left for England, accompanied by his faithful pianist, Frederick Peachy.

An old book on music, by Thomas Walter, 1761, has just been unearthed. Its title is as follows: "The Grounds and Rules of Music Explained; or, An Introduction to the Art of Singing by Note. Fitted to the Meanest Capacities."

It is the intention to erect at a certain place in the Thiergarten, the park just outside of the Brandenburg gate of Berlin, statues to Bach, Handel, Mozart, Haydn and other German musicians, beginning with Wagner.

At the close of the season of the Alice Nielsen Opera Company, in Chicago, Miss Nielsen signed a contract for five years more with Frank L. Perrey, her manager in "The Fortune-Teller." The contract includes appearances in London and Paris, beginning in London on Easter Monday, 1900. Miss Nielsen's next American appearance will be at the New York Casino.

Georg Henschel's new opera, "Nubia," which will be produced in Dresden next year, is in three acts. The libretto is by Max Kalbeck of Vienna, and is based on a novel of the same name by Richard Voss. The work is very elaborate, calling for five soloists, a soprano, mezzo-soprano, tenor, bass and baritone, and two separate choirs. The great scene, vocally, comes at the beginning of the third act, when a carnival in Rome is in progress.

Here are two stories about Emil Sauer, the German pianist: One time, while Sauer was a student of music he walked up to a man who was playing the piano at a country dance, and, tapping him on the shoulder, said: "My friend, let me show you a few things about playing the piano that you don't know." The man became indignant and a fight ensued. After the disturbance had been quelled Sauer began playing, and was kept at it for four hours. Once, in a German town, when the weather was hot, Sauer decided to have his hair cut, it having grown longer than usual. What was his surprise as he walked past the barber shop the next day to find his shorn hair in the window and for sale at \$1 a lock.

Five recently-published and interesting books on music are: "The Perfect Wagnerite," by Bernard Shaw, (Chicago: H. S. Stone & Co.) "La Musique à Paris," by Gustave Robert, (Paris: Ch. Delagrave.) "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," by W. J. Henderson, (New York: Scribner's.) "Music and Musicians," by Albert Lavignac, (New York: Henry Holt & Co.) "Voice and Violin," by T. L. Phipson, (London: Chatto & Windus.)

"May Sketches," Arthur Nevin's newest compositions, are written in the young composer's best vein, and are sure to meet with a favorable reception, says Musical America. There are four instrumental numbers in the series (intended for the piano), entitled "A May Idyl," "Serenade," "Poem" and "By the Brook," each one remarkable for originality, and as some one has expressed it, are "purely Nevin-esque." They are not difficult. "May Sketches" have already had a large sale and promise to give added luster and prominence to the Pittsburgh composer's name.

PNEUMATIC JAILS THE LATEST.

Various novel forms of jails are proposed from time to time. One scheme was the use of pipes for the bars, so that any attempt to cut them would let out water flowing in them. Another plan of similar nature, based on the use of compressed air, has been worked out very thoroughly. The walls of the vaults or cells are steel tubes spaced about 4½ inches apart, and the floor and ceiling are of double steel plates with an air space between. These tubes and air spaces are all in communication, and are kept filled with compressed air. In case the bars are cut in an attempt to escape, the reduction in the air pressure at once sounds an automatic alarm at any desired point. The door is also built up with air tubes, and the lock is also protected by a hollow-hinged bar swinging across its face. This must be removed before the lock can be gotten at. The tubes contain in their interior, octagonal bars, about ¾-inch diameter, of hardened-steel. These are pivoted at the ends, and readily turn, so that even if the air pressure were removed, the cell would be as difficult to escape from as any other now on the market.

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

CONSUMPTION CURES. Mrs. J. Bernstein writes from Santa Rosa to The Times that she had read in a Milwaukee paper of the new consumption cure of Dr. Grotte of Paris, and that it was said a clinic was to be opened in Los Angeles. A clipping is inclosed from the Milwaukee Herald, a German paper, which says that the cure referred to is that known as formaldehyde gas, which has been liberally advertised in the telegraphic dispatches during the past few weeks.

The Times knows nothing about this project, beyond what has appeared in the dispatches. Local physicians, who have been interviewed on the subject, do not express much confidence in the asserted discovery. Scarcely a month passes without the announcement of some new and marvelous cure for consumption. Of all these, none have so far accomplished what has been claimed for them, although some of them have, doubtless, made their originators wealthy.

As The Times has frequently stated, there is nothing in the shape of a consumption cure that can equal pure air—and plenty of it. Any case of consumption that cannot be cured by living out of doors in the mountain regions of Southern California, with plain, substantial, easily-digested food, including as liberal a consumption of oil or cream as the patient can digest, may be considered hopeless. Experienced physicians throughout the world are gradually arriving at this view of the case, although we shall doubtless continue to hear from time to time of wonderful medical cures for consumption, as long as there is money to be made by such enterprises.

HEREDITY. Reference was made a few weeks ago in this department to strong opinions advanced by eminent German physicians, at the recent tuberculosis conference, to the effect that consumption is not hereditary. This, it was pointed out, is quite a new departure from the usually accepted theory on the subject, and will probably be made the subject of much discussion.

At the graduating exercises of the Pasadena High School recently, the speaker of the evening, Rev. C. G. Baldwin, ex-president of Pomona College, in touching upon the subject, with a view of illustrating what he claims is the small influence of heredity and the overwhelming effect of environment and education, referred to the worker bee and the queen bee. The latter is worth just 40,000 times as much as the former; but they come from the same egg, and the food and room for twenty days, he says, make the difference, deciding whether the bee shall be a worker or a queen valued at 40,000 points more. The speaker expressed his adherence to the doctrine set forth in one of the latest works of a great German psychologist, to the effect that there is no inheritance of intellectual or moral quality, that the inheritance is wholly corporeal. Many will dispute this theory.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE. The Times referred last week to an error of diagnosis by a Los Angeles physician, who is acting as Health Officer, wherein he insisted that a case of sickness was scarlet fever, whereas it was only measles. A more flagrant case than this is reported from San Francisco, where a woman brought suit for damages against a street railway company, for injuries received. When the case was heard, three physicians of standing testified that they had examined the sufferer, and found that she was afflicted with a huge tumor, which they believed was caused or aggravated by the accident. A few months after the jury had rendered its verdict, the street car company went into court, and asked for a new trial, on the ground that a few weeks after obtaining damages to the amount of \$20,000, the woman had given birth to a baby. When the judge of the lower court found that the case involved a baby and not a tumor, he ordered the plaintiff to refund \$15,000, or a new trial would be granted. This the plaintiff refused to do, and the Supreme Court upheld the order of the lower court for a new trial.

THE CRIME OF ABORTION. Public opinion in England was recently much stirred up over the case of a physician who was convicted of procuring abortion and sentenced to a term of seven years penal servitude. The London Times, commenting on the prevalence of abortion among the women of the upper classes in England, says that these cases throw a lurid light upon some of the consequences of modern luxury, and upon some of the standards of morality which are accepted in certain circles of modern life.

What the Times says is, unfortunately, still more true of this country, where a lucrative practice is carried on, not only by physicians on the outskirts of the profession, but by thousands of practitioners who would hate to have it known that they undertake such work.

While we condemn the physician who does these things, we should, however, not forget that the women are to blame who, for the sake of escaping the duties

of maternity, tempt medical men by large offers of money.

So long as there exists so generally in modern society a widespread demand for the services of such men, we may be sure that they will be forthcoming. The wide prevalence for this practice in the United States is astonishing and alarming. It is not at all surprising that a great majority of American women suffer from functional disorders before they reach middle age. There is no country in the world where abortion is so commonly practiced as in the United States. It has been said that in France they support founding asylums and in America abortionists. It is for students of the social problem to decide which is the better—or worse—plan, but it might be suggested that, possibly, we could dispense with either, and that it is about time for public sentiment to move in this direction. As long as the procuring of abortion is regarded by a majority of American women as a matter of course, in the practice of which they do not lose caste or standing, we can scarcely expect to see any reform in this direction. What is needed is a healthy change of public sentiment on the subject.

LEMONS. If the hygienic properties of the lemon were fully appreciated by the people of this country, California lemon-growers would not have to complain of a poor market for their crop. A writer in Good Health says:

"The relations of fruit to digestion are particularly interesting. Fruit juices are disinfectants. They are germicidal. The juice of the lemon is as deadly to cholera germs as corrosive sublimate, or sulphur fumes, or any other disinfectant. It is so powerful a germicide that if the juice of one lemon be squeezed into a glass of water that is then left standing ten or fifteen minutes, the water will be disinfected; it makes little difference where the water has been obtained, or whether it has been boiled or filtered. This is a fact worth knowing, for any one of us may find himself under circumstances in which it is impossible to get either boiled or filtered water. In such a case, the juice of a lemon will purify the water perfectly."

VEGETARIANISM AND ENDURANCE. Reference has been made in this department to the remarkable record achieved a short time ago by vegetarians in a long bicycle race. This test attracted the attention of German army officials, who instituted an investigation of the subject. Later, in this country, vegetarians have shown remarkable endurance in walking matches, and now a report comes from London that a seventeen-year-old vegetarian bicyclist has made 317 miles in a twenty-four hour road race trial over hill country, unpaced.

Vegetarians certainly have a right to point to these achievements as an evidence that hard work can be done on a non-flesh diet, if, indeed, such evidence were needed, in view of the fact that most of the hard work of the world, from the building of the pyramids to modern times, has been done on a more or less exclusively vegetarian diet. It is well, however, once more to suggest that vegetarianism does not mean a diet of cabbage and turnips. There is a great difference between wheat, and oats, and peas, and beans, which contain from 80 to 90 per cent. of solid nutriment, and vegetables, which are from 85 to 95 per cent. water.

VALUE OF EXERCISE. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the value of exercise. All systems of diet are of little value, unless proper exercise is taken, so that the food may be transformed into healthy blood. In fact, a man is more likely to enjoy good health if he eats anything and everything, and takes regular exercise, than if he diets himself and leads an altogether sedentary life. Pliny gives an account of a Greek physician, residing at Rome, who had so great faith in exercise as a means of restoring health, that he almost wholly abandoned the use of medicinal agents in his treatment of disease, and declared that he was willing to be pronounced a charlatan if he himself ever became ill, or if he died from any other cause than old age or accident. The historian tells us that this wise physician lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and then died as the result of an accident, being still in the enjoyment of vigorous health.

A writer in Good Health has the following in regard to the value of exercise:

"Exercise is one of the most important means by which this stream of the body is kept in constant activity. The stream is accelerated by making the muscles work. Exercise stimulates the appetite, and hence increases the inflow of the stream. Muscular work tears down the tissues and increases the outflow of matter. Exercise has an important effect upon the heart. When one is lying down quietly, the average pulse rate is about sixty a minute; when sitting up, it is from sixty-five to sixty-eight; when standing, from seventy-two to seventy-five; when walking at a moderate pace, it is increased to from eighty to eighty-five; when running, it averages about double the ordinary rate. But this increase of heart-beat is not simply an increase in the number of beats a minute; there is also an increase in vigor. Exercise makes the heart beat not only more rapidly, but more forcibly. More blood is sent out through the veins and arteries. In order to do its work in the body, it must pass through the lungs, and here it is purified by taking in oxygen from the air. So we find that exercise not only stimulates the heart-rate, but increases the activity of the lungs as well. When the lungs are excited by muscular activity of any kind, one takes in a much larger amount of air. When running, the amount of oxygen absorbed by the body is seven times as great as when one is lying on his back and breathing normally.

Hence it is evident that exercise is one of the most important means by which the body can be changed, because oxygen is the great vitalizing element in maintaining the activity and vigor of the body. The more

oxygen taken into the blood, the more life there will be in the body; the more oxygen that gets into the stomach, the better the gastric juice; the more oxygen that finds its way to the liver, the more cheerful the man's outlook upon the world; the more oxygen that is carried to the brain, the more mental work can be done by that organ."

FALLACIES ABOUT PNEUMONIA.

Dr. James Oliver, writing in the Healthy Home, combats the generally accepted idea that the inclement days of winter are specially favorable to pneumonia. He says pneumonia is not in any special sense a cold-weather disease. Spring weather is favorable to it; that is, the days of warm sun and cold air, when people throw off their clothing because of the intense heat, and shortly afterwards sit down in the shade, and are chilled by the cold air, still carrying, it may be, a breath from the northern snowbanks. Texas has a death rate from pneumonia of 13 1/4 per cent.; Massachusetts only 6 per cent. In fact, pneumonia is much more prevalent in all parts of the South than in the North. Dr. Oliver says:

"You can put a man in such circumstances that he will be sure to catch cold, but there is no device known by which you can give him pneumonia any more than you can give a person the measles by exposure. The germ of the disease must first be in the system before it can take root. Nevertheless, if he is exposed to a long ride or to a sudden chill, his chances of contracting pneumonia are very greatly increased."

"The remarks of this article thus far apply to what is known as croupous pneumonia, the disease which is usually meant when pneumonia is mentioned.

"Bronchial pneumonia is a different disease. It is a fallacy to suppose that croupous pneumonia can result from a cold, it being sudden in its onset, contagious, and an exceedingly acute disease. Bronchial pneumonia may result from a hard cold. Sometimes it extends downward so far as to make it very much, in its later stages, like croupous pneumonia and difficult to distinguish therefrom.

"Congestive pneumonia is still another form of disease. It is very apt to occur as the culminating difficulty of some long sickness, carrying off a great many old people and feeble people who have been invalids for some time. In this disease the lungs seem to fill up and the weak vital forces are unable to throw off the accumulations.

"There are no means of prevention, so far as known, for croupous pneumonia. The strong as well as the weak are attacked, but usually the strong who succumb to the attack have been temporarily weakened or have suffered from undue exposure, or some unusual weariness or lack of sleep, or a strain from anxiety, have put the system temporarily in such a condition as to make it susceptible to the infection of the disease.

"In pneumonia coming on after a long debauch with delirium tremens, 99 per cent. prove fatal. At Cook's County Hospital of Chicago, where such cases are taken from that great city, all prove fatal, as I am informed by a nurse who served for two years in the hospital. Great drinkers succumb most readily to pneumonia. Persons with temperate habits are most liable to withstand a severe attack of pneumonia. While alcohol may be of use to bridge over the crisis of pneumonia, its use is the worst possible thing we can do to invite the disease. The best safeguard against any acute disease is temperance, sobriety and the observance of the laws of health."

FEET AND NERVES.

There is much good sense in the remarks of a special contributor in The Times Magazine of Sunday last, regarding the disastrous effect of tight shoes on the system—especially the female system, as women are the chief sufferers from this cause. There is not one fashionable woman out of 10,000 who has a foot of natural shape. This would not matter so much, as the foot is not nowadays exposed to the view of the general public, were it not for the fact that the tight squeezing of the foot, in narrow shoes, undoubtedly involves a long train of nervous and other troubles, which are usually ascribed to every cause but the right one.

POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.

The influence of the imagination over the human body is great, and cannot be successfully denied. This power is often availed of by reputable physicians to aid in effecting cures, and by disreputable practitioners to assist in extracting a big fee from their victims. It has often been remarked how a person may read one of those lists of symptoms of various diseases, published by advertising healers, and come to the conclusion that he is an unfortunate sufferer from several, or perhaps all of them. Jerome K. Jerome, in his "Three Men in a Boat," gives the following amusing illustration of this tendency:

"I remember going to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight ailment of which I had a touch—hay fever, I fancy it was. I got down the book and read all I came to read; and then, in an unthinking moment, I idly turned the leaves and began indolently to study diseases generally. I forgot which was the first distemper I plunged into—some fearful devastating scourge I know—and before I had glanced half way down the list of 'premonitory symptoms' it was borne in upon me that I had fairly got it. I sat for a while, frozen with horror; and then, in the listlessness of despair, I again turned over the pages. I came to typhoid fever, read the symptoms, discovered that I had typhoid fever; must have had it for months, without knowing it; wondered what else I had got. Turned to St. Vitus's dance; found, as I expected, that I had that, too; began to get interested in my case, and determined to sift it to the bottom. And so I started alphabetically, read up ague, and learned that I was sickening for it, and that the acute stage would commence in about another fortnight. Bright's disease, I was relieved to find, I had only in a modified form, and so far as that was concerned, I might live for years. Cholera I had with severe complications; and diphtheria I seemed to have been born with. I plodded conscientiously through the twenty-six letters, and the only malady I could conclude I had not got was housemaid's knee."

THE WOMAN OF THE TIMES.

By Herself.

THERE is trouble in the Eighth Ward. That lively region, of course, would not be quite happy if trouble of various sorts were not footing it merrily through the highways and byways within its boundaries. But in this particular instance, the trouble is of a sort that is not without interest to outlanders, also. Ostensibly, it is about a bathtub. And, as the up-to-date novelists would say, it is the "psychological moment" for a bathtub to appear as a cause of dissension in that ward. For ever since some of the members of "de push" belonging to that portion of the city's domain made their memorable protest against the ungrammatical speech of ex-Mayor Snyder, the famous Eighth has been growing in sweetness and in light until it has finally reached such a degree of development that it yearns for a bathtub in a schoolhouse. The desire indicates not only the degree of civilization to which the Eighth Ward has attained, but also shows that the ward entertains high hopes of flowering and fruiting into still larger and wider culture and refinement. For the bathtub is the lowest rung on the ladder that leads to all such things. But within that tender bud of culture and refinement which the Eighth Ward is nourishing, there is a worm, and the worm is eating at the heart of the bud of aspiration, and if its work of deadly devastation is not checked, the ward, denied the bathtub upon which it has founded such hopes, is likely to fall back into the slough of despond. The Eighth Ward member of the Board of Education is opposed to the bathtub, and instead of leading his constituents on to the greater glory which awaits them is hauling back on the chariot of progress with all the strength he can exert. Now, that is hardly the attitude to be expected of the representative of a district which is so enlightened as to yearn for a bathtub. Rather, he should be in the very forefront of all his people, waving them on to cleanliness, ready to cut down all who object to being washed, and crying aloud, "On to the bath, my ward, on to the bath!" It is even being said that he has declared that the bathtub would be "a disgrace" to the ward, but the charitable outlander cannot believe that he has been correctly quoted. For, if the representative of the aspirations of the Eighth Ward really held such a despicable opinion of his constituency, surely he would not so openly give it utterance. No, it must be that the Eighth Ward member of the Board of Education is not quite so eager for civilization, is not quite so far advanced in the path of progress, does not quite so well understand the place of the bathtub in the ascent toward culture and refinement, as do his supporters.

It is whispered abroad, however, that Dr. Stearns is fighting not so much the bathtub as he is the principal of the school who first made the suggestion. And, furthermore, it is said that the trouble over the bathtub has its origin in an attempt to make a hypodermic injection of the poison of politics into school affairs. If that is the case, Dr. Stearns is a great deal worse than a mere worm in a rosebud. There isn't anything quite mean enough to compare him to.

It is really not at all the proper thing to say, indeed, it is even hazardous in these days when woman insists on being written all in capital letters, but—that Women's Congress over in London comes very near being an absurd sort of gathering. Its very name shows how far those who compose it are from having reached the purpose for which, presumably, it was organized. A "Congress of Women"—as if women had any interests, aims and desires which could be furthered by this sort of flocking off together with their own doll-rags! What sort of a thing would a "Men's Congress" be? The mere idea is absurd, and equally so is the fact which has been gabfesting over in London during the last week. Intelligent women have let themselves be carried away, latterly, with the idea that they were doing great things if they organized a society, elected officers—especially elected officers—and read papers and went as delegates to bigger meetings elsewhere. And the greater part of it is such a lamentable waste of precious time and strength and energy in the winding and unwinding of red tape! It is quite true that the women's clubs that have been organized in such numbers during the last fifteen years have done wonders in the waking up of women, but the women have since gone into such a revel and a riot of clubs! They have begun to think that nothing can be done unless a club has been organized to do it, and a constitution and bylaws have been adopted, and a president and two or three vice-presidents and a secretary and a treasurer have been elected, and a place of meeting has been secured, and a time of meeting fixed upon that will not interfere with the time of meeting of any other clubs to which they belong. And that is all a very difficult and complicated proceeding and requires so much time that when it is all finished up it is time to begin over again and elect officers for the next term and revise the constitution and find another place of meeting. And by that time everybody has forgotten what the club was originally organized for, and so they decide to put in the time by studying art or municipal government, or Italian history, or the United States Constitution. And as for the Women's Congress over in London, which is a sort of sublimated essence of the essence of all the women's clubs in the world, it really does not seem to have said or done anything that was particularly wise, or helpful, or new, or in any way particularly worth saying or doing. And The Woman cannot help thinking that it is very unwise for women thus to attempt to segregate themselves, to try to separate their interests from those of humankind in general. Whenever women try to do this, they are simply stepping on their own skirts and hindering, instead of helping, the progress of the world. This Women's Congress, like most of the large women's meetings that have ever been held, has been so lamentably deficient in ideas, in helpful, stirring speech, that one longs to whisper to all the women's clubs in the world, "For the sake of modesty, do stay at home hereafter and don't try to palm off your rhinestones for diamonds any more."

As a matter of fact, the really able women do not

usually become delegates to such great meetings of women. They have not time, and they have the sense to know that their wits can be used to better advantage. The greater part of those who go are apt to be the women who run about more than they work, who love to pose in public, the women who are forever misrepresenting their sex. Very few of them have the real ability to say much that is worth while, for, though they have a mental alertness, a quickness of thought, and a readiness of speech, which give them great vogue among the unthinking, they are not students of either books or affairs, and have neither observed nor thought enough to make them representatives of the feminine side of the intellectual movements of the time.

WHAT SPAIN HAS LEFT.

[New York Sun:] In disposing of her remaining possessions in the Pacific Ocean to Germany, Spain retains colonial territories only in Africa and the neighboring waters. These possessions are five towns along the north coast of Morocco, namely Ceuta, Tetuan, Velez de la Gomera, Alhucemas, and Melilla and the Chafarinas Islands; the Canary Islands, which are administered as a province of Spain; the large district of Rio de Oro, fronting on the Atlantic between Capes Bojador and Blanco for about five hundred miles and extending inland from twenty miles in the north to 600 miles in the south, the whole embracing 243,000 square miles, mostly sand, and the possession of the eastern part being contested by France; the little territory of Ifni, on the coast of Southern Morocco, embracing only twenty-seven square miles; in the Gulf of Guinea, the islands of Fernando Po and Annabon; and near the northwest corner of the French Congo, San Juan, a small section of the mainland drained by the Lower Muni and Campo rivers, whose possession is disputed by France, and Corisco Bay, with its little islands Corisco and Elobey. The colonial empire of Spain is finally reduced to a total area of 247,308 square miles, including the considerable regions of which France claims to be the rightful owner. The areas lost to Spain as the result of the war embrace Cuba, 45,872 square miles; ceded to the United States, 119,356 square miles (Philippines and Sulu Islands, 115,300; Puerto Rico, 3668; Guam, 388;) and disposed of to Germany, 610 square miles (Caroline and Pelew Islands, 560, and Ladrone Islands, except Guam, 50.) Spain's colonial possessions have been reduced in the past year by 165,838 square miles of territory.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

Were Rev. Theodore W. Farrar, D.D., archdeacon of Westminster, London, an American, he would surely be at the front in the controversy now going on among the Episcopalians of the United States over the published beliefs of Dr. Briggs. It is certain, also, that the archdeacon would favor the liberal side of the discussion, for it has long been known that he is one of the most liberal-minded ecclesiastics in all England. Moreover, certain passages in his book on the Bible, published in 1897, are so like the utterances of Dr. Briggs that they might easily be mistaken for his.

"It is because I deeply reverence the Bible, and because I absolutely accept the Word of God which it contains," says the archdeacon in this book, "that I refuse to be guilty of the blasphemy of confusing the words of men with the Word of God, or the inferences of ignorant teachers with the messages of God." Further along he discusses Joshua (for whom he thinks the sun did not stand still,) of Jonah (who was swallowed by no fish, in his opinion,) and other miracles, the truth of which he cannot accept, although described in the Bible. But, like Dr. Briggs, Archdeacon Farrar believes in the incarnation, the resurrection and the ascension.

Born in Bombay, the son of an English missionary to India, Archdeacon Farrar is now 68, and his hair and whiskers are almost snow white. But his eye is still bright, his face still shows the flush of health, and his voice is still firm and full. He is a tremendous worker. The parishioners of Westminster are very numerous, and it would be impossible for any one to know them all, but the archdeacon can call the majority by name, and, with several curates to help him, he does the lion's share of the parochial work. To him this work and his sermons—he preaches two each week—are more important by far than his literary productions, but it is mainly these that have made his fame world wide. Besides the book quoted from above and his celebrated "Life of Christ," "Life of St. Paul," "Eternal Hope," etc., he has written some delightful volumes about British school life, and his contributions to the periodical and newspaper press have been voluminous.

The archdeacon's study is located within the precincts of Westminster, overlooking the abbey's serene inclosure. It is abundantly supplied with such books as a scholar, worker and preacher like him would naturally select. Artistic canvases hang on the walls and the general effect is soothing and restful, though no one can enter the apartment without perceiving at once that it is the workshop of a busy man.

The archdeacon begins his work daily not later than 8:30 o'clock in the morning and rarely finishes before 10 at night. Sometimes he spends a part of the afternoon at the Athenaeum Club, and when Parliament is in session, as chaplain to the Speaker, he must attend the House of Commons regularly, but most of his work is done in the study. He is a great friend of America, and believes in close union between England and the United States. He made many personal friends when visiting this country, a few years ago, and includes a large number of prominent Americans among his acquaintances.

ARCHDUCHESS VALERIE'S LITTLE KINDNESS.

[Vienna Letter to the London Post:] A pretty story about the Archduchess Valerie of Austria is told. A thirteen-year-old schoolboy was summoned home from his boarding school at Linz to attend his father's funeral in Vienna. The lad was without traveling companions, and while waiting on the platform at Linz began to cry bitterly. His distress was noticed by a lady in a first-class compartment, who summoned the guard and had the boy brought to her. She paid his excess fare for traveling first-class and devoted herself to the task of comforting him and relieving the tedium of the long journey to Vienna, telling him that she, too, had suffered much from the loss of a parent who had died suddenly and unexpectedly in a foreign land. The schoolboy was not a little astonished at the end of the journey to learn that the kindhearted lady was the Archduchess Valerie, daughter of the Emperor.

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Third Stage....	79	12	39	28	79
Total	300	187	79	34	300

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WOMAN AND HOME.

SLANKY, SLANKIER, SLANKIEST.

THE NEW TRAVELING DUST COAT GRIPS THE FIGURE FROM NECK TO KNEE.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 26.—Slanky, slankier, slankiest has been the progress of the season, but a revolt of woman is already in the wind for autumn. At this very minute in Paris the fate of the winter styles is hanging in the balance. The heads of the great dressmaking establishments are in conference, and one bit of news has leaked out, that is, we are to have larger sleeves next autumn. Let us hope we are also to have shorter, fuller skirts for our latitude of body has been so dreadfully sacrificed to secure excessive longitude, that womankind begins to bear, when in her grand Parisian toilet, less resemblance than ever to humanity and a more and more striking likeness to a dragon-fly.

Now, behold, in the interest of what has been said above, some of the wraps that are typical and influential in the realms of the smartly dressed. Black silk and pongee and brilliantine dust cloaks are strong elements in every full wardrobe, and some of them are made with great art, while capes with three falls, knee long redingotes and cutaway topcoats in very light melton, covert, sand cloth and Scotch reversible are the wraps taken along when junketing about on yachts, steamers and at cooler northern resorts.

One and all these comforters are cut to grip the figure closely from neck to knee. Capes depending in three falls are the newest design, and there is no gracious flare at shoulders or hips. On the capes, in place of the time-honored though superfluous hood, a scarf of bright silk is draped about the shoulders. Either a Highland plaid or a silk showing Roman bands is adopted, and this undeniably has a pleasing effect against the sober browns and grays which all the capes are colored.

Summer Outing Coats.

The really lovely dust cloaks seem almost imperative adjuncts of the driving toilets, at golf tournaments, polo games, etc., and ostensibly they serve as protections against glare and dust, for the delicate muslin, lace and foulard gowns they cover. In reality they do duty as foils for the ethereal toilets and their high, Medici collars, all frilled with lace, answer as fine backgrounds for flowery bonnets.

A perfectly loose sacque of lightest gray waterproof cloth, falling to the knees and belted by a band of the same goods, is the smart sea wrap, whether for yachting, pacing the sands by moonlight or crossing the ocean, and a queer output of the season is a growing partiality among women for wearing caps. At the sea-side younger women have suddenly developed a profound liking for a big, pudding-shaped affair of the roughest white serge, gathered at the center of the top to a huge red-silk pompon. A broad, white-silk visor, lined with pale-pink taffeta, juts well out over the face, and this, with a veil of the faintest pearl-pink chiffon laid over the face, crossed at the back of the head and tied under one ear with a bow, and ends nearly a yard long, is one of the favorite caps for yachting.

Some Golfing Novelties.

Golfing women are finding comfort in gray-felt

A HALF-MOURNING NEGLIGEE.



No more elegant negligee has been seen this season than the one above, designed for a Bar Harbor belle in half-mourning. The petticoat of liberty silk is trimmed with six narrow ruffles of white-silk muslin, the edge of each finished with black chiffon and a ribbon frill of white-satin ribbon. The big loose overcoat is of liberty satin, having a chiffon-bordered circular flounce giving style to the whole. The yoke, collar and head of flounce show a graceful applique of black lace, an effect duplicated on the long, full sleeves.

Robin Hoods that are the quaintest, prettiest caps out. The crown of a Robin Hood is round, fits the head easily, is moderately high, and against this the unbound two-inch-wide brim, that diminishes to a mere nothing in the rear, turns up on both sides, so that a long-pointed visor extends over the eyes. On one side, where the brim flattens against the crown, a long, very flexible cock quill is thrust through slits in the felt; on the other side a rosette of bright silk fastens brim and crown together with a bright brass or steel-disk button. Beside these novelties is the polo that tennis-playing girls use, while those who ride about awheel or a-horse lean to the easy-stitched cloth M. F. H., which is cut on an enlarged pattern of the velvet cap a master of the fox hounds wears.

The one drawback to the caps is that only young and pretty women look well in them, and no woman, if she has passed the first quarter-of-a-century mark should attempt a cap unless she is slim, small and looks five years less her age.

All women will do well to adopt the liberty-silk streamers that were first introduced at the French races in the spring. A piece of the filmy silk, some three yards long and nearly a yard wide, every woman who drives or sails this summer, wears, tied in a big bow under her chin, with loops and ends flaunting to the breeze, and some of them buy very transparent chiffon and cover their large hats and their faces with it as a veil, cross the scarf, knot it under the chin and throw the ends to the breeze. Nothing seems more daintily feminine than these fairy sails, usually sweetly perfumed with orris, rippling about head and shoulders, shedding fragrance and becoming shadow on the wearer's head and face.

Killed by Its Own Popularity.

Definitely the chain is gone. Too great popularity killed it. In its place the bangle ventures to put forth, but the result is doubtful, and by determinedly putting off their watches women have ceased to make themselves the slaves of time. In truth, never was so little jewelry worn as in this summer of grace, and the fancy for oriental patterns is as marked as ever. At night in the coiffure very charming wreaths of small, clear, green-enameled leaves, ivy, myrtle, laurel, bay and grape foliage fasten among puffs and braids, and sometimes a row of leaves forms the top edging for a tucking comb.

With the setting in of a temperature that is significant of the dog days, stiff linen collars have been cast from their proud company with shirt waists, for feminine kind finds great comfort in stocks of snowy pique or cheviot that do not finish with the four-in-hand or water-fall fold in front. When passed twice about the neck the ends of the easy chokers are hooked together, and then a flourishing bow of lawn or muslin, soft as a cloudlet and crisped with lace is pinned under the chin, and lo! perfect comfort and fashionable frivolity go hand in hand.

The making of these bows is, by the way, a sort of

JULY TOILET FOR A LASS.



Nothing could be fresher or more entirely girlish-looking than this little July toilet for a lass of 12 years of age. The stuff is a lobelia blue-and-white striped pique, the skirt cut plain, with a slight fullness all around. The gamp is of tucked nainsook and notched bertha of the same material, having appliques of embroidery set in. The cuffs match, and a sash of the nainsook trimmed at the ends is folded about the waist and ties in a pretty bow at the back. A sun-burned panama, dressed with a big bow of crisp, white taffeta and sprays of pink, hedge roses completes the costume. Photographed by permission of Best & Co., New York.

delicate employment for the agile hands of country-house visiting, piazza-lounging ladies, and swan bows they are called out of compliment to their whiteness and fluffiness. Some of them are large enough to form perfect facades for shirt waists, their frills and tips falling to the waist line, but the neckband, to which they are attached, is invariably a double twist of starchless white cheviot.

Thread gloves, having for years been the joy of the simple and sensible, have recently been taken up with a rush by the fashionable and rather freakish element. This is chiefly because with their capital suede lisle gloves the manufacturers have achieved a cotton hand covering that fits exactly and smartly. Thread gloves in a variety of soft tones are very preferable to silk, and women with pretty plump hands and arms wear elbow-sleeved muslins in the afternoon, with flesh, pink or lilac suede lisle gloves reaching to the crook of the arm and end of the sleeve. One potent argument in favor of these hand coverings is that not only are they cool, perfect protectors against sun burn, but they wash just like lisle-thread stockings.

Gauze-thread hose and hand-embroidered stockings are the choice for wear, with slippers in place of the luxurious spun silk, and though of linen woven they are no less costly than the best silken web. Some of the hand-embroidered hose have tiny, green leaves and scarlet berries strewn on black ground, or minute butterflies and dragon-flies are pricked out on the gauzy film of linen. All these fragile splendours are set off with low-heeled, perfectly-plain, black-satin slippers, shaped with wedge toes and cut as low as possible about the foot.

MARY DEAN.

FAIR WATER NYMPHS.

AQUATIC FEATS PERFORMED AT EASTERN RESORTS BY LEADERS OF FASHION.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 26.—The society season of sport is wide open, and the tendency of women in the smart set seems steadily turning toward specialties in one exercise or another. Few fashionable dames or damselles appear to have the time or inclination to develop themselves into all around athletic women, and she who scores best at golf does not pretend to stand in with the circle of horse-lovers or know an anchor from a binnacle.

On the other hand the swimmers are supremely indifferent to brassies and long putting shots, and this

DAINTY LINGERIE.



This charming little garment is one of the daintiest specimens of lingerie sold this season. It is a combination of chemise, corset-cover and under-petticoat. The material is fine French batiste, trimmed elaborately with Valenciennes lace. A tucked-edged frill is set on the skirt, and about neck and sleeves is a wide bertha, cut in points, so trimmed that it serves perfectly as an underwaist, without the clumsiness of an extra garment. A silk bobbin holds the fullness in firmly about the shoulders, and mignonette satin ribbon belts the waist and makes a coquettish little rosette on the bosom.

summer the flock of fair human ducks is bigger than ever. All along the coast the women are making stunning records in the water, and Mrs. Regis Post, for example, has pretty nearly broken all former standards for diving. Given a pool of deep water and a spring board this slim woman flexible as a piece of whalebone, can put your heart in your mouth by her surprising exploits. She will take the water head on after turning a couple of times in the air like a circus rider, or pounce into the sea from the highest point to which she can climb on her husband's yacht.

Mrs. J. Fordman Hayman is another fashionable fish who learned to swim at Bermuda, and her specialty is swimming under water, dropping down to bring sand up from the bottom and paring her long hair under the green sea wave.

At Narragansett Pier the crack swimmer is fair, slender Miss Robinson, who can strike out farther beyond the surf into the cold Atlantic waves than most men who have tried to measure her strength, and Miss Helen Benedict has silver cups to prove that she is one of the most daring and graceful divers that ever took the waters of Long Island Sound head on.

At Newport Miss Alice Barnard and Mrs. Elisha Walker lead all the other mermaids, and the fashion this summer is for the women guests, off on a yachting party, to dive from the side or bowsprit of the gallant schooner or steamer with all the nonchalance of the most seasoned salt. Not to be able to do this much is as great a disgrace as to fizzle your ball when playing with a good golfer.

Their Turn at the Tiller.

Curiously enough, it is not given the women who swim, dive and execute marvelous gymnastics in the water to make the most capable sailors, nor is it the sailor women who develop into the first-class swimmers, and a short while since the art of yachting made small appeal to womankind. Society of the gentler sort has been recently, however, bitten with a mild marine fever, and the ambition of every woman whose husband, brother or sweetheart owns a boat, is to qualify herself to take her turn at the tiller.

Mrs. George Gould is one of the energetic souls who thinks it more fun to guide a huge steamboat through the waves than to trot a four-in-hand, and last summer she took a course of lessons in navigation from her husband's yacht captain. This season she takes the wheel as often as not, and puts the handsome steamer through her paces as cleverly as a first-class pilot.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt is a new recruit to the list of feminine sailors. She has chartered a steam yacht for cruising about European waters, and is going to learn how to run her boat herself, if it is necessary to get out papers and study hard to do it. Mrs. Paget is a third candidate for nautical joys. She, too, will have a superb steamboat for the summer, and stand at her own wheel to explore the coast or run down the St. Lawrence, and not least of these lady pilots is Mrs. Howard Gould, who knows how to make the Niagara show her heels to plodding merchant and passenger shipping.

Among the very capable sailing pilots, who scorn the lumbering steam pleasure boats, is Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. On the *Aeolus* or *Veda* she uses the tiller with a wrist of steel and perfect judgment, and Mrs. H. C. Trevor is not a bit less skillful. Another smart yachtswoman is Miss Emily Hoffman, and Newport knows no abler seamstresses than the two handsome young daughters of Mrs. Orme Wilson, for they vastly prefer the sea to the shore, a day's hard work with tiller and sails to a night's dancing, and a talk with a barnacled old salt to the society of the smartest youth in the social register. From all these evidences it will be gathered that we are in a fair way to owning a

A MIDSUMMER HAT.



This is a charmingly-pretty, midsummer hat, of soft, black chip, with a flexible, wavy brim. It is gracefully dressed with white chiffon, in several rows of close frills, set together and mixed with black net, treated in like manner. Two black ostrich tips and a glittering buckle give chic to the whole. Photographed by permission of John Wanamaker, New York.

ladies' marine fit to challenge those famous English women of whose boats and exploits we hear so much.

Great American Country Houses.

Our rich Americans are nothing if not hospitable, and in the country houses that have just been completed, or are going up at choice resorts, the chief command of the owner to the architect has been for plenty of guest rooms. At Henry Villard's huge house on the Hudson provision is made for two dozen friends at once, by means of a second house erected in the grounds, where bedrooms only are provided. This is less cozy than the wise arrangement in the tremendous home of John Sloan at Lenox, Mass., where fourteen guest chambers are arranged under one roof, and then, in a ponderous square red tower, the ample room space is given up wholly to the comfort of any ten bachelors who may be included in a party.

Perhaps the top notch of guest accommodation has been reached by that fashionable and generous hostess, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, for, under the red roof of her gray stone mansion in the Berkshires, she is able to shelter in uncrowded content sixty friends simultaneously. There are mighty few spreading English castles that can beat this record, and this is but one of Mrs. Stokes's institutions for making her friends happy. She also keeps going a luxurious camp in the Adirondacks, where no less than eighteen persons can lodge with quite royal ease, and her closest rival in this happy scheme of things is Mrs. Seward Webb, whose truly palatial mountain camp can hold twenty fortunes under its sheltering tents and log huts.

George Vanderbilt is able easily to put up half a hundred guests at Biltmore, it is true, but he rarely taxes his great chateau to its utmost, while Mrs. Walter Webb at Scarborough, Mrs. William D. Sloan at Lenox, Mrs. Twombly at Morristown, and Mrs. Thorne at Millbrook keep their twenty guest rooms apiece easily full all the season through.

Mrs. George Gould can do as well as any of these hostesses by her friends in her great house at Lakewood, and since our millionaires have begun in the English fashion to erect well-appointed palaces in huge private

McLane to look about her, so she put away her ball gowns, made up some big check aprons, and now she has the biggest pigeon run on Long Island. It took her two years to make it pay for itself, but now it pays her handsomely, just as Miss Elizabeth Marbury earns \$20,000 a year as an agent for foreign playwrights, and Mrs. John Bloodgood and Miss Elsie de Wolf keep their homes up from their salaries on the stage. It took Miss Wetherspoon only just a year after the loss of her fortune to set up a dressmaking business that asked favors of nobody, but now keeps sixteen sewing machines running the seasons through; Mrs. Leslie Cotton puts \$500 in her pocket for every portrait she paints, and her orders are anything but few and far between. These are all women who wholly support themselves by their own exertions, and a dozen more could be named who from the veriest butterflies have at need metamorphosed themselves into the busiest of honey-gathering bees.

EMILY HOLT.

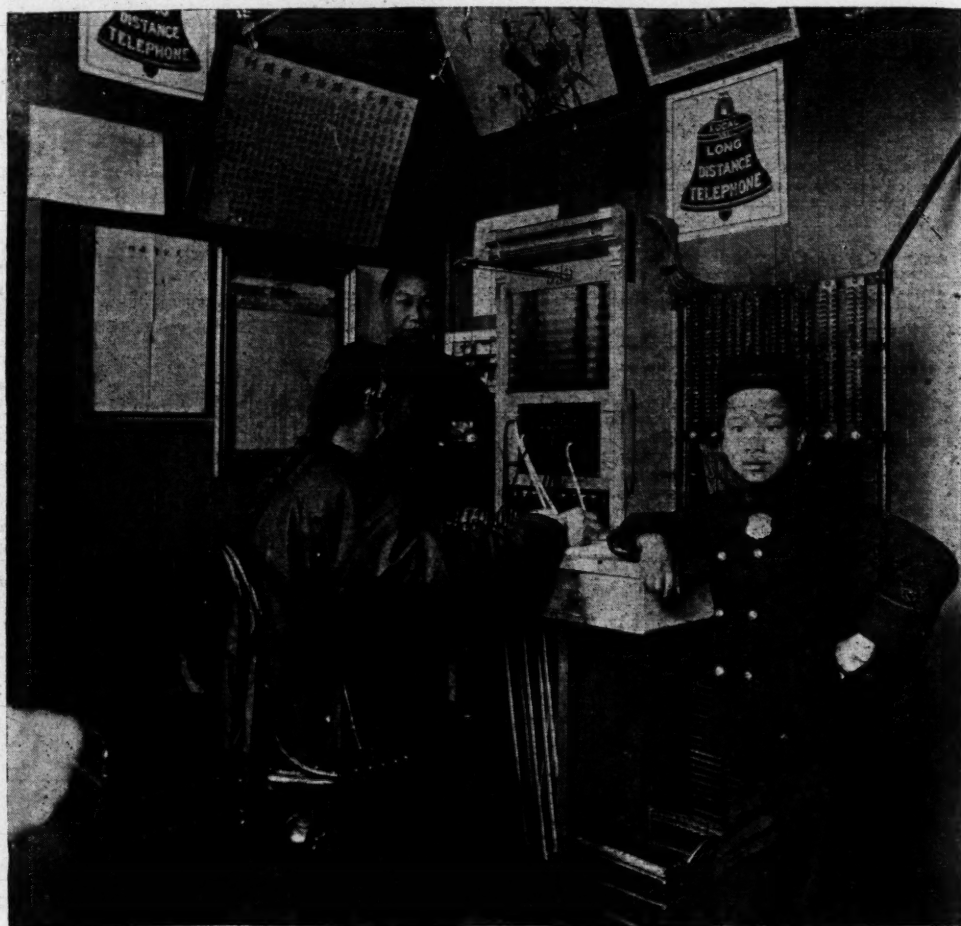
CHINESE COOKS AND TELEPHONES.

AN INNOVATION THAT HAS BROUGHT COMFORT TO SAN FRANCISCO HOUSEKEEPERS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

In San Francisco, where cooking and matters pertaining to the kitchen are the subject of much thought, there has been introduced what is known as the kitchen telephone, and it has been voted such an unequalled success that no well-appointed house is without a "hell machine" in its kitchen.

To send the cook out to order the dinner was found to be accompanied by various drawbacks. The tradesmen were disposed to "guy" the Celestials; the Celestials were not averse to paying a visit to the nearest fan-tan game when sent on an errand, and the trouble that followed in the train of this dereliction of duty were almost too numerous to enumerate. So the house



A CHINESE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

parks, the fashionable seaside resorts have suffered. It is now considered a far more distinguished honor to be asked on a round of country house parties than air one's gowns on Bellevue avenue, a far more notable thing to possess a house with forty guest rooms and fifty acres of lawn, than a splendid jewel box affair perched on a cliff, and all this proves that our social ideas are rapidly changing, until baronial halls and deer-haunted parks will be as much the acme of good taste and splendor here as on the other side.

Fashionable Breadwinners.

When riches slip out at the window our fashionable folk by no means permit poverty to come in at the door. If you have the interest just pick up the business directory and find how assiduously and profitably dame industry has been cultivated by men and women who began life in the lap of luxury. The success with which they do this is the result of the modern tendency for educating even the wealthiest boys and girls to learn a trade, or an art that at any moment could be turned into a profession.

In the list of fashionable breadwinners we find milliners, dressmakers, landscape gardeners, actresses, florists, lawyers, designers, caterers and restaurant-keepers.

It was a woman who had her living to get who turned to landscape gardening when necessity arose, and Miss Beatrix Jones put considerable money in her pocket and valuable reputation to her credit by beautifully laying out John Kennedy's place at Bar Harbor, and assisting in the designing of the great gardens at Biltmore.

So soon as ill luck crossed her father's path, Miss Florence Lauterbach decided to put her shoulder to the family wheel. After graduating from a New York law school she entered her father's office to work like a clerk, with dreams of one day being taken into the firm to sustain her in her drudgery.

There was a tide of ill-fortune that forced Miss Kitty

wives set about to discover some means of communicating with the provision dealer, the grocery man and the fruit merchant, without the necessity of sending a messenger to them, and the telephone was the result of their cogitations.

It took a long time to get the Chinese cooks educated up to the idea that the telephone was a perfectly harmless invention. Every Chinese cook in the West had not read that Confucius speaks of the use of the telephone in deceiving the guileless Chinamen of thousands of years ago, and it required a special meeting of the Chinese cooks, at which the story was read to them, to convince them that the god of the telephone would not visit his wrath upon their heads if they dared to exorcise him in the way suggested by the white employers. The story, told by an intelligent Chinaman, who was pressed into the service by the San Francisco women when they were endeavoring to educate their cooks up to using the telephone, went on to say that the priests of the time of a few thousand years before Confucius had two temples, in one of which the confession of the Chinamen would be received. Then the confessor would be told to go post haste to the other temple, where the second priest would grant him absolution. While the Chinaman was covering the space between the two temples, the first priest was hard at work telephoning the substance of the confession to the second one, so that by the time the Chinaman arrived at the second temple his story was ready to be read off to him until he was compelled to grovel before the supernatural being who possessed such powers of divination.

Since the innovation described the telephone and telegraph company has gone among the 25,000 Chinese in San Francisco, many of whom are wealthy merchants, and has induced so many of the Chinese to subscribe that a telephone exchange has been established in Chinatown, which is the only one in the United States.

C. C. S.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

HOW "THE CAT" WON THE RACE. A STIRRING STORY OF THE GLORIOUS FOURTH IN THE WILD WEST.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

"Arrowhead! Arrowhead!"

There was no answer. The broad meadows by the cottonwood-bordered river were utterly silent and lonesome.

"Arrowhead!" cried the boy anxiously. Riding his own and leading his friend's captured runaway pony, he came down from a gallop to a lope, and a lope to a walk, and last to a halt. The grass grew high beside the stream, so high that it would conceal even a large object from view. Charlie Allen looked all about from the vantage of his saddle.

"This is pleasant," said Charlie ruefully. "I didn't think the Cat could ever throw him and then run away like that, but where on earth did the brute throw him to? He can't have pitched him into the river."

From the fort came the blare of the band as it played the new guard to parade in front of the adjutant. At the sound Charlie almost wept.

"Half past nine and half an hour wasted trying to catch this beast of an old Cat. The fun will begin right after guard mount, and I'll miss the tug of war. I wonder if Arrowhead could have been killed by the fall! Arrowhead! O Arrowhead, where are you? Arrowhead!"

There came from the high grass a dozen yards away a prolonged groan, a violent sneeze, and a great, guttural, disgusted "Ugh!" Charlie Allen rose in his stirrups with a cry of relief.

"Hooray! Jiminy, but I thought you were dead, Arrowhead! I've caught the Cat. Are you hurt?"

From the concealing grass arose to a sitting position a queer figure, with long black hair, the blackest and brightest of eyes, and a coppery complexion. It was an Indian boy of about Charlie's age. Although an Indian, however, and from the reservation near the post where Col. Allen commanded, he was not dressed like an Indian, but almost as neatly as Charlie himself, only wearing moccasins in place of Charlie's natty riding boots.

"Hurry up!" cried the colonel's son. "The Cat's all right for the race. He is not winded at all. He gave me a dance to catch him though. Say, are you really hurt?"

"Fell on my head," said the Indian laconically, in excellent English. "It's sore, but my leg—it's—"

"Not broke! Oh! Murder! won't you be able to ride? Perhaps it's only bruised. Oh! Arrowhead, try!"

Arrowhead tried and rose stoically to his feet, stifling a groan. Charlie dismounted and led the ponies to him. "Let me see."

The leg had apparently struck against a ragged stump of wood when the Indian had been thrown from his pony, and the inside, above the knee was bruised and bloody.

"Just where you will have to press it to guide the Cat. It'll be stiff and swollen by the afternoon when the races come off. It's all up, Arrowhead. The Cat and you are out of it, and Man-With-a-Tail will laugh at us."

The Indian boy's eyes assumed the steady, inscrutable stare of the American aborigine, and his jaws set firmly as he sat down again in the grass holding in his hand the bridle of the now obedient Cat, who had caused all this trouble, but was nibbling grass at present as if he had never done anything wrong in all his life. Charlie sat down also, disconsolate.

"You beast," said he to the Cat, "you might have won the race and the prize and glory, and now you've spoiled everything. You beast!"

"Me," said the Indian stolidly, "me shall ride the Cat all the same."

"With that leg?" said Charlie. "I'd like to see you—you couldn't grip him. You'd have another fall and the Indians on the reservation would never let you hear the end of it."

So they fell to silent reflecting, and heard the pistol shot from the post which announced that the first of the sports had commenced. Soon a great clamor of voices and loud cheers sounded all over the plain round about the post.

"That's the tug of war," said Charlie, but they made no move, for their Fourth of July was spoiled to them. Thus they sat for a long time, when suddenly the colonel's son clapped his friend on the shoulder and cried with sparkling eyes, "I've got it! Man-With-a-Tail won't win yet!"

II.

Nowhere in all the United States is the glorious Fourth more gloriously celebrated than in those spots of the Western Plains where the Stars and Stripes waves eternally over the garrisons of Uncle Sam's boys in blue. At Fort S—, which Col. Allen commanded, great preparations had been made for the day.

The post was a large eight company one, with four troops of cavalry and a battalion of infantry. Besides these there was a company of Indian scouts in camp near by, and an Indian reservation only a mile or two away. The programme for the day included the usual athletic sports with a baseball game between cavalry and infantry teams, and a shooting match between teams of the same at the target ranges. These were for the morning, but, in the afternoon, came the events which were to the majority the most exciting. There were several prizes for cavalry races, a prize for a cowboy race, and a prize for the wildest, most dashing race of all, that between the Indians on their ponies.

It is not usual for white boys, and especially commanding officers' boys, to make close friends of the children on the reservation—the dirty Indian children, but Charlie Allen when 11 years old would have been drowned in the swollen river if the Indian boy Arrowhead had not been passing on his pony. He swam, horse and all, to the rescue of the "Big White Chief's" son, and saved his life. They said at the post that Charlie was as mischievous and wicked as any boys are made, but ingratitude was not one of his faults. He saw to it that Arrowhead—a most intelligent and honest boy—should be taken in hand by the colonel, who sent

A GOLF SUIT.



Here is a smart golf suit for a young boy, made of rough Scotch tweed, having knee trousers and sack coat. The color is cigar brown and white, and with it a scarlet sweater is worn. Photographed by permission of Best & Co., New York.

the boy to the mission close at hand, and had him educated and dressed just like a white boy. Arrowhead's father did not object to this, but most of the reservation Indians did, particularly "Man-With-a-Tail," an obstreperous young brave a few years older than Arrowhead. This youth had made, whenever possible, Arrowhead's life a misery, calling him "squaw" and sneering at him for learning the white man's ways, and discarding the blanket as an article of attire.

So—Arrowhead owned the Cat, a fleet little Indian pony, and his enemy owned another. Everywhere "Man-With-a-Tail" had boasted that he would win this race on the Fourth, especially sneering at the pretensions of Arrowhead, who had entered the Cat. In such Indian races, men and boys run together.

And now, in the morning quiet, Charlie and Arrowhead had gone out to give the Cat a last trial, and Arrowhead had been hurt, and what was to be done?

Charlie appeared at lunch and astonished the colonel by not knowing who had won any of the events of the morning.

"I couldn't attend," said Charlie with admirable gravity. "I was engaged on important business."

"Now, Charlie," said his mamma, "you've been in some mischief. What have you been doing? The idea of you not seeing even the baseball game, and you were so excited about it."

"I was sorry to miss that," said the boy with a sigh, "but you know, colonel, it is often necessary to sacrifice one's own desires to a sense of duty. Will you excuse me? I have the most urgent things to attend to."

He laughed and ran out.

III.

They were at the course; everybody except the unlucky men on guard was at the course, and everybody was yelling and cheering and laughing. The colonel was all about like a boy, on his big sorrel charger, directing things with enthusiasm. Mrs. Allen was there in her carriage and got so excited that she never noticed that Charlie was not near her on his pony.

"Man-With-a-Tail," seated stolidly on his racing pony, was also marveling inwardly at the absence of Arrowhead, and innumerable friends were asking each other—"Where on earth's the colonel's kid?" Charlie was a popular boy, even if he were mischievous, and Mrs. Allen got nervous, as one officer after another cantered up to pay his respects, always ending his speech with a "By the way, where is Charlie? We've missed him all day."

"Where is he, colonel?" she demanded of the C. O. "Do send out to look for him."

"Not at all," the old man answered. "He'll turn up all right."

"He may be drowned," said the mother, "and you cannot expect Arrowhead to be there to save him every time. Which reminds me that Arrowhead will know where Charlie is. 'Arrowhead!' cried the lady.

"It's all right, my dear," said the commanding officer. "I gave him permission. That young scoundrel on the reserve, Man-With-a-Tail, has been taunting him because he belongs to the mission. I believe little Arrowhead can beat him riding or shooting."

Now the course arranged for the Fourth of July fun was only used that one day in the year. It was a mile in length with a turn at the half, where the river ran, and at that turn there was a clump of cottonwood. As the whole race could be viewed from the starting line or the winning post, every one gathered about these points, and the turn was deserted.

It was the last event of the day before parade, and the sun was gently descending toward the distant mountains.

The reds, eight in number, each on his fleetest pony, gathered at the post, where the young officer stood with a pistol, at whose crack the riders were to be off. They were all young men, Man-With-a-Tail the youngest, about 19 years old. They all rode bareback, without stirrups and only a watering bridle to guide their restless little horses.

Their costumes were, to say the least, scanty. Their long black hair in many cases floated loose in the wind. They each wore a shirt, but their long, brown, wiry

legs gripped the pony's sides, unadorned by any riding breeches. They were, to all intent, parts and members each of the pony beneath him.

They answered to their names and were duly entered for the race, when a shout arose from the crowd. "Hold on! Where's Charlie's chum? Where's Arrowhead? Where's the Cat?"

"He will not race with his father's people," grunted an old Indian. "He is a mission boy. He does not wear the blanket. He is too proud."

"We cannot wait," cried the starter, when suddenly from over a bluff came gently loping the Cat, and on its back—Arrowhead. His neat clothes were cast aside. In all respects he was like the other riders, save that his shirt—all white—was clean, but until he reached the post he wore a blanket. His legs were brown, his face was brown, but his dark hair was remarkably short for an Indian. He rode up, was entered, hustled into place in a second, before anyone had time to examine closely him or his pony.

Man-With-a-Tail looked disappointed and sullen, for the prize was a big money one, and he quickly put his hand to his breast where his shirt had pockets, and patted them as if to make sure he had not lost anything.

"Crack!" went the pistol and they were off, and the crowd yelled and cheered. The ruck of them went away as if they had only 200 yards to go, but Man-With-a-Tail and Arrowhead held back more wisely. It was a wild scene. The Indians did not ride like jockeys. They sat almost straight up, their shirt tails and long hair streaming behind, their faces aflame with the ferocity of savage rivalry, and their black eyes gleaming like those of beasts in rage. The little ponies, lashed by stinging whips, sped along like jack rabbits. The crowd yelled; the ladies rose up in their carriages half afraid.

Down the course they tore, and before a quarter of the distance was done, the more furious of the leaders had lost their place, and slowly and surely, Man-With-a-Tail was pulling up, and Arrowhead was close behind. Then arose sundry cries from the spectators.

"Look at Arrowhead! See how he's stooping like a cowboy with his nose on his pony's neck!"

"Where did the kid learn to ride like that? He'll win!"

"No—Man-With-a-Tail!"

"Arrowhead! Arrowhead!"

"Man-With-a-Tail wins!"

The jolly colonel was watching beside his wife's carriage, and his mouth was wide open and his eyes bulging out.

"By-the-by, have you seen Charlie?" his wife asked. The commanding officer burst into an extraordinary shout of laughter.

"Yes!" he yelled, and galloped off to the winning post. The horses were at the bend; Man-With-a-Tail had pushed to the front; Arrowhead was close behind him; Man-With-a-Tail looked over his shoulder, and his face was horrible as he saw the Cat drawing nearer and nearer. His hand went to his pocket and came out with a fistful of something. Of a sudden the nearer spectators, lining the course gave a great shout of astonishment and alarm for, from the cottonwood sprang with a cry—Arrowhead!

Arrowhead it was as they all knew him, in his neat clothes. He gave such a terrible yell and jumped so nearly in front of Man-With-a-Tail's pony that that pony almost halted with its forefeet slithering. Its head went up to fright, and struck the Indian's closed fist, so that it opened and was knocked against the rider's face, scattering in his eyes the handful of red pepper which he had intended for his rival's eyes when he came up close.

The Cat went on, an easy winner, but its rider had no intention of stopping. He tried to gallop over the bluff whence he had come, but the colonel shouted out a command:

"Stop that horse! Bring it here!"

The rider came back.

"Charles, you scamp!" cried the colonel, "Go at once, sir, and get that paint off and dress yourself before your mother sees you!"

So the false Arrowhead went off shamefacedly, but the soldiers and the colonel himself shouted with laughter when he had gone. The Indians were very angry, but when it was explained to them how Man-With-a-Tail, now suffering agonies and almost blind, would have played such a mean trick, they fell upon him with words of wrath, and the prize was given to the man who came in second. Man-With-a-Tail was forever humbled, and disgraced, and the boys were satisfied without the prize, so long as the young scholar's enemy was silenced forever to taunt and jeer.

You see the real Arrowhead knew something of Indian wiles, and, when, watching in the bushes, he saw the rascal who hated him put his hand in his pocket, he jumped to the right conclusion, and promptly did the best thing possible to save again his white friend and benefactor from harm. And, as the deception after all was in a good cause, both boys were let off with a lecture.

"But," said Mrs. Allen, "I shall take good care, Charlie, that you stay beside me next Fourth of July."

P. Y. BLACK.

SOCIETY OF THE QUEEN'S KISS.

GIRLS WHO EMBRACED LITTLE VICTORIA OF KENT
WHEN SHE WAS ONE YEAR OLD.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

At Raleigh, in the county of Essex, has just died an old lady, almost a centenarian, who enjoyed a certain popularity in the neighborhood. She was called "The old lady who had kissed the Queen for a shilling." She had, in fact, kissed Her Majesty on both cheeks in exchange for a piece of silver. This is the story:

The little Princess of Kent was about a year old, and her nurse used to walk with her every day under the trees in the park of Richmond. One day in summer, the nurse met the young ladies of a neighboring school promenading. Among them was a pupil whose father was employed at the princely house. She pointed out the royal baby to her companions and they all surrounded the nurse and begged permission to embrace the infant. "Let each of us give her a kiss, and we shall give you each a shilling."

The nurse reentered the palace with a nice little sum of money, and ingeniously told of the adventure.

The Duchess of Kent at once sent her physician to the school to find out the state of the health of the young girls who had indulged in such audacious familiarity. She was reassured. The pupils were scolded,

and the Duke of Kent made an expression of paternal pride which chroniclers have preserved.

"Nurse," he said, to the weeping servant, "you are pardoned. For my part, do not think it wrong for my daughter to be admired. Nothing more natural. It is the finest baby in the world. But for the future I forbid you to let her be kissed for less than a guinea. And yet, that is for nothing!"

After this incident the pupils of the school formed a sort of association under the name of Society of the Queen's Kiss, and when the Princess Victoria of Kent mounted the throne, they recalled themselves to her memory. "We are," they said, "the first among your subjects from whom Your Majesty has received homage."

At all important occasions the Society of the Queen's Kiss addressed new homage to the sovereign, but the number of members grew less, and there only remained these days the old lady of Raleigh. The Society of the Queen's Kiss is now extinct.

WHEN THE POPE WAS YOUNG.

HE WAS ALWAYS SURPRISED AT HIS SUCCESS AND WAS A DEVOTED STUDENT.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Here is a rare portrait of Pope Leo XIII when he was a student in Rome. It was taken when he was 19 years old, exactly 70 years ago. Gioachino Pecci was then registered at the Collegio Romano, and while no one dreamed of his becoming Pope, he was already making his mark as a scholar. He had left his first school at Viterbo five years before taking up logic, and mathematics in addition to the other branches, and then passing on to rhetoric, philosophy and theology. Only a year after this portrait was taken he passed so brilliant an examination at the college that to this day may be read upon the official records of the institution after the name of Gioachino Pecci, "He is destined for



POPE LEO AS A STUDENT.

higher things." And it was at this college that he received his degree of doctor of theology two years later (1832.)

While he was a most conscientious student, gaining many honors in the schoolroom, he did not forget as many theologians have, that there was a great active world in which he lived, and he used to find his chief recreation in going to a quiet coffee house to read the papers and learn what was going on. Notwithstanding the fact that he suffered great pain from throat affection at this time, and did not expect to live long, he continued to work with such success that he gained many prizes for scholarship and was highly praised by his teachers. He was not spoiled by his success, and while writing home with pardonable pride after each examination was passed with flying colors it is always with that true humility of real greatness which wonders how and why it succeeds. When the course at the Collegio Romano had been completed the delicate student entered the Accademia dei Nobili Ecclesiastici, a kind of postgraduate theological college, gaining new honors by his thesis on "Appeals to the Pope," which he defended with great eloquence and erudition before the Pope himself.

He writes to his brother: "I have won two medals this year, and shall be happy to show them to you when I come home." And then goes on to tell of the latest news at Rome, of the election of the Pope to succeed Leo XII, or some other interesting occurrence. He was a student not only of books, but also of men and his time, and he has continued to be just so broad and thorough a student all his long and honorable life. It is hard to trace a resemblance between this youthful face and the well-known pictures which we see almost daily, yet in the eyes and brow there is the same man even though 70 years stand between him then and now.

F. X. M.

THE LION NOT SO SAVAGE.

JOHN B. DORIS SAYS THE KING OF BEASTS IS AS EASY TEMPERED AS A HOME DOG.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

John B. Doris, a former-circus proprietor of some thirty years' experience, once stated that there is no animal so easily handled and so safe for a performer as a lion. Besides being intelligent they are about as easy tempered as an overgrown dog, and once broken in any one with whom they are familiar can put them through their tricks.

People are generally awed by the appearance of the lion and his dreadful roar, but in reality there is no

occasion for fear. In fact the lion roars when he feels in a particularly happy mood, and he can no more restrain himself than a dog can keep from barking. The sound is perhaps not pleasant, and the sight of the great open jaws far from reassuring, but then he really means nothing. It is only his little way.

Mr. Doris was once making ready for the road in the Exposition Building at Indianapolis. There were some three hundred men at work in the building, when through the carelessness of an attendant two of the lions slipped out of their cage and made straight for a couple of barrels of fat saved from the animals' food. In less than fifteen minutes the three hundred men had disappeared through doors and windows, but the attendant coolly seized first one lion and then the other by the scuff of the neck and in turn fairly booted them back to their cage.

In regard to the spectacular effect of a tame lion in a lion's den, there is always a deal of humbug. While the half-terrified public looks on, both man and beast are performing a part that has been well rehearsed beforehand, and the animals are thoroughly proficient in their respective casts. Separately and together they are put through their tricks leaping over poles and through hoops of flame. With apparently reckless regard for life, but knowing well what he is about, the keeper thrusts his head between the lion's jaws. When he discharges a pistol several times the animals scamper round in apparent paroxysms of rage and fear, and when finally he dashes out—all a very clever little stage performance.

If any proof were needed to prove that the lion is not to be feared, one has but to watch an ordinary attendant enter the cage to clean it. He sweeps the dirt right and left without the least attention to his majesty, who, unless he keeps out of the way, is as likely as not to get a broomful of dust in the face.

The only animals that are really feared by the keepers of a menagerie are the elephant and the leopard, the former from his uncertain temper and the latter because of his perpetually-treacherous nature.

M'LEON FRENCH.

SECRET OF A FAKIR'S RESURRECTION.

THE MYSTERY OF A BURIED HINDOO, WHO REAPPEARED WITHOUT DISTURBING HIS GRAVE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

"It was on the way from Punnah to Bewah, in Southern India," said the bronze-faced man. "Our party had just reached the dark bungalow about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and found assembled there near a large banyan tree a number of fakirs. Their tricks were more than usually clever, and they kept us amused for a considerable time. Finally, as a parting stroke, they suggested that for a small sum of money one of their party should be buried alive. Our curiosity was not proof against such a tempting offer, and the rascals set to work.

It did not take them long to make an excavation from seven to eight feet in length, and two and a half feet wide at the top. When they got down about four feet they suddenly narrowed the grave to a width of two feet, leaving an even margin or ledge all around. Below this they dug some two feet further, making a total depth of six feet.

A slim, wiry-looking chap, with a cast in his left eye, was selected as the victim. The chief fakir, with the usual incantations and passes, soon had him rigid in a sort of hypnotic sleep; then wrapping him loosely in a white cloth, he was lowered into the narrow part of the grave. Over him, resting upon the sandy ledge described, was placed a layer of thin boards to prevent the soil from coming in contact with his body. This done, the others set to work with a will to shovel in, tramping down the earth solidly every few inches.

"I must confess that by this time I felt a trifle qualmish. The scene was rather too realistic for my fancy. Could it be deliberate murder, and I an accessory to the act? A sickly feeling crept over me, but the Hindoos, noticing my uneasy looks, only ground and shoveled and stamped the harder. In about fifteen minutes they had smoothed over a neat mound and afterward sodded it evenly down.

"This was surely no common conjuring trick, and try as I might, I could not shake off the uncomfortable feeling that the Hindoo had been laid away for his final sleep. I succeeded, however, in repressing my emotions, and assumed an indifferent air I was far from feeling.

"How long will you leave the man there? I feel badly managed to ask, after a time.

"As long as sahib pleases," replied the chief fakir.

"I would have ordered him resurrected then and there, but the others of my party were not equally chicken-hearted, and so the following morning was fixed upon for the disinterment.

"In turns we watched the grave during the night, and next morning I was about to leave my quarters for the place at about 9 o'clock. A light hand tapped me upon the shoulder. I turned quickly, and to my unutterable amazement, who should confront me, grinning and bowing and scraping, with his 'Salaam, sahib, baksheesh,' but that long wiry rascal with the cast in his left eye, the same whom the night before I had left securely planted beneath six feet of compact earth. It would have been bad policy to show astonishment, so I simply nodded and passed on with him to the grave. There it remained, not a sod disturbed, and one of my companions standing by, still on guard duty. It was a resurrection, sure enough.

"It cost me just 50 rupees to worm the mystery out of that wily fakir," the bronzed-faced man went on, "but I was bound to know if it had cost me 100. There was, as I said, a large banyan tree close by the grave. That tree was hollow. Between it and one end of the tomb was a subterranean passage just big enough for a thin man to creep in. The victim then had merely to break through a thin wall of soft earth, worm his way into the hollow of the tree, and wait there until the darkness afforded an opportunity to escape."

M'LEON FRENCH.

THE GREAT AGE OF BIRDS.

[The Ibis:] It is only possible at present to collect data from the duration of lives of birds in captivity; evidence otherwise must be very unreliable and is purely a matter of theory as to whether the natural possible life is greater than that under the unnatural condition of captivity. There are records of a nightingale having lived 25 years, a thrush 17, a blackbird that was still alive at 20½, a goldfinch 23, skylarks of 24 and 20. Ravens, owls, and cockatoos are popularly

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supposed to live to a very great age, and the following records appear to be authentic: Raven, 60; gray parrot, 50 and 40; blue macaw, 64; eagle owl, 53, and one still alive at 68. Some aquatic birds appear to live to a ripe old age, for we hear of a heron of 60, goose 80, mute swan 70. It is doubtful whether any of the foregoing ages are any true guide as to the longevity of the actual families the birds represent, or, indeed, whether the possible age of one family exceeds that of another, but the records are interesting, and form a step in the ladder of investigation of this most difficult question. The colorings of a bird in perfect health and the texture of its feathers are exactly the same at 50 as at 5, and those signs that are popularly put down to age, such as bleached and faded plumage and misshapen claws or beaks are attributable to unnatural conditions of some kind. The great tenacity of life some birds possess when deprived of food is marvelous, and the following instances are given: Golden eagle, 21 days; an elder duck, 28; an albatross, 35, and a penguin (Aptenodytes) it is stated, can live two months.

The Times' Home-Study Circle.

Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton

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GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD OF TODAY.

IX.—CANADA.

BY J. ROY PERRY, M.A.

THE system of government established in Canada under the act of 1867, which confederated the North American possessions of Great Britain, is that of a federal union—the first of its kind in the British Empire. There is a central government, which controls all matters essential to the general development and unity of the whole dominion, and a number of provincial governments having control and management of certain local matters conveniently falling within their jurisdiction. Contrary to the usually accepted idea of the servient position of a "colony," the dominion independently exercises the largest possible rights of legislation on all matters of importance to the confederation generally, without interference from England. The position of Canada is, in fact, that of a semi-independent power. It is true that the Governor-General is apparently an official of the English government, but he can only act on the advice of his Canadian advisers; and, so far as active government is concerned, his position is that of a mere spectator. It is also true that the British crown has a right to veto acts of the Canadian Parliament within two years after their passage, if it sees fit to do so, but the exercise of such right is extremely rare, and has never yet proved irksome. Copies of all acts are forwarded to England, and the Imperial government frequently points out errors, defects, omissions, etc., with a view to their being remedied, but is a very different thing from a veto.

The government of Canada may be best considered under three divisions: (1) Federal, (2) Provincial, and (3) Territorial.

1.—The Federal Government.

A. Executive Branch.—The seat of government is fixed at Ottawa until the Queen otherwise directs. The chief executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen, in whom also is vested the chief command of the militia and of all military and naval forces of the dominion. Her Majesty is represented by a Governor-General, appointed by the British government for a period of five years, at a salary of \$50,000 per year, by the people of Canada. The Governor's position must not be misunderstood. He is not a Viceroy, and possesses no independent and scarcely discretionary power. He is bound strictly by the terms of his commission, which are narrow, and can only exercise such authority as is expressly intrusted to him therein. He governs under the advice of a council or ministry known as the privy council of Canada, and he is not at liberty to be present at the sittings of this body.

The active ministry or Cabinet, as it is popularly called, consists at present of eighteen members, each of whom has charge of some one particular branch of the administration, such as finance, customs, militia, public works, etc. The members of the Cabinet must be members either of the House of Commons or the Senate. They are chosen as follows: After a general election the Governor-General summons the acknowledged leader of the political party—Liberal or Conservative—which has been successful at the polls. This leader, known as the Premier, then selects from his own party the men whom he desires to assist him in the administration, and in doing so, it might be added, he generally gives due consideration to the claims of each province to be represented in the ministry. The Cabinet so formed is responsible to the House of Commons, not only for all expenditure, but also for its tenure of office; for, should a majority of the members of the House of Commons censure by vote any act of the Cabinet, the latter body is obliged to resign. It will be clear, therefore, that should the people desire a change of ministry, it is only necessary for them to elect a sufficient number of members of the opposite party to out-vote the ministry in the House of Commons. Nominally, the Governor-General, as the acting head of the executive, summons, dissolves and prorogues Parliament, and assents to and reserves bills in the name of the Queen, but, as a matter of fact, in the discharge of these and all other executive duties he acts entirely by and with the advice of his council, even in matters of Imperial concern affecting Canada. He consults with his council and submits their views to the authorities in England, where, as a rule, they are acceded to.

B. Legislative Branch.—Following the British model closely, the Parliament of Canada consists of:

- (1.) The Queen, represented by Governor-General.
- (2.) An upper house, called the Senate.
- (3.) A lower house, styled House of Commons.

The consent of all three bodies is necessary before any measure can become law.

One, Governor-General.—His powers in the Legis-

ture are as limited as in the executive. He has only a negative voice as regards legislation, and can neither originate any measure nor exercise any other independent legislative power. His international duties are not great, as the dominion cannot make war or peace, nor conclude treaties (excepting commercial,) and he neither sends nor receives Ambassadors.

Two, The Senate.—At present consists of 81 members, 24 each from Ontario and Quebec, 10 each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 4 each from Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 2 from the Northwest Territories. Senators are styled honorable, are appointed for life by the Governor-General, upon the recommendation of his council, must possess property worth \$4000, be 30 years of age, and reside in the province which they represent. They are paid \$1000 per annum. Bills can originate in the Senate, excepting money or revenue bills, in which cases the action of the Senate is confined by usage to their rejection—a rejection justified only by extraordinary circumstances. The Senate is supposed to constitute a wise check on hasty legislation, but, as a matter of fact, it

Debates and proceedings of Parliament may be carried on either in French or English.

Distribution of Powers.

The Parliament of Canada, above described, is by the act of union, 1867, invested with exclusive legislative authority over twenty-eight classes of subjects, therein expressly stated. These include the raising of money by taxation or loan, the census, fisheries, currency and coinage, weights and measures, bankruptcy and insolvency, patents, copyright, Indian tribes, public debt and property, regulation of trade and commerce, postal service, militia and defense, navigation and shipping, marriage and divorce, criminal law, etc. The act also enumerates sixteen classes of subjects, more or less of a local nature, with which the legislatures of the various provinces may exclusively deal—for example, taxation for provincial purposes, management of lands of the provinces, prisons, hospitals, asylums, licenses, municipal institutions, etc. Again, there are certain matters which the dominion and local governments may deal with in common, among which are public health, agriculture and immigration. Finally, the federal government has control over all matters which are not by the act exclusively assigned to the legislatures of the province. This is remarkably different from the distribution of powers in the United States, where all powers not delegated by the Constitution to the Federal government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

2.—Provincial Governments.

The governments of the seven provinces are closely modeled after that of the Federal government as to the Constitution of the executive and legislature, the practice of responsible government and the rules and procedure of Parliament. All the provinces have the power to amend their Constitutions except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The machinery of the system of local self-government, which obtains in the provinces, is as follows:

(1.) A Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in council, holding office during pleasure, but not removable within five years from appointment, except for sufficient assigned causes. He is, therefore, an officer of the dominion, as well as the head of the provincial executive. He appoints his executive council and is guided by their advice so long as they retain the confidence of the local legislature. The Lieutenant-Governors have the power to "reserve," also to "veto" a bill when it comes before them. Their salaries, paid by the dominion, vary from \$7000 to \$10,000.

(2.) An executive, or advisory council, is responsible to the legislature, which council varies in the number of its members in the several provinces, Ontario and Quebec having 8 each, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 7 each, Manitoba and British Columbia 5 each, and Prince Edward Island 6. The council is headed by a Premier and performs the same functions in regard to provincial matters as does the Federal Cabinet in regard to dominion affairs.

(3.) A legislature, in all cases consisting of an elective house with the addition, in Quebec and Nova Scotia only, of an upper chamber appointed by the crown. The legislatures have a duration of four years (Quebec five unless sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor.) They are governed by the constitutional principles which obtain in the general government at Ottawa.

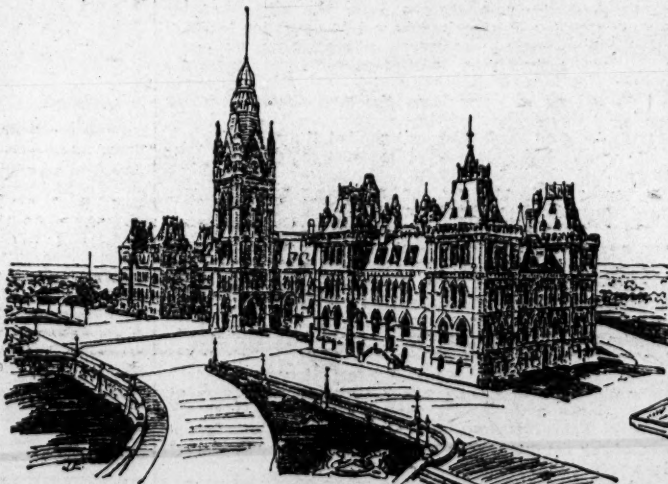
3.—Territorial Government.

The Northwest territories—Alberta, Athabasca, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia—were at first under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. In 1888 they were given a Lieutenant-Governor and an elective assembly. In 1890 the Federal Parliament provided for the adoption of responsible government. They have now all the powers of provinces, except that they cannot raise money by loan.

The Yukon district is governed by a commission appointed by the dominion government and directly under its control. The unorganized districts of Keewatin and Labrador are also under the immediate direction of the Federal government.



SIR WILFRIED LAURIER, PREMIER OF CANADA.



THE CANADIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

has proved of little assistance in the government of the country, and at present there is agitation in certain quarters for its abolition.

Three, House of Commons.—Consists of 215 members, elected for a five-year term. Ontario has 92 Representatives, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 20, New Brunswick 14, Manitoba 7, British Columbia 6, Prince Edward Island 5, territories 4. The representation is arranged after each decennial census, the basis being that Quebec shall always have 65 members, and each of the other provinces such a number as will give them the same proportion of representation to the population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. Members of Parliament require no property qualification. They are paid \$10 per day during session, with a maximum annual payment of \$1000. Their sittings are annual, but may be oftener. They are elected by ballot, under a franchise which is manhood suffrage.

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FAVORITE BOOKS OF GREAT MEN.

[Literature:] Lord Byron's great favorites were Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Disraeli's "Illustrations of Literary Characters," and Scott's novels. Pope tells us "Don Quixote" was the favorite of Lord Orford. He advised Rowe to learn Spanish, and the latter, thinking an appointment in that country awaited him, did so, when His Lordship on hearing this said: "Sir, I envy you the pleasure of reading 'Don Quixote' in its original language." Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, it is said, was so fond of De Thou's history that he actually resigned the seals on purpose to read it at his leisure. Baker's "Medulla Poetarum Romanorum" was the favorite book of Sir William Jones when a boy at Harrow. The book loves of many royal personages have been transmitted to us. Alexander the Great loved Homer; Antoninus Caracalla, Oppian, Henry VIII, the "De Civitate Dei," Anne Bolson, "The Parable of the Wicked Mammon," Queen Elizabeth, Demosthenes; Catharine of Russia, "The Death of Abel," Charles I, subordinated all to a love for Shakespeare. "Twelfth Night" was the play he admired most.

J. Roy Perry

THE MORNING SERMON.

INDEPENDENCE DAY DISCOURSE.

By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D.,
Pastor of the First Methodist Church, Cleveland, O.

"There were giants in the earth in those days."—[Gen. vi. 4.]

THERE are giants on earth yet; but they change their type with every succeeding age. The giants of the book of Genesis, and those later giants that scared the spies in the Promised Land into feeling like grasshoppers, would be only freaks in a dime museum in our day. It has been well said that an age may be judged by its heroes. The idols of popular enthusiasm of any time are thermometers of the civilization and of the character of the people of that day. With that thought in view, I am sure it will be interesting to note the peculiar types of heroism that have attracted the special attention of this country, and, indeed, the whole world, during the recent Spanish-American war.

First among them is Dewey, the naval hero. But how different the type from the old ideal! The drunken, swearing bully of ancient naval history and fiction has no chance for a footing in the picture of this modern hero of the seas. Instead, you have an unassuming, straightforward gentleman; no bluster, no bravado, no self-assertion. Everything that has been told us about the battle itself has portrayed to the gaze of the world a quiet man, who thought out his plan, and followed it steadfastly to the end, until every ship of the enemy was sunk or destroyed, in as calm and gentlemanly a way as a college professor would conduct his classes, or a bank president preside at an annual meeting.

And the year that has passed since has not robbed Dewey of one laurel, but has added them month by month. Fame and adulation have not turned his head. They have not changed his estimate of his own ability or character. He has had the good sense to know that George Dewey, the naval hero, has not, through sinking a Spanish fleet, suddenly gained any proper equipment to write a history or be President, which he did not have before. There he stands—the methodical, gentlemanly, cool, brave man; ready for all emergencies, and dealing with them as they arise with calmness and composure. Put him alongside of Nelson, and Perry, and Farragut—all glorious in their way—and you will see that George Dewey is a new type, but his laurel wreath does not fade in their presence.

Again, Hobson's heroism will stand out clear and bright as long as men love heroic acts. Here you have a youth of intelligence and character deliberately setting out to do a brave deed for the sake of his country, under very unique and peculiar circumstances. It is one thing to face hostile guns when your own are hurling thunderbolts in return. It is quite another to deliberately steam your ship into the mouth of the enemy's harbor, knowing that you will be the center of the fire of her fleet and forts, with no power to return the fire; knowing that, with all this hail about you, you are to sink your own ship under your feet, to take the chances not only of being shot, but escaping that and the explosion of your own torpedoes, to face the almost certainty of drowning afterward. And all this that the enemy's ships may be shut in, and your country's flag may go on to victory! History has not recorded many a more splendid deed of heroism than that!

It is worth while to notice that this was not a piece of recklessness, but a deliberately wrought-out plan; not conceived by a rash enthusiast, but by a keen-brained, educated, big-hearted Christian man, who was young and full of life, and who had everything to live for. It was the heroism that feels that life in its blossom, and at its best, is not worth the having unless accompanied with that noblest honor which fills every opportunity up to the fullest measure.

But we shall not lack for heroes if we turn to the land. Where in all history has there been a more picturesque career than Roosevelt's? Take him from the time he graduated from Harvard College, the pride of an old, aristocratic and wealthy family. Follow his story as a rancher on the great western prairies, go with him into the mountain cañons, hunting for bear; then in his fight for civil-service reform against politicians more fierce and vindictive than the grizzlies of the Rockies; see him taking his days of recreation in writing books of travel and adventure, as well as strong volumes of history; stand by him while he pauses at the call of duty to forsake adventure, or the ease in his library, or the delightful associations of the man of wealth and culture, to take the head of the police department of the great metropolis of his native land; watch him as with steady grip and bulldog tenacity he fights politicians, saloon-keepers and gamblers.

Then his keen intuition scents from afar the rumbling of the war that is to come. He sees the need of a better equipped navy, a navy whose personnel is awake and alert and practiced; and he thrusts everything aside to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy, where he may have the opportunity of getting the country ready for the great struggle that is before it. His keen appreciation suggests that George Dewey be sent to take charge of our fleet in the East. He asks for \$1,000,000 worth of ammunition, and sets the sailors to shooting at targets; and when it was all fired away he asks for half a million more. Asked what he had done with the other, he said, "We have shot it all off at practicing." "What are you going to do with this?" "Explode it in the same way," he answered, with a smile. It looked wasteful; but when Dewey sunk the Spanish fleet at Manila, and Sampson and Schley sent Cervera's fleet to the bottom at Santiago, without the loss of a ship and scarcely the loss of a man, the wisdom of Roosevelt had its vindication.

When all had been done that could be done by way of preparation, Roosevelt resigned, against the advice of the President and Secretary of the Navy and all the wise newspaper editors. Then he began to gather together a regiment of spirits like his own. Indian fighters and hardy, daring riders from the far West, the heroes of football teams and college rowing matches, and athletes from the homes of culture and refinement in the East. Offered the colonelcy, he declined it, that his friend, Dr. Wood, a man he knew could lead and master the regiment he had gathered,

might be put at the head, while he went to assist and learn as lieutenant-colonel. I cannot follow the story into all its details, but all the world knows it, how he slept in the open with his troopers, ate their hard tack and spoiled meat with them, bought food for them with his own money when they were hungry, led them ever in the van of the army, gaining deathless glory on the battlefield, until the war was done.

Then, when hundreds of soldiers all about were dying of disease, and the new necessity was to get the troops away to the North, where they might regain their health, it was Roosevelt who dared to break through all the red tape and write the letter which aroused the country, and which, though it brought on him for the moment harshest criticisms, induced action and saved the lives of hundreds and possibly thousands of men. At home again, new duties arise, and today the cry goes out over the land that he, and not the political bosses, is Governor of the great Empire State.

There is another type of heroism which this war has illustrated in a peculiar way—a type of the hero outside of the army and yet related to it. Such men as the newspaper correspondents who kept with the advancing columns on the firing line, who were wounded again and again, and who wrote reports of battles in what they supposed were their dying moments. Surely the spirit of ancient chivalry had in it something akin to the light-hearted audacity, mingled with a certain sublime fearlessness of death, and a solemn sense of responsibility to duty, found in such spirits as Creelman, and Crane, and Marshall, and Davis, and a dozen others who might be named.

Along with these one might note such men as George E. Waring, who had purified the streets and the atmosphere of New York City in the days when Theodore Roosevelt was cleansing the police force. Col. Waring went to Havana, and, risking his life every hour of the day, searched out its hidden recesses of filth and planned and reported how it might be made a safe place in which to live. He did that, and died with the fever contracted in the work. So good a judge as Kipling says that no deed of the war will compare with Waring's as a specimen of the noblest heroism. This is a sort of heroism that comes close home to us all. The opportunity for such heroism is within the reach of every one of us. To do one's duty in his place—to stand steadfastly by the kitchen stove, or the blacksmith's anvil, or the nozzle of the fireman's hose, and do one's duty honestly, faithfully, ideally—that is always heroic.

A single other type of heroism must hold our attention. I give you the name of Helen Gould. Multitudes of noble women have wrought and toiled and sacrificed, but she is the woman who has caught the eye of the world, and whose name will remain as peculiarly the heroine of the Spanish-American war. It was not only that she gave money, but that she gave herself with her money. It was a fine act, to give \$100,000 to furnish substitutes to fight in her place; it was fine to send a shipload of lemons and carloads of delicacies to feed the sick and the wounded; but when Helen Gould, the many times millionaire, left her luxurious home and went to the camps, and gave herself to minister to the sick and the dying, she captured the heart of America and of the world—an example of the possible heroism of the woman with large wealth who holds herself to be the trustee of Jesus Christ, and who administers her wealth in such a way as to soften the hard lot of the poor and the weak and make a brighter outlook for the orphaned and the destitute.

New I know that, in these types of heroism, where I have spoken of one there are thousands as deserving of mention. I am in the situation of the writer of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. In that wonderful chapter, which has been well termed "the roll-call of the heroes of faith," the writer starts out as though he intended to name them all; but finally exclaims: "The time would fail me to tell of Gideon, and Barak, and Samuel, and Jephthah; of David and Samuel and the prophets," and he concludes by saying that there were multitudes of others, unnamed "of whom the world was not worthy."

So today. Back of Dewey and Hobson are Gridley and Sampson and Schley and Philip and Evans, and the multitude of others as true and as noble in their heroism—even to "the men behind the guns" and the stokers in the hold. Back of Roosevelt are a host of young men of culture and wealth and leisure, who followed him and inspired him by their courage, and many of whom died for the flag. Back of Helen Gould are hundreds of Sisters of Charity, deaconesses and nurses from town and country and city, who in camp and hospital gave themselves with unsparing self-sacrifice to solace the sick and the dying.

But God keeps count of them all, and it only remains for us to catch their spirit, and seek amid the daily struggles of life to show forth the same noble heroism which inspired them.

HOW THEY RAISE MEN IN GEORGIA.

[Philadelphia Post:] During a recent visit to the army camp in Savannah, Gen. Joseph Wheeler was entertained by a party of northern men at the De Soto, when, in the good humor of after-dinner cigars, one of the gentlemen said, laughingly:

"How is it, general, that the sleepy farms of the South produce such whirlwind fighters in such small packages?"

"Well, general," said the little general, puffing at a large man's cigar, "I believe I'll have to give you the answer an old 'cracker' woman once gave me when I asked her a similar question. Not many years ago I had occasion to make a saddle journey through the pine barrens of Georgia, where most everybody is a 'cracker' and mighty shiftless. One day, however, I rode into a little community that showed such signs of thrift as to be quite out of keeping with the general character of the barrens. I do assure you, gentlemen. I rode up to a cabin where a gaunt old woman stood in the doorway, and asked her who owned these little farms that were so well kept."

"That farm on the left belongs to my son Jabez," said she, "and the next one to my boy Zalim, and the next to my lad Jason, and the next is my boy Potiphar's place, and—"

"Hold on, sister," said I. "How did you manage to raise such a fine lot of boys way off here in the woods?"

"Wal, stranger," she answered, "I am a widdy woman, and all I had to raise 'em on was prayer and hickory, but I raised 'em powerful frequent."

Mrs. Charles Havemeyer, wife of the sugar magnate, is, feature for feature, an exact counterpart of the beautiful Duchess of Portland, and Lady Curzon, Vicereine of India, is the double of the Empress of Russia.

LAY SERMONS.

OH, HOW weary and heavy laden we grow sometimes with the cares of earth. We long for rest, for peace. But do what we may we cannot lighten our burden. It still clings to us, until we remember that we have a blessed Burden Bearer, and find our way to His cross. How quickly then is our burden unloosed and it rolls from our sight, and we go on joyous and full of hope. If we could only remember at all times, that not a care of our life, not a burden of sorrow, or doubt, or fear, but Christ is ready to take from us through the blessed hand of trust and faith, we should not go on so heavy laden. If we would only listen we should hear, coming down to us through all our nights of sorrow and care, the voice of our divine Helper saying, "All things shall work together for good to them who love God." With that assurance, how quickly light breaks through the gloom, and the songs of Hope are sweeter than the voice of birds.

"All things," that is the promise of One whose assurances never fail, and who knows all our needs. The love of God is beyond our estimating, because it is beyond measure, and as boundless as His own infinite nature. Do you think because the earthly father sometimes punishes his wayward child that he does not love him? Rather is it not an evidence of his love and care for him that he does sometimes rebuke and punish him? And so it is with our Heavenly Father. He sees that we sometimes need restraint and correction that we may not lose ourselves in folly and the love of this world. We need chastening sometimes, too, that we may be led to look into our own hearts and see just where we stand in relation to God. I have known people whose lives had always moved on smoothly, with no cares to darken their skies, no sorrows to trouble their lives, who thought, "Oh, we can trust God, it is all right between us and our Maker." But heavy trials came and bitter bereavements, then they at first grew rebellious and distrustful and seemed to lose their hold of the Father's hand. But some of them, out of this awful deep of rebellion and distrust came into the clear shining of God's love, and blessed Him that He had led them through the paths of sorrow to a better knowledge of their own hearts, and a more trusting faith in His eternal goodness. Thus they could see His guiding hand in all things and thank Him that He had not left them in joyous prosperity to walk in blindness, content with the good things of this world.

Oh, more worth to us, dear reader, is an hour of heaven than centuries on earth. Let us resign ourselves to God's will, and be fully willing to be led by Him. Let us remember that "The Lord loveth whom He chasteneth," and never doubt His tender care for us, because we are sometimes made to know sorrow.

My Father to Thyself myself I give,
And in the fullness of my trust I live,
To do Thy will and know no will but Thine,
Praying that it may be forever mine.

THE SILENT MEN OF CONGRESS.

[Washington Letter:] One of the ablest men who have been in Congress during this generation is John K. Cowen of Maryland. He is the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one of the ablest men in all America. He was a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and he never made a speech, long or short, during his term. He never said: "Mr. Speaker," never said: "Mr. Chairman." And yet there was not a member of the House who could make a better speech than he. He looks the superior man, and his career shows that it is not in the walks of statesmanship, but in the walks of business that we find our great men. I never heard Mr. Cowen speak, but I once read a speech he made in Baltimore, and it was one of the finest speeches I ever read. I sat in the gallery day after day during the life of the Fifty-fourth Congress, hoping that he would address the House, but was always disappointed. If he had loved to speak, as do the Hon. Sulzer, the Hon. Gaines and the Hon. Lentz, the Congressional Record of the Fifty-fourth Congress would afford some good reading.

Another silent Congressman is John K. Ketcham of New York. There is but one member of the House who was here before him, and that is Father Grow, who was here nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Ketcham first came to Congress in 1865, and has been a member of the House most of the time since. He is almost totally deaf and how he manages to vote on a roll call is a mystery, but he always votes when present. He has served in thirteen Congresses, and so far as I know has never made a speech. He is said to be a very superior business man, and it is altogether probable that he is here to protect some New York interests. He is from Dutchess county, and I guess Dutchess has an iron or so in the fire.

Yet another silent member is James Jerome Belden of Syracuse—"Uncle Jimmy," as they call him at home. It would not be extravagant to say that "Uncle Jimmy" made James A. Garfield President of the United States. It was not "Old Salt"—as they called Alford—it was not Robertson; it was not Lo Sessions, who collared Roscoe Conkling in the convention of 1880 and tore from him those nineteen votes, thereby defeating Grant. It was Belden. He looks all the strong character he is. He looks like I imagine a country gentleman in one of Colly Cibber's plays looked. He looks just like Squire Western would have looked when sober, if he ever was sober. He is reputed to be enormously wealthy and comes to Congress just because it is his whim to take a whirl in politics, now and then.

GENIUS COMES TO WOMAN'S RELIEF.

Genious has finally come to the relief of the woman who operates her own sewing machine. To alleviate that tired feeling is a little contrivance which has just made its appearance on the market. It is an electric device to be attached to a sewing machine, and it not only relieves the operator from exhausting treadle work, but works a revolving fan as well. In fact, it can be used for cooling the torrid air independent of the sewing machine. The speed of the motor is regulated at will and can be started or stopped by the pressure of the foot on the treadle. The motor is small and can be operated by the current from any incandescent light circuit or from a battery. The fan attachment was intended originally for South American trade, but will find favor in the home market. The cost of operating the contrivance is about 1 per cent. per hour. The outfit is portable and its cost is reasonable.

The Development of the Southwest

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY, CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Water Development at Long Beach.

THE Long Beach Development Company has commenced construction on a new plant which will very much increase the water service in Long Beach. The company at present has on its water-bearing lands north of town three artesian wells, from which is flowing about fifty-five miners' inches of water. The wells are seven inches in diameter, and extend about three hundred and fifty feet into the ground. The company is about to sink a 10-inch well in the same neighborhood to a depth of about six hundred and fifty feet. A steam pumping plant with oil-burning engines will be installed to raise the water above where it naturally flows from the well. An air-compressing plant is to be used in order to raise the flow from the three wells now in use. From the new well it is hoped to get 400 inches of water. Adjacent to the wells will be built a reservoir of 900,000 gallons capacity, and the steam pumping plant is to be sufficient to more than fill the reservoir every day. The water in the reservoir will be 110 feet above the highest street level in Long Beach. Part of an order of 18,000 feet of 8-inch pipe and 20,000 feet of 4-inch pipe has been received. The piping is of cast iron. The reservoir will be of cement concrete. The cost of the improvements to be installed by the company is estimated at \$35,000 or more. Charles D. Martin, traveling engineer for the company, is on the ground coöperating with the local engineers in the work. A controlling interest in the company is owned by the Crocker Estate Company of San Francisco.

Competition in domestic water service in Long Beach seems to be assured, for the Bouton Water Company is about to extend a 30-inch main of water under good pressure into that town also.

Mineral Waters.

THE Ice and Cold Storage Company of Los Angeles, which has built up a large trade in distilled water, is branching out, having recently purchased a complete and modern plant for the carbonating of mineral waters and non-alcoholic beverages. The company manufactures its own gas, from the best quality of bi-carbonate of soda, thus insuring a pure product. A patent cork is used, which is cleanly, and easily opened. A sterilizing room has been built, in which the bottles and corks, after being thoroughly washed, are sterilized at a temperature of 212 deg. This is said to be a feature employed by no other concern on the Pacific Coast.

The water will be put up in pints, quarts and siphons. The mineral waters are as follows:

Pure distilled water, Puralaris, containing the same mineral salts as the imported Apollinaris water; Puritas Lithia, containing thirty-five grains of pure carbonate of lithia per gallon; Puritas Vichy; Puritas Seltzer, and Puritas Kissingen. These waters are claimed to show the same analyses as the original spring waters, being made from pure distilled water as a base, containing absolutely no organic matter.

The company is also making an exceptionally fine brand of ginger ale in two grades. This is declared by many to be superior to the well-known Belfast article. Puritas Root Beer is another beverage which is being made from distilled water and extracts of aromatic fruits and herbs. Other drinks will be added, from time to time, as a demand may arise for them. A large amount of money will thus be kept at home, which has hitherto been sent out of the city.

The company invites medical men and the public in general to visit its plant and inspect the processes of manufacture.

San Pedro Oil Possibilities.

AS MENTIONED in this department last week, the people of San Pedro are still figuring on the possibility of developing oil there, in spite of the lack of success which has hitherto attended exploration work in this direction. The San Pedro paper recently published an article on the subject, in which reference was made to sanguine predictions of Prof. W. L. Watts of the State Mining Bureau, who made an investigation of the San Pedro peninsula. The Times forwarded a copy of this article to Mr. Watts, with the request that he state whether he had been correctly quoted. In reply, Mr. Watts writes to The Times as follows:

"Yours of June 20 to hand, with interesting article relative to the prospects of oil at San Pedro. In response to your request for data concerning the geological formation of San Pedro peninsula, I send herewith some abstracts from my notes, which the State Mineralogist is very pleased that you should have, his desire being to publish such facts as we may gather through any appropriate channel. Concerning the outlook for oil at San Pedro, I will say that while I regard the shale formation at San Pedro as belonging to

the same geological horizon as the shale seen in the Puente Hills, I saw no body of oil sand, except the bituminous sandstones at Point Firmin, and the only petroleum seepages I saw were of asphaltum.

"Wells that are drilled where no definite stratum of oil sand has been discovered, and simply because the formation to be tested shows irregular seepages of petroleum, or because it appears to be a similar formation to that containing remunerative oil yielding strata in other places, are 'wild-cat' wells, and although 'wild-cat' wells are sometimes successful, no one should risk therein more than they can well afford to lose."

Following is the article on the geological formation of San Pedro peninsula referred to by Mr. Watts:

"The peninsula of San Pedro comprises an area of about twelve square miles. On the west it is bounded by the coast line, extending from Point Vincent to Point Firmin, and on the east by the coast line between Point Firmin and the town of San Pedro. From the sea shore the land rises toward the interior of the peninsula, showing a series of marine terraces and culminating in the summit of Mount San Pedro (i. e., San Pedro station,) at an altitude of 1482 feet.

"Throughout the greater portion of the peninsula the exposed rocks consist of slates or shales, transversely by numerous calcareous, or silicious strata, and in places being impregnated with heavy petroleum. The slates, or shales, are for the most part bleached to a whitish or yellowish color, and form a great portion of the coast line. Near the town of San Pedro the whitish slate, or shale, gives place to a tough clayey formation, which is more or less bituminous in places.

"In the upper portion of the whitish slate formation there are numerous strata of diatomaceous earth, and in some places the diatomaceous strata appear to rest non-conformably on the strata beneath them. The diatomaceous rocks can be well observed in the foothills west of the town of San Pedro, also along the northwest portion of the crest of the main ridge of the San Pedro Mountain. At the extremity of the peninsula, i. e., Point Firmin, there are bituminous sandstones. At San Pedro the rocks of most recent formation are a series of soft sandstones, which rest non-conformably on the underlying formations. These soft sandstones are well exposed near the town of San Pedro and on Dead Man's Island. They contain numerous fossils of quaternary age. All the before mentioned formations probably rest non-conformably on metamorphic rocks which are exposed in a cañon on the Rancho Palos Verdes or on eruptive rocks. In the southern portion of the peninsula the only traces of the metamorphic rock formation are a few boulders made up of commingled mica slates. Extending through the heart of San Pedro Mountain is a mass of eruptive rocks which can be observed near the summit of the mountain and at other places. On the coast line west of Portuguese Bend, calcareous strata overlie eruptive rocks. On the north slope of San Pedro Mountain, the whitish shale is interstratified with eruptive rock.

"From the foregoing it appears that although bituminous shales, which resemble the shale seen in the Puente Hills, are exposed on the peninsula of San Pedro, with the exception of the bituminous sands at Point Firmin, no definite body of oil sand was observed by the writer and the stratigraphy of the shale is irregular and broken.

"The rocks throughout many portions of the San Pedro peninsula show metamorphism and are disturbed by the intrusion of igneous rocks. These features, together with the broken character of the formation in general, bespeak conditions favorable to natural distillation, by which the lighter petroleum may have been driven from the bituminous shales and underlying rocks. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact that the only seepage of petroleum seen in the shale formation is of a very heavy kind, being practically asphaltum, and that the sandstone formation which overlies the whitish shales at Point Firmin, is impregnated with petroleum. It is possible that if the bituminous sandstone which is exposed at Point Firmin could be struck at a depth of more than 500 feet, it might be found to yield oil in valuable quantities. Unfortunately, only a remnant of the sandstone is exposed, and the strike of the formation shows that its only extension lies beneath the ocean.

"The rocks forming the north slope of the San Pedro Mountain appear to be somewhat less disturbed than those exposed in other portions of the San Pedro peninsula, and if the sandstone impregnated with petroleum similar to that seen at Point Firmin could be found in the foothills north of San Pedro Mountain, it would be worth while testing it by a prospect well. Unfortunately the north foothills of the San Pedro peninsula are so covered with alluvium that rock exposures are of rare occurrence and the few rocks observed by the writer consist of soft, sandy formations, showing no evidence of petroleum.

"At San Pedro two wells have been drilled to prospect for oil. One of the wells was drilled in 1895 by the San Pedro Oil Company. The record of this well shows:

Adobe soil to..... 100 feet
Dark colored shale and breccia..... 400 feet
Light colored shale to..... 550 feet
Brown shale to..... 850 feet

"The water was cased off at 150 feet. It is said that small quantities of heavy oil were found beneath thin and hard strata. This well was abandoned on account of the loss of the tools, which became fast in the well. The San Pedro Oil Company of Los Angeles are the owners.

"Another well was drilled about one mile south of the center of the town of San Pedro, near the building known as the 'Old Pierson Hotel.' It is said that this well is 495 feet deep, that the formation penetrated is nearly all clay, or clay shale, with a little breccia, and that a stratum of asphaltum was struck at the bottom of the well. It is said this well was abandoned on account of the death of the owner.

"Rocks smelling of petroleum have been penetrated by many wells which have been sunk for water at San Pedro. Thus, in a well dug by A. Haller in the outskirts of San Pedro, the formation is:

Black adobe soil to..... 3 feet
Yellowish adobe to..... 12 feet
Soft sandstone with sea shells to..... 14 feet
(This stratum is nearly horizontal.)

Whitish rock interstratified with brown rock to. 22 feet

Hard limestone to..... 24 feet
White clay (dipping south) to..... 26 feet
Soft, white, probably diatomaceous rock to..... 34 feet
Black shale, smelling of petroleum, dipping to the north, to..... 42 feet

"About four miles southeast of Redondo, on the Palos Verdes ranch, near the seashore, a well was sunk to the depth of several hundred feet. The formation penetrated is similar to that seen in many places on the San Pedro peninsula. It is said that a small amount of heavy oil, accompanied by much water, was obtained."

Logan Berries.

THE acreage in Southern California which is this year producing the Logan berry, that has come to be common at the fruit stands, is said not to exceed ten or twelve acres. Most of that area is between Elysian Park and the river, in control of one firm, although there is plenty of land elsewhere on which the berries may be raised. A considerable acreage is at present occupied with the first year's growth of the plants, and will be in bearing next year. The Logan berry is large, long and dark red. It combines the flavor of the field blackberry and the red raspberry. It is a very palatable fruit when prepared for the table in any of the ways in which blackberries are served, but its delicious qualities seem to be most superlatively developed when it is made into pies.

Growth of a Sugar Town.

IT BECOMES more evident, from day to day, that Oxnard, in Ventura county, is to become a city of considerable importance. The Ventura Signal says:

"The big Patterson ranch, one of the finest in the world, is being cut up and sold off in five and fifty-acre tracts to beet farmers, and J. G. Hill, it is understood, will sell off his fine ranch in the same way. The purchaser of a tract is given the privilege of paying for the land with the crop. The Oxnard people are looking ahead to a thickly settled neighborhood because of this movement in land.

"There are whispers of movements in other directions that will vastly benefit both Oxnard and Hueneme and all that section of the county, if but brought to a head. That is the shipment of raw sugar to Hueneme to be refined at Oxnard. In this way the big factory can be kept in operation as a refinery at such times as it is not being used as a beet-sugar refinery.

"There is also talk of an electric road from Oxnard to Hueneme, in place of the steam road, for which a franchise has already been granted."

Water for Riverside.

IT IS a sight for distressed optics, to drive out just east of San Bernardino and see the water development going on there very day. There are a number of outfits punching holes down toward China. Such a well as the one the Riverside Water Company corralled last week is now flowing 290 inches of water. Everyone that saw it at first magnified it to a thousand inches or so, but by actual measurement it is flowing very close to 300 inches. Call it the even figure for calculation. At that rate it pours forth 3,885,000 gallons every single day. Enough to supply a population of 64,800 people with all the water they want to use.

It means, too, that enough water comes from Mother Earth's bosom every twenty-four hours to cover 518,400 square feet of ground one foot deep with the precious fluid. Ponder over that, and then wonder if it is not worth your while to come out to see it for yourself. And it is not only one well, but there are tens and twenties and fifties of them ranging from just a flow, to the gusher mentioned above. The Gage Canal has fifty-five wells in operation, and there is enough water flowing today through its main channel to furnish over three hundred thousand people with water, to the tune of 18,500,000 gallons every time the sun goes round. But this water is not used for domestic supply at all. It goes forth on its mission of mercy to supply the wants of some 700,000 thirsty orange and lemon trees, which means that next season the people will get a return of over a hundred and fifty million ripe oranges and lemons from the lands under the Gage Canal alone. All this is only a portion of the result Riverside is deriving from the rushing flow of "Agua Fria" through the favorable location of the San Bernardino artesian belt, which is just high enough above the Gage and Riverside canals to supply their needs.

O. K. PARKER.

Summerland Oil Field.

DEVELOPMENT work on the interesting oil field at Summerland, on the coast of Santa Barbara county, is steadily progressing. The recently formed Duquesne Oil Company is building a thousand-foot wharf into the channel, which will be utilized as a derrick platform. The Santa Barbara correspondent of The Times writes as follows:

"Within the next thirty days Summerland will probably see such a boom as she has not seen before for several years. There is the promise of a great activity there and the oil development will undoubtedly be increased in a very large measure.

"The Oxnard Oil Company has a contractor now at work cutting piles above Ellwood, and as soon as a satisfactory number are transported to Summerland, work will commence upon a thousand-foot wharf of substantial construction. This will employ a large number of men and will set much money afloat.

"The Sunset Oil Company, like the Oxnard Company,

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a new corporation, has already placed orders for lumber for a 600-foot wharf. This will be built out from the Stevens property. The directors have not fully decided upon their plans and there is a probability that this wharf may be made much larger.

"The general idea of the oil men here seems to be that if wells can be sunk far out in the water a big oil flow will be struck, but the wharves necessary to such operations are of course very expensive and are hazardously perishable. If paying wells are sunk, however, as far out as 1000 feet, some person will go still farther out in the hope of striking the fountain lead of the whole Summerland supply, and getting an enormous output."

The Summerland Advance says:

"It is only a matter of a short time now, in the opinion of many, when the entire sea front of Summerland will be gridironed with platforms covered with oil wells. The oil is so easy to secure here, and the certainty of securing it when a well is sunk makes it easy for us to prophesy that our resources will not much longer go begging for capital.

"The price of oil in Los Angeles this week is \$1.06 f.o.b. In Los Angeles the life of an oil well is not over a year or fifteen months. In Summerland, for all we know to the contrary, a well may be good for 100 years. Wells sunk five years ago are still good producers, and it is logical to presume that five years hence they will still be good producers. A good well will pay itself out in less than two years, and the poorest in two and one-half years; and after that the entire output, minus cost of handling and pumping, is pure gain.

"Today, if it were not for the enormous fictitious value placed upon casing by the recent cornering of that article by the iron trust forcing it from 60 cents to \$1.20 a foot, we would witness a greater activity than ever before in the history of the Summerland oil industry. Everybody is talking development, but all hesitate when they consider the cost. The value of oil property is also advancing. One gentleman who, two years ago would have sold his plant for \$10,000, was offered and refused \$21,000 for the property one day last week. He said he was well satisfied with his investment; that he had other investments where his money was not netting him 4 1/2 per cent., while his oil property was returning 15 per cent. on every dollar he had put into it.

"Several other flattering offers to sell have been made and refused. It is safe to predict that, as soon as casing gets down to a reasonable figure, we will have a nice little 'oil boom' here."

A New Stage Line.

THERE has been rapid development of the mining camps out on the desert, along the Santa Fé line.

It is announced that a stage line is to be run from Manvel, on the California Eastern Railroad, to Searchlight, a new mining camp. The Riverside Enterprise says:

"Manvel is thirty-five miles from Blake on the Santa Fé, and twenty-five miles from the mining camp. It is Mr. Bartee's intention to run a stage each way every day between Manvel and the camp, and this service will be increased as the demand for it arises.

"Ed Bartee and Will Sennett went out with the rigs, and they will drive them. They left with bag and baggage prepared to make the best of the situation in that lonesome and desert country.

"Searchlight, the new mining camp, is growing fast, and the rich prospects that have been uncovered there recently are sure to make of the camp a very important one before the summer is over.

"Among the Riverside men who have got in on the ground floor in the camp are J. Thompson, W. M. Bartee, W. S. Collins, Jim Noble and Bill Camp."

A Cross-country Railroad.

SAN BUENA VENTURA has a Business Men's Club which has been actively considering possible steps for the development work of that city and the surrounding country. Among other things, it is proposed to try to secure from either the Southern Pacific or the Southern California Railway the construction of a cross-country railroad from Bakersfield to Ventura. The Ventura Free Press says:

"It seems that the completion of the Valley road to Bakersfield has awakened sharp competition in railroad matters and both the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific are looking over the field with a view to new feeders. The members of the club and Venturians generally are enthusiastic over the idea of having another railroad enter this city and county. The route from Bakersfield to Ventura would afford a tide water outlet for the upper San Joaquin Valley, without the great engineering difficulties which add so much to the cost of transportation like the Tehachapi Pass and San Fernando tunnel, or even the Tejon Pass, which it is estimated it would cost \$3,000,000 for the Santa Fé to build through, besides the distance is fifty miles shorter than to Los Angeles on any other tide water point. The advantages to Ventura cannot be overestimated, when it is understood that there is outgoing tonnage from Bakersfield

amounting to 2800 carloads per year, while the construction of this proposed road would add at least 6000 carloads per year of sulphur, asphalt, and petroleum, through the immense deposits which the road would pass. Already there are indications that one of these lines will construct a branch road to the Sunset sulphur and petroleum deposits which lie right in the route from Bakersfield to Ventura, about fifty miles from Bakersfield. The Business Men's Club unanimously agreed to aid the new project in every possible way, and committees were appointed to more closely investigate and to take steps at once to bring the matter before the public for prompt and decisive action, for they regard the prospects for getting the new line as most excellent."

Redlands Oranges.

THE Redlands Orange Association has issued its eighth annual statement, which makes an excellent showing. In his introduction to the summary of the season's business, the secretary of the association says:

"The orange season just closed has been of much shorter duration than the previous one, on account of the shortness of the crop, more especially of the later varieties. The prices, however, that have been obtained have been quite satisfactory, and although the total quantity shipped by the association was forty-eight cars less than the previous season, the gross receipts were \$4729.41 more.

"The unusual quantity of small or off sizes far exceeded the regular demand, which caused a falling off in values on those sizes quite materially, thereby affecting unfavorably the general average, notwithstanding this fact, however, the average prices realized were well maintained, and the season may be counted as a very successful one.

"The demand for the well-known brands of the association has been active throughout the season, and our reputation for superior packing and care in handling has been fully maintained, as the excellent prices realized will substantiate.

"The cost of packing and handling has been 33 cents a box, or 3 cents a box more than last season. This difference was owing mainly to the increased cost of boxes and other material used in packing, extra labor required in assorting the fruit, and one loss from failure, amounting to about 1/4 of a cent per box."

Orange Boxes by Machinery.

IT IS announced that a company has been organized in Riverside, for the manufacture of orange boxes by machinery. The nailing machine is said to have a capacity of 600 boxes per day, and can be run by one man. The power used is leverage.

Big Celery Field.

IT IS stated that over a thousand acres of celery have been raised this year in the peat land of Orange county, an increase of about 50 per cent. over last year. Smeitzer, the celery king, is said to have recently paid \$5000 for fifteen acres of peat land, and now owns over three hundred acres.

Plenty of Sugar.

IN SPITE of the fact that, in consequence of the light rainfall, one of the beet-sugar factories of Southern California will have a very short run this season, while the other two will not do nearly as well as they would in an average season, the output of sugar for the coming campaign will be quite large, the product of the three factories being estimated at nearly forty million pounds, which, at 5 cents a pound, represents a value of \$2,000,000.

San Diego Cigars.

THE San Diego papers announce that Johnson and Halstead, the pioneer tobacco-growers of the El Cajon Valley in Riverside county, are making an excellent grade of cigars, from tobacco grown in the valley. It is said that they have a stock of tobacco on hand sufficient to make over half a million cigars, which will sell at 10 cents each.

Profit in Potatoes.

THE Santa Ana Blade tells, as follows, how the owner of a piece of land in Orange county lifted a mortgage on a piece of property by raising a crop of potatoes:

"Steve McPherson of the little village of McPherson, east of here, was at one time the owner of a thirteen-acre tract of land in that section, but a recurrence of bad seasons and various other causes so embarrassed the owner that he was forced to mortgage the property and that encumbrance, with the interest, soon made

plain the fact that the mortgage would take the place. But Mr. McPherson resolved to try one more crop and the crop was potatoes, and the result has shown the wisdom of his choice.

"The price of potatoes went skyhigh early in the season and, as if to help McPherson out, his crop grew and prospered in proportion to the rise in price. When the market quotations had reached the point where none but millionaires could afford the luxury, Mr. McPherson sold his whole crop to an eastern buyer at a sum which is said to have netted him \$125 per acre cash.

"How much he made on the transaction is no business of the writer, but his many friends are pleased to hear that he cashed a check big enough to lift the mortgage held on his place by the Bank of California and can now be found at his house in McPherson, for which he has a clear title."

Pasadena Cycleway.

WORK on the cycleway between Pasadena and Los Angeles is progressing. The Pasadena Star says:

"The first cut on the cycleway grade is now down about twenty-five feet. This cut, which will be forty feet deep when finished, will be about half of the whole line as to amount of earth removed, the whole being about twelve thousand square yards. The grade will be very light, not more than 2.80 per cent. anywhere, and when it is understood that Raymond avenue, in front of the Star office is 3.10 per cent., its ease will be appreciated. The curves will also be long, so that the ride will be a very easy trip either way. The Los Angeles end lands at the Plaza, whence the rider has paved streets to any part of the city."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

New Colorado River Steamboat.

A FORCE of ship carpenters from San Diego is at work in Yuma, on the Cuchan, a new boat, which will navigate the raging Colorado for the Colorado Steam Navigating Company. The Yuma Sun gives the following description of the craft:

"The new boat will be 140 feet long with a thirty-two-foot beam, and will be the lightest draught boat ever placed on the Colorado. The boat was built at the San Pedro shipyard."

placed on this river. Capt. Polhamus will be in command. As soon as the Cuchan is ready for service, Capt. Polhamus will place the Mohave on the dry dock for repairs."

A Creamery for Phoenix.

GROUND has been broken in Phoenix, Ariz., for a new creamery, to the completion of which the dairymen of the Salt River Valley are looking forward with satisfaction. The Phoenix Stockman says:

"The building is to be built of brick, after the latest model of construction in the East, and is to be completed by July 1. The placing in position of the machinery, etc., will require about two weeks longer, so the creamery will be ready for the patronage of the public by about the middle of July.

"The creamery will have facilities for handling 10,000 pounds of milk per day at the outset, but the power is sufficient to add considerable to this capacity when needed, so that there will be no danger of getting more milk and cream than the creamery will be able to handle, though the indications point to a remarkable record from the very first day.

"The projector and builder, W. C. Dawes, is one of the best-known men in the valley, and an old and experienced, successful business man, and as the office will have his personal attention, we can assure the many patrons of the new establishment that they will secure prompt and polite treatment at the hands of the management of the new creamery.

"This journal is especially pleased at the turn matters have taken along this line, because we have the cause of the dairymen of the valley at heart, and we also have a pride in seeing the butter of the valley taking a front rank among the consumers of the Southwest. This can only be brought about by the production of a first-class product, such as can be produced here, if the proper effort is made, but which has not been made in the past. Let the good work go on as rapidly as possible. The people are anxiously awaiting the date for the opening of the new creamery."

HISTORIC TREES.

PALMS AND OTHER SPECIMENS IN AND ABOUT LOS ANGELES.

By a Spectral Contributor.

IT IS doubtful whether many citizens of Los Angeles are aware of the number of rare and interesting trees that are to be found in and about this city. All are familiar, in a general way, with a variety of palms, peppers, eucalypti, and other trees, which do not grow in the East except in hothouses or, at least, under protection from the weather, but there are a considerable number of individual trees in this vicinity that are particularly interesting. One of these is the cabbage palm (*Livistona australis*), growing in the Childs home grounds on South Main street. This is altogether the largest, oldest and most elegant specimen of this tree in this State. It was planted by the late Mr. Childs nearly thirty years ago, and has now reached a height of twenty-seven feet, and exhibits a stem devoid of foliage for nearly twelve feet of its length. There are several of these palms in an about the city that display crowns of foliage quite as expansive as that of the one in the accompanying picture, but none that approach it in the slender, taper elegance of its trunk. Proportionately to the burden of foliage that it carries, it seems almost incredible that this broadly-crowned plant should attain an occasional height of 130 feet, with a stem diameter rarely exceeding eighteen inches at the ground.

The "Kondo," as the cabbage palm is known to the native Queenslanders and Victorians, abounds throughout extra-tropical Eastern Australia, and is turned to a number of practical uses by the inhabitants. They cut out the bud—the very heart of the undeveloped crown—and this is eaten either raw or baked. Leichardt, in



CABBAGE PALM.

pressive government measures, was treated precisely as the chestnuts were—baked and promptly eaten.

This tree attains a maximum height of 150 feet and a stem diameter of four feet. That on the Hellman place has acquired nearly two-thirds of these dimensions, in the brief period of twenty-five years.

In front of the house of E. B. Forester, on Seventh street, west of Pearl, stands a Bangalow, or Illawarra palm (*Ptychosperma elegans*), and a glimpse of it carries one with a bound into the heart of the tropics. It vividly suggests the jungle itself, and fancy, if given some rein, portrays the accompaniments of a half-clad Indian maiden, a waving mass of reeds, and the gleaming teeth of a brindled tiger in the foreground.

But, alas, the mise en scene is only a prosaic, conventional villa front, and in the home of the bangalow reeds do not abound, the maidens are all unclothed and the fiercest thing that grows is the lissome kangaroo.

Years ago, when the leafy inhabitants of the tropical world were to me the alpha and omega of all things, I came upon the information that the bangalow of almost torrid Queensland found its way, far south into the cool, aye, sometimes frosty, desiles in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales. Up to this time the world had seen only the petted, coddled, darling of the tropics, and it took moral courage and a long journey to get one out to be the sport of even a Southern winter. Mr. Forester acquired the courtship of the writer's convictions, and now for more than twenty years this charming and graceful palm has been the admiration of thousands of people.

Since that time a very considerable number have been set on the hill lands in the western part of the city, and in a few years more will contribute a more distinctively tropical aspect to that section of the city than the fans, or, indeed, any of the feather-leaved palm now in cultivation. Though the first insistent promoter of its planting, the writer must disclaim all credit for its original out-of-doors use. That honor belongs to one Degioz, whose original planting, some years previous, was on Sand street, where, smothered by other vegetation and dwarfed by neglect, the original has continued to eke out an unlabeled and almost unknown existence.

The Illawarra grows to a height of seventy or eighty feet, and is of such abundance in the tropical Queensland scrub that the settlers use the long, slender, polished shafts for fence rails. The natives also make water baskets of the leaves, and even eat the mawkish, insipid fruit; but, then, an aborigine eats of everything at hand, and hence, this is no criterion of the value of bangalow seeds as tid-bits.

WILLIAM S. LYON.

BETSY REFUSED TO BE LEFT.

[Milwaukee Wisconsin.] A certain American railroad president has a pet cat, who travels about in his private car with him. Many patrons of the line of which he is the head, have noticed Betsy curled up in a window, or soberly washing her face on the rear platform. About two years ago the private car of President Caniff stopped one cold winter night in the Union depot of Fort Wayne, Ind. While the president was in the city attending to some business G. Berrell Taylor, the porter of his private car, was standing on the steps taking in a bit of fresh air. He saw he saw coming about the homeliest cat that he ever looked at. She was all bones and corners, without an ounce of meat that would tell how the joints were moved. The tabby yowled in such distressing tones that the porter fed her, and vows she ate as much as a man. "Betsy" was then invited to leave, but insisted on staying,

from overeating of cabbage palm; but it did not do any harm to those who eat it in moderation." This most refreshing truism would probably hold good of cabbages as well as of cabbage palms.

The natives also gather the undeveloped leaves, or fronds, and these, after steeping and maceration in boiling water, yield a strong, fine, grass-like fiber, that is used in making a hat scarcely inferior to the best Panama products. The southern country is largely indebted to L. J. Stengel of this city for the very considerable dissemination of this palm fifteen or more years ago. Its slow growth, relatively, to the common California fan palm, and its susceptibility to frosts while young, has operated disadvantageously to its universal planting.

An ideal specimen of the Bidwell pine (*Bunya-bunya*), from a purely scenic standpoint, is the one standing on that portion of the Charles Silent place now belonging to Mrs. O. P. Posey. Larger, older, but less impressive, is a tree on the southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, set out by Mr. Hellman some twenty-five years ago, where it has compounded interest in the matter of bulk, at the expense of many of the graceful touches that make a perfect tree a thing for love and veneration. The overcrowding of the tree on Fourth street is not altogether responsible for its decadence, for some beautiful pines, like unto the next most attractive thing in nature, a beautiful woman, being to wane in the very heyday of youth.

Such is the *Bunya-bunya* on Fourth street, nor can the craft of the cunning gardener, nor the touch of Midas, arrest its fugitive charms. Its economic value is the chief attraction that it now possesses, and if it shall remain where it stands for another quarter of a century will make a valuable saw log. The wood is strong and light, and such that I have seen of it were exceedingly prettily marked and dotted. Unlike too many antipodean woods, it neither twists, warps nor cracks in seasoning, and would make a fair substitute for our nearly-inimitable white pine. Its commercial use, even at home, is restricted, for the Queensland government prohibits the felling of these trees upon crown lands, finding it more economical to pre-

Cirphum

Week of
Monday,
July 3.

HOLIDAY MATINEE JULY 4.

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World's Greatest Female Impersonator.

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His Last Week, assisted by MME. BEATRICE HOUDINI. New
Illusions—Handcuff Test on the Stage Nightly—A Truly Mystifying Act.

PRICES ALWAYS THE SAME—Downstairs 25c and 50c; Entire Balcony, 25c; Gallery, 10c. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Any Seat 25c. Children, any seat, 10c. Tel. Main 1447.

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Ward and Sackett's Comedians

Presenting the Laughing Fad.

"A Bachelor's
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Seats now on sale. Prices: \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Tel. Main 70.

FOLLOWING ATTRACTION

Mr. Clay Clement and Company,

During the Week of

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PRESENTING HIS FAMOUS DRAMATIC COMEDY OF
SOUTHERN LIFE,

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Clean, Chaste and Refined,
A Most Interesting and Charming Drama.

and finally had to be dropped overboard by a strong grip on the nape of the neck. The train at that time was making good headway out of the city, and all expected that tabby was being left far behind. This proved that they had not counted on what sort of stuff there was under all those bones, that had been the most conspicuous part of the animal.

When the train got out to West Fort Wayne one of the brakemen called Mr. Taylor's attention to a homely bit of hair and bones on the truck of the car. An examination proved that it was Betsy. If there had been any doubt in the mind of the porter before it was dispelled now, and Betsy was at once put down as belonging to the hobo class. She was thrown off into an ash heap on the side of the road as the train started, and this time all were sure that Betsy had missed her train. There was another surprise for them at Knox, some distance on, when the "car tapper" came along and found her royal highness holding down a berth on the bumpers and covered with snow from head to foot. She again submitted to being tossed further than ever off into the siding, and seemed to feel that this was to be a part of her life hereafter. The rumbling of the car wheels was no sooner heard on the start away, however, before Betsy was back on the bumpers again as big as life, and there she stayed until the car reached Stoney Island, 140 miles away.

The next morning when President Caniff got out to commence the day's business he was introduced to the new occupant of his car, who at that time was putting on a little bit of avoiddups on her very lean sides by means of some bits of veal which had been selected from the scraps of the culinary department of the train on which they had been traveling all the night. Few cats in the country have the record of three times catching the president's private car on the fly, and still fewer have the record of having ridden 140 miles on the bumpers of a flying express train on a cold winter night. If this is true it is also equally true that few cats have performed feats which have recommended them so strongly to the good graces of the officials of a private car that they are given a warm and good berth on board the finest coach in the land for the remainder of their nine lives.

"MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB."

[London Telegraph:] No composition in our language is more widely known than the verses of uncertain authorship and striking simplicity, beginning "Mary had a little lamb." This lyric has been translated into modern Greek and has been added to the musical repertoire of several schools in the City of the Violet Crown, and wherever the piece is introduced it is greatly appreciated by the rising Athenians. But local tastes had to be gratified, and these required a modification of the English sentiment. In Greece it is not customary to make a pet of a lamb. A young goat is the favorite, a dark-haired specimen being preferred, so the Hellenic version begins: "Mary had a little kid, its coat was black as coal."

Dr. W. Seward Webb knows railroading from top to bottom and frequently amuses himself by running an engine.